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REPORT

ON THE ABATEMENT OF

SMOKE NUISANCE

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CALCUTTA.

*and other
reports*

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BY

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Report on the abatement of smoke nuisance in Calcutta.

By letter under the direction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 3rd day of February 1903, I was asked to examine and report

Introductory.

upon the smoke nuisance in Calcutta. In pursuance of this object I arrived in Calcutta on the 2nd day of March 1903. After consultation with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under whose directions my investigations were made, I proceeded to visit a number of the factories in and around Calcutta; I also visited the colliery districts of Raneegeunge and Jherria. I have examined the various sources of smoke, the qualities and quantities of coal used, the types of furnaces, and the methods of their use. I completed these investigations on the 27th day of May. I now have the honour to present my report.

2. There are six sources of smoke in Calcutta which may be enumerated as follows:—

Sources of smoke.

- (a) Domestic fire-places in native huts.
- (b) Steam launches and ocean-going steamers.
- (c) Lime and brick kilns.
- (d) The manufacture of coke on the Hooghly banks.
- (e) Furnaces used for heating plates and metal ingots.
- (f) Mill and factory boilers used for the purpose of raising steam.

3. In the case of native huts the fuel used burns with a peculiar pungent odour. It is for the most part burnt within the dwelling and the smoke from it rises

(a) Native huts.

to the roof through which it percolates. The larger particles of soot are thereby deposited on the under-surface of the roof, and it would appear from this that, apart from the objectionable odour, there can be but little deposit of soot. Such smoke being situated near the ground level affects more particularly the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the dwellings. The isolation of areas responsible for the emission of such smoke appears to be the only way of dealing with this source of nuisance.

4. Steam boilers afloat may be divided into two classes, namely, those used on river launches plying on the Hooghly in the immediate vicinity of Calcutta,

(b) Steam boilers afloat.

and ocean-going steamers, which when not on their way into port or out to sea are frequently moored on the Calcutta side of the Hooghly and are then at times particularly objectionable. There are times also when the small river-crafts appear to be contributing largely to the smoke nuisance, this being the case when two or three launches happen to be following each other and each is either adding coal to its fires or raking them, the latter proceedings frequently causing more smoke than the act of firing.

5. Observations made on the steam launch *Sylph*, kindly placed at my disposal by the Public Works Department, showed that such craft can be worked without emitting objectionable smoke. The chief factors contributing to this end are—(1) good chimney draft induced by means of the discharge of exhaust steam up the chimney, or by means of a steam jet, (2) careful stoking with the admission of air over the fires after coaling, and (3) a good quality of coal.

6. Another solution of the difficulty is to use coke instead of coal. Rather than insist upon the use of coke, it may be advisable to leave to the discretion of owners the course they shall adopt with their own launches to render their passage within certain prescribed limits of Calcutta inoffensive from the emission of smoke.

7. Ocean-going steamers, when preparing for their outward journey necessarily emit smoke in the process of raising steam. Admitting

of smoke in the case of an outward bound steamer, and having regard to the passage of the steamer beyond the limits of Calcutta in a comparatively short period of time, it would appear impossible to impose any restrictions on such steamers in motion. When, however, they are moored near the banks of the river, the smoke emitted from them is so far localized as to become a source of nuisance. Such nuisance arises from the combustion of fuel in the furnaces of small auxiliary boilers which are used in port for the purpose of working the steam winches during the operations of loading and unloading. The chimney of the auxiliary boiler is carried inside the main up-takes which are so near the ground level as to permit the smoke to blow directly upon passengers along the river banks.

8. The boilers here referred to are of similar construction to those used on the small launches and the absence of smoke from them involves the same treatment as already mentioned in regard to launches. In suggesting the use of coke, the objection likely to be raised by those in charge of the boilers is that by burning coke the steaming capacity of the boilers is diminished. A judicious mixture of coke with good coal should meet the case. Such a mixture would of course not burn with quite such a smokeless chimney as pure coke, but it could be worked within the limits of the degrees of smoke permitted.

9. The brick fields and lime kilns give out a large volume of smoke by which the pilot service of the river Hooghly is to some extent hampered inasmuch as the smoke is emitted near the water level and when the wind carries it across the river, the land-marks of the pilot service are obscured by it, thus rendering navigation at times difficult. It appears, however, that such emission of smoke is inseparable from the industries referred to, and it would seem that the only way of dealing with this source of nuisance is the prohibition of the brick-fields and lime kilns in places where they are likely to be regarded as a nuisance to the inhabitants, or to the navigation of the river.

10. My attention has also been drawn to the manufacture of coke in small quantities by natives employed on the coal wharves. The object is to distil the volatile products by partial burning. When this is effected, the fires are slacked with the result that an inferior quality of coke is formed. This finds a ready sale amongst the native population for domestic purposes. It may be a question whether the prohibition of the manufacture of coke on the river banks would cause the native to burn the fuel in his own hut where he would be immune from interference, and by so doing, contribute even more to the nuisance than if the coke were made in the open air of the river banks. It is also possible that one effect of the legislation now proposed may be to increase the use of coke in certain kinds of furnaces and that the manufacture of coke on a large scale by means of regular installations, which is now confined to the colliery districts, may be introduced in Calcutta and its neighbourhood.

11. A large amount of smoke is emitted from the furnaces used for the heating of plates and ingots, and for the reheating of metal in the process of shell manufacture and the like. These furnaces are peculiarly adapted to the combustion of smoke by the judicious application of air. At the Royal Mint in Calcutta an attempt was made to reduce the smoke by the admission of air through a four-inch diameter tube inserted in the walls of the furnace. The objection raised to it was that the temperature of the furnace fell below a workable heat. I am sure that the introduction of heated air, supplied in the correct position and in correct quantity, would effect the perfect combustion of the smoke. I shall show later how a furnace working under less favourable conditions than the one now referred to can be worked without smoke.

12. Major Renny, of the Cossipore Shell Factory, kindly sent me the analyses of flue gases extracted from the heating furnaces at his factory which show that at times of excessive smoke, combustion is far from complete. It would appear from the presence of carbon-monoxide in the gases an additional supply of air would distinctly raise rather than diminish the working temperature of the furnaces referred to are given in the appendix to this report.

These furnaces and those at the Mint differ from the smelting and converting furnaces mentioned in paragraph 142 below, in that they are capable, with judicious management, of being worked so as to consume their smoke.

13. It is obvious from a casual observation that the land boilers used mainly in jute and cotton mills for the purpose of raising steam are responsible for the greatest proportion of smoke emitted into the air of Calcutta. I have no means of estimating the weight of fuel otherwise burned under the headings above enumerated; but from the information given to me by managers of the jute and cotton mills, I know that not less than 320 tons of coal are burned per day within a radius of five miles from Government House. Taking the established basis that one per cent. of the fuel may pass into the atmosphere in the form of smoke, the solid carbon emitted will amount to 3·2 tons in twenty-four hours. This figure is in itself a strong presumptive argument that the mills are the chief cause of the smoke nuisance in Calcutta.

14. In order to compare the general tone of the atmosphere of Calcutta with that of a prosperous English manufacturing town, I cannot do better than follow the calculations of Dr. Julius E. Cohen given in his address in 1896 before the Leeds Philosophical Society. The calculations quoted agree so well with the experiments subsequently made that one can place reliance in them. To quote Dr. Cohen's own words—"Supposing that of the 4,000 tons of coal burned daily in Leeds, one-half per cent. only escapes into the air as soot, this will represent 20 tons of soot a day. The thickly populated part of Leeds covers an area of 4 square miles. If there are 20 tons of soot delivered into the air in 12 hours, and if the air is renewed on an average 50 times in 12 hours as there is reason to believe, then there is in the infected area at any moment 8 cwts. of soot in suspension. Now Dr. Angus Smith estimates that the smoke probably rises to a height of 300 feet before being dispersed. We can calculate on this assumption how much soot there is in 100 cubic feet. It works out to almost exactly 1·2 milligrams." From 100 experiments conducted on 50 different days from the months of April to June the actual weighment of soot was found to be from 1·2 to 1·6 milligrams.

15. In applying the same calculation to Calcutta, one may take the fuel burnt within a radius of five miles of Government House. From the returns I find that 320 tons are burned by the large factories per day. Outside this area, and even within it, the mills are very much scattered. In order to include small consumers we may put the figure at 400 tons per day of 15 hours. The area comprised is 78 square miles and assuming that the change of air over this area takes place 15 times in 15 hours, and that the chimneys give off their maximum amount of soot, namely, one per cent. (instead of one-half as assumed by Dr. Cohen), then the soot in suspension per 100 cubic feet of air works out to 0·041 milligrams. That is to say, that the air of Calcutta is approximately 30 times purer than the air of Leeds. My observations on the buildings and on the vegetation of Calcutta justify this conclusion.

16. There is no doubt, however, that the individual chimneys, although scattered, emit smoke for an intolerable length of time and that in consequence there are local areas within the five miles radius which suffer much from factory smoke. To the manufacturer in India there is little inducement from a commercial point of view to attack the problem of smoke consumption. In the jute industry particularly I find that the cost of one ton of jute is approximately £4·15·0 including coal and all other charges excepting interest and depreciation. The cost of fuel included in this figure is approximately 8·6 (eight shillings and six pence). Now, on the assumption that one per cent. of the fuel disappears up the chimney in the form of smoke (and this is the maximum possible) the actual loss of coal is valued at less than 1—1000th. part of the jute. But the formation of smoke in a boiler furnace is accompanied by consequent loss of efficiency. My experience in testing smoke abatement appliances leads me to believe that a total loss of four per cent. is all that can be debited to the emission of smoke. On this basis, and taking a more limited view of the nuisance, that four per cent. on the monthly coal bill of a mill burning

coal per month, works out to 390 rupees with coal at Rs. 6-8 per ton. This again shows that in smoke consumption in India where extra supervision of the stokers would appear to be necessary, there can only be a very small margin of profit, if any, after meeting the cost of supervision, interest and depreciation on the smoke abatement appliances.

17. It is evident therefore that the only factors operating for the suppression of smoke are likely to be, firstly, a sense of public duty in keeping the atmosphere as clear as possible; and, secondly, legislation. In this regard the Bengal Act of 1863 which was aimed at counteracting the smoke nuisance has entirely failed.

Review of the Bengal Smoke Abatement Act of 1863.

18. The Bengal Act of 1863 directs—

- (a) That those furnaces to which the Act applies shall be constructed so as to consume or burn their own smoke.
- (b) That negligent use of such furnaces so that the smoke arising therefrom is not consumed or burned shall be subjected to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 for the first conviction of offence, for the second conviction Rs. 100 and for each subsequent conviction a sum double the amount of the penalty imposed for the last preceding conviction.
- (c) That if the owner or occupier of premises where there is a furnace to which the Act applies does not use the best practical means for preventing or counteracting the smoke, he shall upon summary conviction be subject to the above-named penalties.

19. From a review of the Act it appears that evidence of the emission of smoke from a chimney is not sufficient to secure conviction. Such difficulty arises partly because, according to section 2 of the Act, the words, "consume or burn the smoke," are not held to mean, "consume or burn all the smoke," and partly because the direction (a) that each furnace shall be so far as possible constructed so as to burn its own smoke, is nowhere qualified by the presumption that emission of black smoke shall be taken as evidence of bad construction. Every failure of the Act has turned upon this point, and under the Act it is now held necessary to formulate a charge of nuisance under one of the headings—

- (a) Improper construction.
- (b) Negligent use.
- (c) Absence of the best means for preventing or counteracting the smoke.

These conditions involve detailed references to the construction and manner of using the furnace in order to prove that the smoke emitted has been burned or consumed as far as is possible.

20. Mr. Woodroffe, in commenting upon (c) that portion of the Act which applies to the non-user of the best practical means for preventing or counteracting the smoke, says—"This again assumes that the furnace is properly constructed. It is not easy to distinguish this offence from those preceding. For if the furnace is properly constructed to consume smoke, the best practical means must have been employed in its construction to prevent or counteract smoke, and if the failure to use proper means during the course of user amounts to negligence, the case would come within the definition of the second offence. The offence, however, being separately defined, it must be assumed that there are cases which are not covered by (a) and (b). It might for instance apply to such a case as an omission to apply proper materials for the purpose of lighting and stoking. I have not, however, sufficient practical knowledge of the working of furnaces to say."

21. It appears to me that it is the intention of the provision above referred to limit the license implied in the words "burn or consume as far as possible" in contemplation of an invention whereby the smoke generated is absorbed or precipitated, though neither burned nor consumed.

Assuming the existence of such apparatus, its control of the smoke would be independent of the construction or negligent use of the furnace. It would therefore be sufficient for the purpose of conviction to prove the absence of such apparatus. In view of the fact that such apparatus has not been successfully applied to any furnace to which the Act refers, it is impossible to obtain a conviction for an offence charged under this heading.

22. The important and difficult question, namely, how much smoke can possibly be burned or consumed by any particular furnace, is, according to the Act, determined by an inspection of the furnace undertaken by any police officer or other person duly authorized by a Magistrate. The authority of the Magistrate constitutes the only qualification necessarily invested in the examiner. That such authority has been held to be sufficient is supported by the following quotation from letter No. 64, dated Calcutta, 7th May 1902, from R. A. D. O'Bignell, Esq., Commissioner of Police, and President of the Boiler Commission, Calcutta, to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bengal, in which Mr. Bignell says, "the duties which obtain to his (the Smoke Inspector's) appointment are not such as to demand expert knowledge of a very high order for their efficient fulfilment."

23. I shall endeavour to show that the difficulties of obtaining a conviction under the present Act do demand the very highest expert knowledge that can possibly be placed at the services of the Magistrate. I, however, much deplore the existence of conditions which render such qualifications necessary for a smoke inspector.

24. To prove whether a furnace is constructed to burn or consume its smoke, the furnace might be tested with a smoky fuel, the best precautions being taken to exclude negligence. If under such circumstances the chimney were found to emit obnoxious smoke, then the owner might be charged with the offence of using a furnace not constructed so as to burn its own smoke. But, in defence, attention could be drawn to a furnace which the Smoke Inspector was accustomed to pass as inoffensive but of precisely the same construction as that complained of. It might not be known that the smoke was affected by the difference in chimney draft existing at the two furnaces. Whatever the cause of the smoke, the prosecution on the grounds of bad construction should fail because the draft, though dependent upon an unobstructed flue and chimney, is determined by the heat retained in the chimney gases relatively to the height of the chimney, neither of which factors are involved in the construction of the furnace.

25. I will next assume that a charge of negligence is laid against a user on the grounds that a furnace of similar construction to that of the users is known to be inoffensive. The defendant might prove that his method of firing was precisely similar to that of his inoffending neighbour. The real cause of the smoke might be proved to be a heavier rate of firing, but heavy firing to meet excessive demands for steam could not justly be held to be negligent use of the furnace.

26. Again, let a user be charged with the working of a furnace of faulty construction the nuisance being aggravated by contributory negligence. This charge could be defended by comparing the defective furnace with one of similar construction fired in a precisely similar manner, but without the emission of smoke. In this case a fuel would be used which was so far smokeless as to burn satisfactorily under the conditions of the particular furnace in which it was used. The said fuel could be made to smoke by adopting extreme measures which could be advanced by the defendant as the form of negligence of which he was clearly not guilty.

27. Similarly the 18 prosecutions successfully concluded under the Bengal Smoke Act of 1863 could have been evaded.

28. The two cases which appear to have terminated all attempts at prosecution under the present Act are those of Emperor *versus* Burn & Co., and Emperor *versus* S. E. Eustace of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. In the former case, Mr. H. LeMesurier, the Magistrate before whom the case

Mr. LeMesurier's construction of the Act.

was tried, accepted the statement of Messrs. Burn's Managing Director that his firm had to the best of their knowledge provided sufficient boiler power, adopted alternate side firing, and spent money and trouble in seeking everywhere the most serviceable devices they could learn of to reduce smoke. The prosecution maintained that they were not bound to enquire what measures or appliances may be adopted by the factories to reduce smoke. Mr. LeMesurier disagreed with that view and concluded his judgment by the following words:—

"It seems to me that the prosecutions are bound to prove that either the flues are insufficient or the boiler power too low or that the firing is careless or that* bad coal has been used. I think that great density and duration of smoke is presumptive evidence of this and that in extreme cases the presumption becomes practically conclusive. But when the defendants are found to use the precautions which the Boiler Commission has itself approved, the presumption is, I think, rebutted and specific negligence or omission to use the best means must be proved. This, as will be seen above, has not been done in this case and I consider that the prosecution must fail."

29. In the case of Emperor *versus* Eustace, the inspector admitted that he had not examined the construction of the furnaces, and the Magistrate, Mr. T. A. Pearson, held that proof of the emission of smoke was not sufficient ground for conviction.

Mr. T. A. Pearson's opinion.

Mr. Woodroffe's comments.

30. In commenting upon this case Mr. Woodroffe says:—

"Though I think that the conclusion at which the Magistrate has arrived is correct, I do not agree with him in all the grounds assigned for that conclusion. I may particularly mention his apparent opinion that the commission of an offence cannot in any case be inferred from the existence of the smoke and that it is necessary in all cases to give direct ocular evidence of the cause of smoke."

In this connection I would point out that the inference that the mere emission of smoke constitutes an offence under this Act can only be drawn by one well versed in the science of combustion in those furnaces to which the Act applies, and this being so, the Magistrate is entirely dependent upon expert evidence in coming to his decision.

31. It appears, then, that the prosecutions already successfully concluded have been so terminated under a misapprehension of the meaning of the Act, and that under its true interpretation it becomes useless to effect the purpose for which it was enacted.

32. Before proceeding to suggest remedial measures, I will deal with the character of the coals of India and with the results generally of my investigations into the possibilities of diminishing the smoke emitted from the chimneys in and near Calcutta.

33. There is some reason for believing that the smokiness of a coal may be judged by its volatile constituents. But the analysis of a number of Indian coals shows that no great reliance can be placed upon this indication of the relative smokiness of various coals. For instance, a coal handed to me for analysis under the name of "Chavalhar" was found to contain about 24 per cent. of volatile matter, and upon testing this coal in a boiler furnace I found it to be particularly smokeless compared with Desherghur which contains 40 per cent. of volatile constituents. So far this example goes to show that the smoke varies with the percentage of volatile matter. But on turning to Bhuggerdeah coal I find that the analysis given in Professor Dunstan's report shows from 27 to 21 per cent. of volatile matter and this, in spite of the fact that the smoke from Bhuggerdeah is undoubtedly more copious than that of Chavalhar. Again, comparing Seebpore coal with Bhuggerdeah the former is less smoky than the latter notwithstanding that Seebpore contains 37 to 38 per cent. of volatile matter according to Professor Dunstan's analyses.

34. With our present knowledge of the combustion of coal we are driven to regard its smoking capacity as a distinct physical property only determined by

* If the quality of fuel be allowed to influence the decision, the non-use of coke would be a sufficient proof that the offence had been committed. I do not agree with the necessity to prove the quality of coal.

observation of its behaviour in a furnace. The results of such observation do not appear to correspond with any other known independent test of the coal, and it would only be safe to predict that a fuel would not smoke if on analysis no volatile constituents were discovered.

35. The smoking and heating capacities of Indian coals vary very considerably. For instance, the least smoky coal that I happen to have tested whilst in Calcutta is "Chavalhar". Its calorific value is equivalent to the evaporation of 11·5 pounds of water per pound of coal. It contains 28 per cent. of ash as shown by the calorimeter residue (considerably more at the furnaces); it is difficult to burn and is only suitable for those plants where the boiler power is so great as to necessitate only a low rate of firing or where the draft is exceptionally strong. Under any other circumstances this coal must be mixed with a more easily ignited coal in order to maintain the steam pressure of the boiler in which it is used.

37. Desherghur is an extremely smoky coal, but has a higher heating power than the last named, burns more freely with less ash and has the reputation of being one of the best steaming coals procured in Bengal.

37. Seebpore coal is also very largely used and can be burned with much less smoke though perhaps with not quite such high evaporation as Desherghur. The ash is about 11·5 per cent. as shown by the calorimeter residue.

The Howrah Mills, which I observed to be the least smoky chimneys of those visible from the Eden Gardens on the Howrah side of the Hooghly River, are, I understand, using Seebpore coal on an extensive contract.

38. The Cossipore Shell Factory are also using this coal which I understand from Major Renny has been selected after numerous tests. It is evident from observations of the Cossipore chimneys that even good coal is not sufficient to render the chimneys smokeless without careful attention to other factors. At Cossipore the chimneys are low and in consequence there is a bad draft. At the time of my visit I also noted some very indifferent stoking. The heating furnaces are also responsible for a great deal of the smoke from Cossipore, which, however, with the present construction of the furnaces, appears to be unavoidable.

39. My experiments at the Royal Mint, for the arrangements in connexion with which I am much indebted to Colonel Scott and to his Engineer, Mr. Scott, demonstrated that the quality of the coal used to some extent determines the amount of care and attention that must be bestowed on the stoking in order to secure the least emission of smoke. The native stoker devotes only such time to the firing as enables him to maintain the steam pressure in the boilers and besides being ignorant he is quite indifferent to the requirements of smokeless combustion.

40. Comparing English coals with those of Bengal, I find that the latter are inferior to ordinary English coal by from 12 to 15 per cent. in steam-raising power, but I am informed by a well-known ship-owner that the difference amounts to from 25 to 30 per cent. in the case of British coal exported to India. I believe this greater difference is due to the fact that only the best Welsh coal is used on Indian steamships, whereas there is a large consumption of coal in England of an inferior quality. Bengal coals are on the average more smoky; the ash is from two to three times greater; and in some seams the quality of the coal varies very greatly. The users of the Bengal coals therefore labour under the disadvantage of having to fire a boiler harder in order to derive the horsepower from it which would be derived from an English coal.

41. The tabulated percentages of ash show that they range between 14·8 and 47 per cent. I was informed that in some mills the ash is picked over by contract and the combustible cinder found in it is sold to natives for domestic purposes. The contractor in some cases pays Rs. 6 per ton for such fuel. On enquiry I was informed that out of 26 per cent. of so-called ash 5·9 per cent. was ultimately recovered as cinder and sold. In another case 3·7 of the matter drawn from the grate was sold as cinder. This system of supplying fuel to the natives

tends to exaggerate the figures relating to the ash. Nevertheless the ash is excessive and undoubtedly tends towards the difficulty of securing smokeless chimneys.

42. In visiting the Raneeunge and Colliery districts I noted that no attempt is made to size or screen the coal, nor is it washed. The irregularity of the coal is much against the adoption of Mechanical Stokers.

43. The system under which the mills are controlled in India at times hampers the engineers in the choice of good coal. The Managing Agents are not infrequently responsible for the working of a mill as well as for the exploitation of a colliery, and thus it happens that inferior qualities of coal come to be used in mills where dual interests are at stake, the engineer being under such circumstances bound to work the mill on the fuel given him.

44. The conditions above referred to all operate to produce excessive smoke, and having regard also to the low standard of intelligence of the native fireman, to his stolid indifference, to his passive resistance, and to the onerous conditions of heat in which he works, the smoke abatement problem is one of no mean difficulty. I am, however, convinced that a gradual improvement can be effected, and I will endeavour to show the remedies and the manner of their application.

45. The formation of smoke is inseparably connected with the combustion of Indian coals. When fresh coal is placed upon a bright furnace fire, the production of smoke accompanied by gas at once commences to take place. In the case of a boiler of the internal fire tube type, immediately after firing, smoke may be seen passing along the upper surface of the tube. This tube, in the case of a boiler under a steam pressure of 160 pounds per square inch, has a temperature of 360 degrees F. The igniting point of the smoky gases is not less than 800 degrees F., while, according to Messrs. V. Meyer and F. Fryer, the ignition temperature of hydrogen in the presence of oxygen is 1124° F. and of Marsh gas and Carbon monoxide under similar conditions 1201° F. and 1347° F. respectively. The temperature of the upper strata of the furnace gases is reduced below that of ignition by—

1. The cooling effect of spreading coal over the surface of the fire.
2. Contact of the gases with the boiler tube,
3. By the admission of cold air during the act of stoking.

46. The quantity of coal fired determines the volume of smoke which must be consumed within a few moments after the firing takes place. It is evident that if a large quantity of coal is fired at once, the maximum of smoke will be produced under conditions least favourable to its combustion. Hence the emission of black smoke is the immediate effect of firing large quantities of coal, which is done when the fires require to be forced in order to meet an unfair demand for steam from the boilers.

47. In order to effect combustion of the smoke, it must be well mixed with air and must be maintained above its igniting temperature. It is evident that the air, which rises through the firebars and through the lower strata of incandescent fuel on the bars, is robbed of its oxygen to a very great extent by combination with the incandescent carbon. Thus the products of combustion rising through the fires can be of little use in effecting the combustion of the smoke above the fires. This necessitates an auxiliary supply of air to the smoky gases in order to effect their combustion, and this auxiliary supply may be admitted either at the fire door or at the end of the fire bars.

48. It will be observed from these remarks that the problem of smoke abatement resolves itself into providing means for the supply of auxiliary air, for its efficient mixture with the volatile smoky constituents of the coal and for the maintenance of a temperature of not less than 800 degrees F. The problem appears easy of solution, but in reality is fraught with difficulty in practice because (1) the auxiliary air supply is frequently added in excess in the endeavour to make it thoroughly mix with the gases to be consumed, thus cooling the furnace and lowering its efficiency; (2) unless the air supply be automatically controlled, which is

difficult by mechanical means, the stoker invariably leaves the passages open after they should be closed, with the result that the steam pressure in the boiler falls. In order to again raise the pressure the stoker is tempted to close entirely the air passages and to fire harder than usual with the immediate result that black smoke is emitted.

49. The essential conditions for the combustion of smoke in hand-fired boilers may be summarised as follows:—
Conditions essential to smoke combustion when hand firing. There must be a bright fire in the furnace, coal must be put upon the fire in small quantities so that the remaining bright portions of the fire will contribute sufficient heat to effect the combustion of the smoke when the latter is mixed with that auxiliary air supply which must be admitted either at the end of the fire bars or preferably at the fire door. It may reasonably be asked why are not these simple conditions complied with? The brief answers to this question are (1) that immediately supervision is relaxed, the native fireman proceeds to stoke the boilers in the manner least troublesome to himself, (2) that in many cases double the number of firemen would be required to keep the boilers under full pressure of steam, and (3) the use of bad coal necessitates heavy firing.

50. If there be any justification for the action of the firemen, it lies in the fact that the temperature of a boiler house is oppressively great and the natural object of the fireman is to get through his work in the shortest possible time, and this he can best effect by putting on the fire a maximum quantity of coal and retiring to a cool place.

51. From the above it will be understood that the abuse of the auxiliary air supply leads at once to loss of boiler efficiency, inasmuch as the excess of air over and above that required for smoke combustion all passes away at a temperature of from 400 to 600 degrees, thus wasting a portion of the heat of fuel which would otherwise contribute to raise more steam. Firemen who are given a bonus on fuel saved will find that their careless endeavours to prevent smoke lead to the reduction of their bonus, and nine firemen out of ten will relinquish their efforts to prevent smoke in the ignorant belief that such prevention is necessarily attended with loss of fuel. This explains the contention put forward by practical firemen that the prevention of smoke is accompanied with loss of efficiency.

52. Enough has been said to show how much depends upon the character and intelligence of the stoker, and having regard to the fact that these men are drawn from the lowest and least intelligent classes, it is not surprising that the prevention of smoke in hand-fired boilers, although simple from a scientific point of view, is extremely difficult to realize in practice. And in respect to special smoke abatement appliances it is a recognised fact that nothing has yet been invented which does not depend to a greater or less extent upon intelligent use. My own experience and invariable practice in testing and reporting upon smoke appliances, is to cause the apparatus to emit smoke in order that I may be assured that the fuel supplied for the test is of a smoky character. During a long experience I have never yet failed in causing such emission of smoke as would warrant the assumption that no smoke appliance whatsoever was fitted to the boiler under test.

Types of boilers used in Calcutta. 53. The boilers used in Calcutta are of the following types:—

- (a) The popular type used generally by the large mills is the two, or sometimes three-flued Lancashire boiler.
- (b) Water tube boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox pattern.
- (c) Water tube boilers of the Stirling pattern.
- (d) Tubular boilers of the locomotive pattern.
- (e) Small vertical boilers.

54. In order to facilitate my inquiry into the conditions obtaining in the largest mills in Calcutta, I issued a set of questions (see appendix) which were in many cases fully answered. Time did not permit of a visit to every mill, nor

Method of inquiry.

would any practical good have evolved from a repetition of visits. Those mills, however, which offered an opportunity of comparing extreme conditions of smokiness or non-smokiness were the subject of special investigation. I have not been able to check the replies sent in to me. Some of the figures are obviously inaccurate, for in one instance the data submitted yield an apparent boiler efficiency of 94 per cent which is beyond the range of possibility. I have therefore endeavoured throughout to base my conclusions upon figures showing the widest divergence so as to exclude as far as possible the influence of inaccuracy.

55. Of the large number of mills visited those most striking for their non-smokiness were numbers 26, 26a, 21, 20, 12, and numbers 26 and 26a are

Mills emitting the least smoke

especially interesting in that the draft is mechanically maintained in the following way. The stokehold is entirely closed and air is propelled into it by means of a fan. The pressure of air so maintained in the stokehold is equal to a column of water $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in height. The combustion of fuel on the grate bars is therefore very vigorous. The fact that the stokehold is closed does not in this particular case seem to cause any difficulty by raising the temperature of the stokehold to an unbearable limit. In the case of 26 the flues were connected to a chimney 138 feet in height, not because such height of chimney was necessary but merely because the chimney existed before the forced draft system was applied and there was no necessity to alter it. The draft maintained by the chimney alone was less than one-third of that of the fan, and when the latter was stopped for the purpose of noting its effect upon the smoke, it was noticed that the chimney at once emitted black smoke which disappeared at once upon re-starting the fan.

56. This would at first sight appear to be conclusive evidence of the efficiency of forced draft to abate smoke in an ordinary Lancashire boiler. But on looking

Closed stokehold and forced draft.

more closely into the conditions one cannot regard the forced draft as the most important factor. In the case of 26a the starting and stopping of the fan was accompanied with similar results, but as the chimney in this case was only 40 feet high and merely sufficient to carry the products of combustion above the roofs of the neighbouring buildings, it was not possible for such a low chimney to produce a sufficient draft to render possible any comparison between this plant and others having chimneys of 138 and 150 feet in height. The fan, however, supplied the draft which is usually supplied by a high chimney, and the net result was that the chimney was practically smokeless.

57. In column 9, Appendix A, the number of pounds of coal used per square foot of grate area is tabulated. In the cases now under discussion these figures work out to

Rates of firing.

15.3 and 13.1, both of which rates are much below the average. The power derived from the boilers is only 191 and 178 horse-power respectively. Supposing that these boilers were fired to the average rate shown by other mills, namely, 22 pounds of coal per square foot of grate area, the horse-powers derived therefrom, instead of being 191 and 178, would be 275 and 300 respectively. It is noticeable that the consumption of coal per indicated horse-power is the highest returned, namely, 3.76. It is of course possible that low engine efficiency may account for this expenditure of fuel. It is, however, more in accordance with one's experience of smokeless combustion in India to find that low boiler efficiency is accompanied with a smokeless chimney and the reason is that the smokeless state of the chimney is obtained regardless of that care and attention which I have already described as necessary to its economic attainment. In these two cases I attribute the smokelessness to excess of boiler power and to ample draft, neither of which alone would, in my opinion, have produced the desired result.

58. Mill number 21 is apparently working more economically than any of the others with a rate of combustion said to be equal to 20 pounds of coal per square foot of grate area. This chimney was pointed out to me on my arrival in Calcutta as one which seldom if ever was seen to smoke. I understand that extensions of the mill are being carried out and I saw the foundations of a new engine being built. Apparently the boilers were in position and working, with the exception of one new boiler which could not cope with the extra load contemplated. I am inclined to explain the smokelessness of this plant by the fact

that there was excessive boiler power at the disposal of the firemen. When I saw the chimney during the latter part of my visit to Calcutta, I noted that it smoked not objectionably but in a way which exceeded my expectations from the description given of it at an earlier period.

59. In the answers to questions issued it was claimed that the smokeless state of the chimney was due to the sprinkling of the coal with a newly invented powder. The agents for the mill were also agents for the powder. Information gathered from other sources did not, I am sorry to say, confirm the utility of this compound for the suppression of smoke, although it is quite possible that a substance rich in oxygen would when mixed with the coal take the place of the auxiliary air supply that I have pointed to as being so essential. Such a compound in order to be successful must be cheap, and its use must not endanger the boiler plates by setting up corrosion. With regard to the substance referred to, I have no information on these points.

60. Another chimney of remarkable cleanliness is number 20. On the occasion of my visit to this mill I learned that the firemen were not specially selected; in fact I was informed that their best fireman had recently left and that the staff were all new hands unaccustomed to the working of those particular boilers. Notwithstanding this the chimney was free from smoke. Here again the rate of combustion on the fire grates was 13.4 pounds of coal per square foot of grate area.

61. In many cases the draft was not given, nor was its importance appreciated.

62. Number 12 mill was burning fuel at the rate of 19 pounds of coal per square foot of grate area. In consequence of the higher rate of firing there was more smoke than in the other cases cited, although it was never of an objectionable character. In this case the draft in the main flues was exceptionally good.

63. The five cases cited stand as examples of the possibility of working Lancashire boilers without the emission of objectionable smoke and without the aid of special appliances or special care. The essential conditions involved appear to be—

- (a) draft of not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ th inch by the usual water test;
- (b) easy rate of coal consumption, preferably not exceeding 16 pounds of coal per square foot of grate area;
- (c) the addition of not more than three shovels full of coal at one time to the fires.

64. As from time to time the mills extend their machinery, the necessity arises for working the boilers to their fullest capacity. So soon as this happens, the manufacturer is confronted with the smoke problem and the happy-go-lucky methods of firing no longer suffice.

65. The manufacturer who realizes the points at issue is then called upon to decide whether it will be cheaper for him to increase the rate of firing with its attendant loss due to the formation of some smoke, or whether he shall maintain the same easy rate of firing by the addition of more boilers. Experience leads to the unmistakable conclusion that the higher rate of firing, even though attended with smoke, is the cheaper course. Consequently we find that the majority of the mills are working beyond the limits suggested above and that the necessary skill requisite to meet the case is not available.

66. From the tabulation of statistics dealing with 35 different plants it will be noted that only six are working within the limits above laid down. Even in the case of mill number 18, which is working within the limit, I have observed black smoke. This may be accounted for by erratic firings, for it is obvious that the advantages of a low rate of coal consumption may be entirely nullified by the stoker firing at long instead of short intervals of time.

67. Excluding the six mills referred to, the remaining 29 all emit smoke of various degrees of density, sometimes extremely objectionable, the frequency and density depending upon the rate of firing as well as upon the draft available and the system or want of system adopted.

68. Referring particularly to mill number 1, which may be taken as working under economical conditions which appear to be entirely satisfactory to the management, I found that the rate of firing was 22·8 pounds of coal per square foot of grate and that the firing was systematic. The left hand furnaces were fired through the entire range, then the right hand in accordance with the recommendations of the Boiler Commissioners. I found that by firing two shovels full of coal to each furnace at once and by keeping the fire-doors open for two minutes after placing fresh coal on, that the chimney was practically smokeless, but when three shovels full were fired and the doors closed immediately after firing, smoke began to show.

69. In this case I came to the conclusion that careful stoking would obviate entirely the emission of black smoke, even though the rate of firing exceeded that which I have pointed out as giving the least smoke with ordinary native firing.

70. In cases in which the boilers were being worked at the same rate as the last mentioned, it was admitted that the suppression of smoke was merely a question of careful stoking. The management always maintained that so long as the firemen were under supervision there was little or no smoke. They, however, further stated that constant supervision was not possible. On this point I obtained the following statistics, which represent the majority of the mills. The actual time during which the machinery is in motion is usually 15 hours per day. The number of hands employed exceeds 2,000 and there are not more than five European overseers.

71. I will now deal with some of the mills which either are or have been notoriously objectionable in the discharge of black smoke. One of the worst offenders was mill number 19. There are nine Lancashire boilers, coupled to one chimney, 150 feet in height, the draft in the main flues being just over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch by the water test. In the attempt to burn the smoke, a pipe had been fitted so as to take air from the ashpit through perforations in the pipe extending from the bridge over the fire and terminating in a divided end standing upon the dead plate of the furnace. The object of this pipe was to admit an auxiliary supply of heated air to the smoke as it rose from the fires.

72. I had the opportunity of testing the device and I found that in 27 minutes after cleaning the fires the smoke got beyond control. The rate of firing adopted in ordinary working hours was three shovels of coal to each furnace every five minutes.

73. The fuel consisted of a mixture of one-half Desherghur and half Chavalhar. Desherghur is a good steaming coal, but extremely smoky. Chavalhar is particularly free from smoke, but difficult to burn.

74. A second test was made with Desherghur coal alone with the result that black smoke was emitted in a period of 17 minutes, namely, ten minutes earlier than with the mixture adopted in the previous test.

75. A third test was made with Chavalhar alone with the result that after 20 minutes there was little or no smoke. Owing to the slow burning character of this latter coal it was found impossible to maintain the steam pressure.

76. The general conclusions to be drawn from these experiments are:—

- (a) That the smoke emitted could be considerably modified by the judicious mixture of coal.
- (b) That the auxiliary air supply failed to consume the smoke because it was not sufficiently mixed with it.

77. In order to assist in the intermixture of the air and gases to be consumed, a chamber was formed at the end of the bridge by building an arch 15 inches behind the bridge, the crown of the arch being 13 inches from the bottom of the flue. The apparatus above referred to was removed and air was admitted from the ashpit at the bridge and also through the fire doors and holes in the dead plate. The following experiment showed that with this arrangement the smoke could be controlled.

Formation of combustion chamber.

78. A quantity of fuel was fired and the air passages referred to all closed for a period of half a minute. They were then opened for half a minute and again closed for the same time. The gases travelled from the fires to the chimney top in a period of 60 seconds, and I noted that at times corresponding to those of opening and closing the air passages the smoke was either black or modified as the air was cut off or admitted.

79. The difficulty arising from this construction is that the arch to some extent obstructs the flow of air through the flues, so much so that in the boilers tested the arches had to be abandoned, and it is quite evident that unless the draft is strong enough to overcome this slight additional obstruction, the arch cannot be applied.

80. Since the experiments here detailed have been made, a large economiser has been installed and is now at work.

Effects of an economiser.

This is equivalent to more boiler power and relieves the rate of firing, so that the chimney is not now offensive in its emission of smoke. As was expected, however, the heat abstracted from the gases by the new economiser has reduced the draft to such an extent that it is impossible to use the economiser to its full power, and the management is now considering the advisability of providing mechanical draft. If this be done, I am of the opinion that this chimney will work with very little smoke indeed. In this case the change from black smoke to almost no smoke has been brought about by the additional boilers, by the use of a powerful economiser, and by the use of a judicious mixture of coal. It is only fair to state that previously to the new boilers being put down, the ones in use stood condemned. Hence the necessity for wholesale alterations resulting in the provision of extra boiler power.

81. Mills numbers 28 and 28-a still emit a considerable quantity of smoke in spite of the adoption of the arches above referred to. The boilers under number

Effects of long and tortuous flues.

28 make more smoke than those under number 28-a. This is accounted for by the fact that the rate of firing in number 28 exceeds that in 28-a; also by the fact that the arrangement of the flues in 28-a is not good. They are long and tortuous, and although the total area of the flues appears to be sufficient, it is very doubtful, having regard to the arrangement of the bypass, whether the gases take the course intended. The general effect of long and tortuous flues is to diminish the draft that should be available with straight short flues with ample area. Moreover, since the flues of this plant have been constructed, an additional boiler has been attached which apparently was not originally provided for.

82. Long flues are objectionable for two reasons: firstly, the passage of the gases through the flues is retarded in proportion to their length and the number of turns; and, secondly, the loss of heat by radiation and conduction reduces the temperature of the gases ascending the chimney upon which temperature the draft entirely depends.

83. Their difficulties in regard to draft and smoke led the management of this mill to adopt Meldrum's forced draft appliances. These were fitted in 1900

Effect of Meldrum's forced draft.

and removed in 1902. It was said that the consumption of coal was much exceeded when the forced draft was applied, and it was also noticed that there was little difference in the blackness of the smoke. The smoke in fact was so bad during the period in which the apparatus was in use that eight warnings were issued against the mill by the Smoke Inspector.

84. I am of the opinion that the increased consumption of fuel was due to incorrect proportion between the draft produced by the Meldrum blast and the area of the grate. The Meldrum appliance should certainly have corrected the

bad design of the flues. In regard to the effect of the apparatus on the smoke, I believe that, with correct grate areas, good stoking and good coal, a considerable improvement in the smoke could have been effected. The fact that such improvement was not realized emphasises the opinion I have already expressed that unless the stokers are made to use the appliances with which they are provided in an intelligent manner, no good can result from their adoption.

85. Had the Meldrum fittings been available at the time of my visit, the manager was willing to have them re-fitted, but they had been broken up and I was unable to demonstrate to what extent they would effect improvement if skilfully used.

86. Mill number 8 has apparently been responsible for much smoke in the past. From the records placed in my hands I find that from the year 1898 to the year 1902 no less than ten warnings were issued and three prosecutions instituted.

87. When I visited the mill on March 23rd, 1903, I had the opportunity of watching the firing with two classes of coal. One was Seebpore and the other Joyramdanga. The steaming appeared to be easier with the former and less smoke was given off. I understand that although the Seebpore coal is rather more expensive than the other quality tested, the management have decided on the continued use of Seebpore.

Firing with Seebpore and Joyramdanga coal.

88. It is interesting to note that this mill had an installation of Bennis Mechanical Stokers between the years 1893 and 1896.

Difficulties with Bennis Mechanical Stokers.

The stokers were removed for the following reasons :—

(a) Inability of the stokers to deal with Indian coal.

(b) The native fireman would not give the attention demanded by the stoker.

(c) The coal (apart from quality) was delivered in such variety of sizes that a staff of men were kept at work breaking it up for use in the mechanical stoker. Thus the stoker required more labour to work it than was the case with hand firing where only the large lumps of coal need be broken up.

89. With regard to (a), I am informed that the large amount of ash necessitated rapid movement of the fire bars and this movement caused live coal to travel over the end of the fire bars. In consequence of this large masses of clinker were said to form in the ashpit which were so difficult to extract that at times the delay endangered the stopping of the machinery.

90. In a mechanical stoker there are two distinct mechanisms,—one being

Adjustments of mechanical stokers.

for the traverse of the fire bars and the other for the feed of the fuel. In the

particular stoker applied to the case under discussion, the fuel is thrown upon the bars by a spring shovel, the first movement of which throws the coal comparatively near to the dead plate, the second movement throwing it further, and the third still further, after which the first movement is repeated. It is therefore necessary in these machines to adjust the feed of the coal and the position to which it is thrown upon the fire, so that the traverse of the fire bars (which is to some extent determined by the fouling action of the ash) should give time for the complete combustion of the coal.

91. When once adjusted to work in this way the first difficulty mentioned is overcome, provided always that the coal comes to hand of uniform quality and size.

92. Meldrum's forced draft appliances were also fitted in the year 1898

Effect of forced draft on the smoke.

and removed six months later. It was said that the smoke was in no way affected

by the forced draft, and as there was sufficient draft for all practical purposes, there was no necessity to retain them.

93. I am also informed that steam jets were applied to the furnace fronts,

Steam jets applied to furnace fronts.

but were found to be ineffective in preventing the smoke and they were only used

for a few months.

94. It is noteworthy that after trying all these different appliances this mill has reverted to simple hand firing.

95. In regard to the use of a steam jet, there appears to be contradictory evidence. For instance, I visited the Shalamar Engine Works where I was shown a steam jet, the action of which was quite marked, in that it so increased the draft as to induce a greater supply of air over the fires. In this case I produced an almost equally good result by leaving the furnace door slightly open after firing, showing that the steam jet only obviated the necessity of opening the fire door when smoke was being made. It is possible that the steam jet causes rapid commotion of the furnace gases and thus tends to bring the air into closer contact with the combustibles. To my mind this appears to be the only possible advantage of the use of a steam jet placed within the furnace.

96. Mill number 27 has also been the subject of many warnings and prosecutions, and at the present time a considerable quantity of smoke is still emitted.

97. At this mill Vicars' Mechanical Stokers were in use from 1897 to 1902, at which time they were removed because they did not prevent smoke (as the prosecutions show); there was no economy in fuel or labour, and besides these drawbacks there was great expense in the upkeep. It was said that the boilers worked with less power when the stokers were on than without them, which is another way of saying that it was necessary to work the boilers beyond the capacity of the stokers. The draft in the main flues is not good in this case and sluggish combustion results. The rate of firing is 24 pounds per square foot of grate. Having regard to their inability to use the appliances already tested, with satisfactory results, it would appear that the only cure to be found for this mill is the employment of increased boiler power.

98. In addition to the mills cited as having used mechanical stokers, there is also the Mullick's Ghat Pumping Station, the Linde Ice Factory and mill number 6. All these works have now discarded the stokers for similar reasons to those already given. At the Linde Ice Factory one additional reason was brought forward which was that the stokers preferred to put coal on the fire through the fire doors rather than throw it up into the hoppers of the mechanical stokers. As all mechanical stokers are fitted with fire doors for emergency and other reasons, the constant use of the fire door entirely nullifies the advantages of the mechanical stoker both from the point of view of smoke abatement and economy.

99. Sufficient evidence has been adduced to convince me that apparatus for the consumption of smoke has failed to effect its object in India. Let us examine the case of mechanical stokers in particular. The machines are made, in the first place, to work with English coal. I have been informed by the home makers that they have sold machines for India, but do not know their exact destination. The sale is effected through an agent whose knowledge of the machine is usually confined to the illustration in the makers' catalogue. Could any conditions prevail more likely to promote failure? Until such time as the manufacturers of mechanical stokers come into direct touch with the users, and until they manifest sufficient enterprise to send their own trained men to erect and teach the use of their machines, they will continue to fail.

Advantages of mechanical stokers.

100. My reasons for believing that mechanical stokers are of great advantage to steam users are—

(a) that they promote the highest possible efficiency obtainable in a steam boiler; and

(b) that by their use the smoke is reduced to a minimum.

101. In support of the first statement I affirm that it is of the utmost importance that the supply of air passing through and over the fires should be

Influence of air supply.

constant, with a constant feed of coal. To illustrate the influence of air supply reference is made to figs. 1 and 5 (appendix) which show the loss of heat per cent. and the effect on boiler efficiency when the air is in excess of that required. Without going into long explanations, I may state briefly that the excess of air may be ascertained from the analysis of the furnace gases, thus—

$$1 - \frac{19.4}{\text{CO}_2\%}$$

In the diagram the excess of air is noted which corresponds with each percentage of CO_2 .

102. From the analysis of flue gases tabulated in the appendix to this report it is evident that there is much room for improvement. In the case of a well-managed mechanical stoker the analysis of gases collected from the main flues yields between 11 and 12 per cent. of CO_2 . In the case of hand-fired boilers the average is seldom more than 8 per cent. and frequently less, especially where attempts are made to reduce the smoke by excessive admission of air. By reference to the diagram of heat losses it will be seen that between 11.5 per cent. CO_2 and 8 per cent. CO_2 there is a drop of 8 per cent. in efficiency of the furnace.

103. In regard to smokelessness, it is recognized by all that the smoke from a furnace is least objectionable when fuel is added in small quantities at one time. The ultimate limit of this method of firing is the constant feed which is realized in the mechanical stoker.

104. The above conclusions may be said to be founded more on theory than on practice, and without practical demonstration I should bring them forward with some diffidence. But having tested the same boilers when hand fired and afterwards when fitted with mechanical stokers with the result that over 25 per cent more water was evaporated by the boilers at the expense of less than 25 per cent. more fuel, I feel bound to accept the conclusion that machine firing is distinctly beneficial.

105. In regard to the adoption of mechanical stokers in India, the issue to my mind resolves itself merely into the consideration whether India is sufficiently advanced to benefit by the use of such machines. The unmistakable verdict adduced from the evidence available is, that India is not in a position to adopt mechanical stokers. At the same time I am of the opinion that the difficulties here alluded to are of an artificial character, for, if Indian labour can be trained to the management of the complicated machinery already in existence in the jute and cotton factories, I cannot but think that in due time mechanical firing will also be realized.

106. Under existing conditions, however, I feel bound to confine my recommendations to the simplest possible means of abating smoke without the aid of the mechanical stoker.*

107. In the case of existing Lancashire boilers the simplest means are (1) ample boiler power, (2) strong drafts, (3) careful stoking, and (4) the employment of the best coal. Other and more complicated devices which in course of time may come to be adopted are described in this report and in the appendices.

108. Probably the worst type of boiler for producing smoke is that known as the "water tube" boiler. There are in Calcutta several such boilers manufactured by Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox and there are others by Stirling and Co. In conjunction with Mr. David W. Ferrier of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., I have carried out a number of experiments on boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox pattern.

109. The manufacturers of this boiler make what they call a patent Scotch furnace for smoke combustion. In Calcutta this furnace has not been successful. The latest pattern has been supplied to Messrs. Kilburn's Electricity

Supply Station, but although it has a slight influence on the smoke, it leaves much to be desired.

110. In order to obtain smokeless combustion with this type of boiler, it is essential that the combustion of the fuel shall take place within an incandescent chamber and be complete before the smoky gases come in contact with the tubes. The adoption of this principle was first attempted with the least possible structural alteration to the boilers, but such attempts were found to be futile, and more drastic alterations were then made. In connection with this work I am much indebted to Mr. Ferrier for the trouble he has taken in elaborating suggestions and putting them into practice.

111. The arrangement of the furnace ultimately arrived at is shown in figure 6. The ashpit has been excavated to allow sufficient space between the boiler tubes and the fire bars for the interposition of the brick arch A. The fire bars and dead plate together are 6' 0". The fire doors D are brought forward from their original position in line with the boiler front to a position 4' 0" beyond. The space intervening between the bridge B and the original baffle wall of the boiler is enclosed. The auxiliary air is partially brought through the passage P and meets the gases as it enters the furnace along the entire length of the brick arch through the holes p. All the air entering the furnace by these channels is highly heated before it comes in contact with the fires. A further supply of air enters tubes in the arch at S. The ashpit is closed and Meldrum blowers employed to force the air through the fuel and passages referred to. After the fires have been at work for some time the interior of the furnace becomes white hot. The outside of the brickwork, however, remains quite cool where it projects from the boiler front, because the air entering the hole P passes between the inner and outer walls of the furnace and so effectually insulates the brickwork and causes the heat which would otherwise be radiated to be taken back into the furnace with the heated air. This arrangement obviates the most striking objection to the furnace, namely, that due to loss from radiation.

112. From observations made through sight holes placed in three positions it was noted that the furnace was remarkably clear from smoke.

113. The comparative evaporation derived from this furnace and others of the unaltered type was illustrated by the following test communicated to me. The height of the feed water in the gauge glasses of all the boilers was noted and the feed water was then stopped. In each test made the water sunk more rapidly in the gauge glass of the boiler fitted with the improved furnace, thus showing that the evaporation was more rapid in that boiler than the others. There are no data to show the relative consumption of fuel, but the facts as presented to me justify two conclusions, namely, that the steaming capacity of the boiler was considerably increased by the adoption of the furnace described and that the smoke was reduced to almost zero excepting for a very brief period immediately after firing.*

114. I am of the opinion that the furnace described is capable of successful adaptation to a boiler of the Lancashire type, and I would strongly recommend that a Government boiler be fitted with one and put to a thorough test. If the efficiency does not suffer by radiation consequent upon the exposure of the surface of the furnace, then I am confident that its adoption will solve the smoke question even with indifferent stoking and fuel.

115. Conceding other advantages there remains one objection to this construction, namely, that a space of about 10 feet in front of the range of boilers so fitted would be covered by the exterior furnaces.

* In a letter from Mr. David W. Ferrier, dated June 16th, 1903, I learn that "three furnaces of the same type are working at Gondalpara Mill; the last one of the three was tested a week ago and gave very good results indeed; very little smoke for about a minute after firing which cleared entirely until firing again took place. The evaporation test was very satisfactory, being much better than the boilers fitted with the original furnaces."

116. In support of my advocacy of the furnace described I may quote from an experience I had some years ago in testing a "Murphy" patent furnace which was erected at the works of Messrs. Donkin and Clench at Chesterfield, England.

117. This furnace is illustrated in figures 8, 9 and 10. Three views are shown arranged for mechanical stoking.

118. As I attach considerable importance to the principle upon which this furnace is constructed, a brief description of it will not be out of place.

119. Referring to figure 8 it will be seen that the fire bars are inclined at an angle of about 45 degrees and that the fuel is delivered on the bars by reciprocating parts extending the whole length of the furnace. The coal magazines are filled by the fireman without difficulty in spite of their length. Air is admitted at the spring of the incandescent arch and at the point where the fuel first reaches the bars. The temperature at this point is so great that immediate combustion of the smoke is effected. During my tests of this furnace the chimney was absolutely smokeless with one of the most smoky coals obtainable.

Murphy's patent furnace.

120. The ashes at the apex of the fire bars are crushed and dropped into the ashpit, by a hollow revolving rod having projections upon it, thus obviating the necessity of opening doors for cleaning purposes. The fuel was passed down the bars by their movement.

121. A test made in conjunction with Professor William Ripper of University College, Sheffield, showed that the cost per horse-power was 0.083 of a penny with fuel at three shillings per ton and estimating the rather high value of 30 pounds of steam per horse-power per hour.

122. The construction of the two incandescent furnaces described embody, in my opinion, the highest principles of smokeless combustion.

123. There are several locomotive type boilers used in the factories in Calcutta. The combustion chamber of such boilers is surrounded by plates in contact with the water, and for this reason there is a strong predisposition to emit smoke. The practical means hitherto adopted to minimize it are the use of a fire brick arch within the fire box in conjunction with very strong draft.

Locomotive boilers.

124. In travelling on the East Indian Railway I had the opportunity of riding upon the foot-plate of the Engine No. 1033 which was fitted with such an arch. The smoke emitted at all times was very light indeed. The draft available in the case of a locomotive in motion exceeds that generally available on stationary boilers. But there is no difficulty in supplementing an otherwise bad draft by the means already indicated.

125. I am of the opinion that a brick arch, forced draft when necessary, good coal, and careful stoking, will do much to reduce the smoke from locomotive boilers, and I do not think it would be an unreasonable request to insist that such boilers within the area to be protected from smoke should have these appliances fitted.

126. The remaining type of boiler to be dealt with is of the vertical type used on river cranes and other small plants of a like nature. This again is disposed to emit much smoke owing to its construction. Efficient draft and careful stoking, combined with a good quality of coal, are the only means within my knowledge of abating the smoke. I have known many cases in Calcutta where such care produced an entire change in the blackness of the smoke that was emitted. In such a boiler the fuel should be fired in the centre of the combustion chamber, so that the smoke is surrounded as far as possible with hot gases.

Vertical boilers.

127. It cannot be denied that the manufacturers of Calcutta have made deliberate efforts to suppress the smoke nuisance by the application of special appliances, that in many cases such efforts have failed, and the appliances have consequently been abandoned. These circumstances have given rise to the opinion that nothing further can be done. My opinion is that too much reliance

Efforts to suppress smoke.

Erratum to Mr. Grover's Report on the Abatement of Smoke Nuisance in Calcutta.

For the formula $1 - \frac{19.4}{\text{CO}_2}$ in paragraph 101 and the heading of last column of Appendix B of the report, read $\frac{19.4}{\text{CO}_2} - 1$.

has been placed on automatic devices and that all individual effort has been surrendered. Experimentation on the part of the engineering staff of a mill is never encouraged by the management even supposing that the engineers are disposed to experimental work or have time for it. Having regard to the fact that the mills are employed in unceasing production for 15 hours out of 24, that there are only five or six Europeans to overlook the work of over 2,000 work people, it must be conceded that the energies of the engineering staff are fully taxed in maintaining the machinery in efficient working order and as a consequence of this the supervision of the stokers is one of the last considerations.

128. I have already shown that there is a possible saving of 4 per cent. on the coal bill due to the combustion of smoke, but that manufacturers could not hope to realize this as profit so long as the necessity for extra supervision exists. There is, however, no hardship in insisting that the 4 per cent. be spent for the benefit of the public.

129. It may at once be admitted that the only possible means of absolutely getting rid of smoke from the factories of Calcutta is to be found in adopting one or other of the following alternatives:—

(a) The transmission of electricity to the place of its conversion into power from a distant generating station preferably situated at the collieries.

(b) The use of gaseous fuel.

130. The adoption of electrical power will no doubt in time supersede other methods, but this will not influence the smoke question unless the generation of the current be carried out at a considerable distance from the area to be protected from smoke or unless the power required is obtained from liquid fuel, or from gaseous fuel used either in an internal combustion engine or under steam boilers.

(1) Electrical power.

131. Where it is sought to utilize the waste gases from processes such as the manufacture of coke on a large scale or the smelting of iron ore, they are frequently carried in pipes to the boilers and consumed there. Gas engines are also being introduced which will work with such waste gases. There are also gas plants such as the "Wilskemps" apparatus for which Messrs. Gavin Jones and Son of Cawnpore are agents, which appear to be applicable to existing Lancashire and other types of boilers, and I can predict advantages in the generation of gas in a large converter and in the distribution to the boilers.

(a) Gaseous fuel.

132. The most economical way of generating power is undoubtedly by the use of gaseous fuel consumed in an internal combustion engine. I do not believe that any other combination could compete with that of a Mond gas producer, gas engines, and electrical distribution, and I believe the time will come when the use of this system will automatically solve the smoke problem.

133. In view of the capital invested in the Calcutta mills it would be futile to suggest these sweeping reforms which would involve the abandonment of existing plants. Meanwhile, however, something may be done to mitigate an existing nuisance.

Vested interests prohibitive.

134. It is clear that the contributory causes of smoke are varied in different boilers and even in boilers of the same type. Hence there is no panacea for the smoke nuisance, and its suppression must depend upon (a) selection of means adopted and (b) their careful and intelligent use.

Selection of means and careful use.

135. Wise legislation should not go so far as to hamper the industries of the country by prohibiting the use of its local resources. At the same time the public have a just claim to such protective measures as can secure improved conditions of life without undue interference with commercial prosperity. In

advising remedial measures, I feel deeply conscious of these issues and am anxious that a judicious compromise may be arrived at.

Proposal for legislation.

136. In order to deal with the suppression of smoke, power should be taken by law to make rules in respect of—

- (1) The various furnaces, fires or chimneys from which the emission of certain degrees of smoke is prohibited.
- (2) A standard of comparison for the densities.
- (3) The time during which smoke of certain densities defined by the standard may be emitted.

Gauging density of smoke.

137. There are two methods of gauging the density of the smoke emitted and these are—

- (a) by weighing the deposit from a known volume of gas, or
- (b) by the appearance of the smoke as it rises from the chimney.

The former method is the most accurate and satisfactory, but is not usually adopted because of the difficulty of carrying out such a test on a large scale. The appearance of the smoke is therefore generally allowed to be an indication of its density.

138. This being so, it is necessary that the observer should be provided with some standard with which he may compare the density of the smoke. In all English and Continental tests from four to ten shades have been used to imitate the possible densities of the smoke. These shades have hitherto been quite arbitrary and impossible of accurate reproduction. Ringelmann's smoke gauge offers a solution of this difficulty and admits of the degrees of smoke being defined by measurement.

139. A copy of this gauge is reproduced herewith. It consists of six squares upon a white background. The squares numbered 0 and 5 are respectively all white and all black, and represent the extremes of no smoke and the densest smoke. The four intermediate squares have lines of defined thickness and distances apart ruled across them. When the scale is placed at a distance of from thirty to forty paces from the observer, the squares present the appearance of greys of varying density with broad distinctions between them, so that personal errors of observation may be less liable to produce conflicting evidence.

140. The scale is made to the following dimensions:—

- No. 5. Very black smoke. All black.
- No. 4. Black smoke. Black lines 5·5mm and 4·5mm apart.
- No. 3. Very dark grey. Black lines 3·7mm and 6·3 apart.
- No. 2. Dark grey smoke. Black lines 2·3mm and 7·7 apart.
- No. 1. Light grey smoke. Black lines 1mm and 9mm apart.
- No. 0. No smoke. All white.

141. In the use of this means of comparison experience shows that observations should be made with the sun behind the observer, his distance from the chimney

Method of using gauge.

being not less than 200 yards. Densities of 3, 4 and 5 degrees should only be allowed for a limited period in each hour.

142. Legislation on smoke abatement in England has not proceeded on altogether uniform lines. The Public Health Act, 1875, contains the following

Comment on English Law.

provisions:—

Section 91 (7).—Any fire-place or furnace which does not as far as practicable consume the smoke arising from the combustible used therein, and which is used for working engines by steam, or in any mill, factory or dyehouse, brewery, bakehouse or gas-work; or in any manufacturing or trade process whatever, and any chimney (not being the chimney of

a private dwelling house) sending forth black smoke in such quantity as to be a nuisance, shall be deemed to be a nuisance liable to be dealt with summarily in the manner provided by this Act : provided:

1. That a penalty shall not be imposed on any person in respect of any accumulation or deposit necessary for the effectual carrying on of any business or manufacture, and that the best available means have been taken for preventing injury thereby to the public health.

2. That where a person is summoned before any court in respect of a nuisance arising from a fire-place or furnace which does not consume the smoke arising from the combustible used in such fire-place or furnace the court shall hold that no nuisance is created within the meaning of the Act and dismiss the complaint if it is so satisfied that such fire-place or furnace is constructed in such manner as to consume as far as practicable, having regard to the nature of the manufacture or trade, all smoke arising therefrom, and that such fire-place or furnace has been carefully attended to by the person having the charge thereof.

Section 94.—On receipt of information of nuisance the local authority, if satisfied of its existence, shall serve notice of abatement within a specified time on the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arises, and require him to execute the necessary works.

Section 95.—On non-compliance with the notice from the urban or rural authority a summons shall be taken out by that authority before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Section 96.—If the court is satisfied that the alleged nuisance exists, or that, although abated, it is likely to occur on the same premises, the court shall make an order requiring compliance with the notice of the authority, or prohibit the recurrence of the nuisance or both, and may impose a penalty not exceeding £5, and shall give direction as to costs.

Section 98.—Penalty imposed, not exceeding 10s. a day, for not obeying the order of the court if the defendant fails to satisfy the court that he has used at all times all diligence to carry out the order. In these cases the evidence of experts may be required to show what might have been done.

Section 334.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to extend to mines of different descriptions so as to interfere with or to obstruct the efficient working of the same; nor to the smelting of ores or minerals, nor to the calcining, puddling and rolling of iron and other metals, nor to the conversion of pig iron into wrought iron, so as to obstruct or interfere with any of the processes respectively.

The exemption of the kinds of furnaces enumerated in section 334 is rendered necessary by the nature of the processes employed, which involve the disposal of the fuel in such a manner as to make it impossible to consume the smoky and gaseous products given off. No furnaces of this kind at present exist in Calcutta, but it is obviously desirable to provide for the contingency of their erection, and I have therefore suggested below that power should be taken to prohibit this within certain limits.

Local legislation, on the other hand, adopts a somewhat different form, of which the following sections of the Leeds Improvement Act of 1866 are an example:—

“From and after the passing of this Act, every furnace employed or to be employed in the Borough of Leeds, in the working of engines by steam, and every furnace employed or to be employed in any mill, factory, printing-house, dyehouse, iron foundry, glass-house, distillery, brew-house, sugar refinery, bakery, gas-works, water-works or other buildings used for the purpose of trade or manufacture within the said borough (although a steam engine be not used or employed therein) shall in all cases *be constructed or altered* so as to consume or burn the smoke arising from such furnace.”

“Provided always that the words ‘consume or burn the smoke’ shall not be held in all cases to mean ‘consume or burn all the smoke,’ but that the Justice or Justices before whom any person shall be summoned shall not impose the penalties enacted by this Act if he or they shall be of opinion that so far as, in the judgment of the said Justice or Justices, is practicable without damaging the article manufactured or operated upon, or rendering necessary any expenditure or inconvenience which in the opinion of the said Justice or Justices shall be unreasonable, such person has so constructed or altered his furnace as to consume or burn as far as possible all the smoke arising from such furnace and has carefully attended to the same and consumed or burned the smoke arising from such furnace.”

These are based upon sections 1 and 3 of 16 and 17 Vict., Cap. 128 (an Act to abate the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in the Metropolis and from Steam Vessels above London Bridge):—

“1. From and after the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four
Furnaces employed in the Metropolis in working steam engines and in mills, etc., to consume their own smoke. every furnace employed or to be employed in the Metropolis in the working of engines by steam, and every furnace employed or to be employed in any mill, factory, printing-house, dyehouse, iron foundry, glass-house, distillery,

brew-house, sugar refinery, bake-house, gas-works, water-works, or other buildings used for the purpose of trade or manufacture within the Metropolis (although a steam engine be not used or employed therein) shall in all cases be *constructed or altered* so as to consume or burn the smoke arising from such furnace."

* * * * *

"III. Provided always, that the words 'consume or burn the smoke' shall not be Consumption of all the smoke not required; and held in all cases to mean 'consume or burn all the smoke'; and that the Justice or Justices before whom any person shall be summoned may remit the penalties enacted by this Act, if he or they shall be of opinion that such person has so constructed or altered his furnace as to consume or burn as far as possible all the smoke arising from such furnace, and has carefully attended to the same, and consumed or burned as far as possible the smoke arising from such furnace."

These are the sections upon which the Calcutta Act appears to have been modelled.

143. The English Act of 1875 is unsatisfactory, because neither the density nor the time during which smoke may issue from a chimney are defined. The Calcutta Act and that upon which it is modelled are still more unsatisfactory, because in addition to the above noted defect the *construction* of the furnace is so emphasised that, although it is the obvious intention of the Act to prevent the emission of smoke into the atmosphere, such emission has not been held to be sufficient proof of bad construction to warrant conviction.

144. In order to avoid these anomalies the following sketch of the Headings of Smoke Abatement Act. headings of a Smoke Abatement Act is submitted:—

I.—Define furnace so as to include every furnace or fire-place used, anywhere within the town of Calcutta and such areas outside Calcutta as Local Government may specify, in the working of engines by steam or used for the purposes of trade or manufacture (although a steam engine is not employed), but, subject to the provisions of heads III and V, not to include furnaces or fire-places used (1) for household or domestic purposes; (2) for the calcining or smelting of ores or minerals; (3) for the puddling and rolling of iron and other metals, nor the conversion of pig iron into wrought iron; (4) the burning of bricks; (5) the manufacture of lime or cement; (6) the manufacture of coke by means of coking ovens; (7) for raising steam on ocean-going steamers except when moored or anchored or in dock within the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

Define Inspector so as to include Chief Inspector and Assistant Inspector.

II.—Local Government may notify a period after the passing of the Act, within which every furnace, etc., shall be constructed, altered or fitted with appliances, so that the smoke arising from such furnace shall not be emitted into the atmosphere except to the extent permitted by rules made under this Act.

III.—Power for Local Government to prohibit within certain limits—

- (a) brick and lime kilns;
- (b) furnaces used for the calcining or smelting of ores or minerals;
- (c) furnaces used for the casting, puddling or rolling of iron or other metals and the conversion of pig iron into wrought iron;
- (d) coke manufacture in ovens and with special appliances;
- (e) coke making without ovens or special appliances.

IV.—Power to appoint Smoke Inspectors.

V.—Power for Smoke Inspector—

- (a) to enter any factory or place containing a furnace during working hours;
- (b) to use and test appliances for preventing emission of smoke;
- (c) to order the furnace to be worked or stoking to be conducted in any manner which he thinks necessary to prevent the emission of smoke;
- (d) to institute prosecutions in accordance with rules.

VI.—Power for Local Government to make rules with previous sanction of Government of India—

- (a) as to the density of smoke that may be emitted;
- (b) as to the time during which smoke of a given density may be emitted;
- (c) prescribing a scale for the purpose of determining the density of smoke;
- (d) defining procedure to be followed in respect of warning to be given before a prosecution is instituted;
- (e) generally for guidance of Smoke Inspectors.

VII.—Opinion of Smoke Inspector as to density of smoke emitted to be admissible as a relevant fact and any statement made by him as to the degree of such density and the time for which smoke was emitted to be presumed correct until contrary shown.

VIII.—Local Government to have power—

- (a) to call upon owner or managing agents to provide specified appliances within a reasonable time;
- (b) to regulate the height of chimneys;
- (c) to call upon owner or managing agents to use or to refrain from using coal of a particular quality.

IX.—Penalties on owner or manager—

- (a) for refusing to allow, or for obstructing inspection or testing, Rs. 200;
- (b) for contravening a prohibition under III (a), (b), (c) and (d) or for omitting to comply with an order passed under VIII, Rs. 500 first conviction and at each subsequent conviction double the penalty at the last preceding conviction;
- (c) for using a furnace so as to emit smoke in excess of the density and time permitted, Rs. 50 first offence; second offence Rs. 100; all subsequent offences Rs. 200;
- (d) for contravening a prohibition under III (e) Rs. 50.

145. In Leeds rules were being framed when I left England for allowing black or very black smoke to be emitted for a maximum period of from 3 minutes to 1 minute in the hour according to the number of furnaces exhausting into one chimney stack. In Bolton in Lancashire 6 minutes is allowed. In Oldham near Manchester the authorities are more lax and a period of twelve minutes is allowed. In the case of Calcutta I suggest that 10 minutes be allowed as the maximum when the Act is introduced, and that the period be gradually reduced as the working of the furnaces improves.

146. In suggesting this limit of time I am influenced by the belief that a very stringent rule at the commencement of the administration of any new smoke abatement act—whilst having a salutary effect in some quarters where indifference is displayed—would promote ill-feeling amongst others whose earnest endeavours are being exerted and who are therefore entitled to be leniently dealt with. I believe also that, in the exercise of such endeavour, it will be found that the period of emission of smoke is within that at present contemplated and that no hardship will result from a considerable reduction of the time limit at some future time.

147. In order to effect judicious administration of these rules, I am of the opinion that the Government should be prepared to employ as Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisance a competent engineer well-versed in the use of smoke abatement appliances. He should be a man of resource and one who could be relied upon to exercise his judgment. He should be able to undertake the application of the remedies suggested in this report. Such a man would be entitled

Qualifications of Chief Inspector.

to the respect of those whom he was called upon to prosecute in the exercise of his duty and would secure the confidence of the Magistrates whose judgment must necessarily depend upon his technical evidence. It might also be found advisable at the commencement of the administration to place a subordinate officer under his control for the purpose of making records of smoke emitted.

148. The Chief Inspector should have power to issue one warning to any offender, and in cases where structural alterations are necessary, or appliances require to be fitted, a prosecution should not be instituted within a period of four months from the time when the warning is issued. During the interim the Inspector should visit the factory under warning during working hours at his discretion and should report upon the progress of any alterations that might be undertaken. In other cases involving bad stoking or negligent use of appliances an interval of 14 days between the date of warning and prosecution should suffice.

149. In regard to the penalties to be enforced, I consider that a cumulative fine as contemplated by the present Act would be an injustice, because the efforts which may be made by the managers or owners of a mill to abate smoke however persistent cannot result in absolute and final security against the emission of smoke. It may, for example, easily happen that when a manager has been fined once or twice and has introduced improved appliances which work successfully with trained stokers, a change in the staff or the accidental loss of some of his best hands may lead to the appliances being misused and to a renewal of the nuisance. In such cases cumulative fines determined by a process of doubling would be felt as an intolerable hardship, but in cases of contumacious disregard of the law, where it can be shown that in spite of repeated fines no efforts at improvement have been made, power should be taken to impose a penalty of Rs. 500 for the first offence, and each subsequent conviction should be fined double that of the preceding one.

150. In concluding my report I have to express my thanks to all those with whom I have come in contact for the help they have given me by according information.

151. I close my report with some feeling of regret engendered by the fact that I am not able to advocate the adoption of any single appliance for the suppression of smoke without distinction or discrimination. I however believe that the underlying principles of smoke abatement herein laid down may be effectively used for the reduction of smoke in Calcutta.

152. In the appendix to this report I include the names of makers of smoke abatement appliances (some of which I describe in detail) which I know to have been successful in accomplishing their object.

FREDERICK GROVER.

Simla, July 14, 1903.

APPENDICES.

Number of Mill.	BOILER SIZES.				Grate area.	Space between bars.	Maximum H. P. per boiler.	LBS. OF COAL FIRED PER HOUR PER SQUARE FOOT OF			Draft gauge in main flue.	Height of chimney.	ECONOMISER.		EVAPORATION.		Steam pressure by gauge.	Evaporating power of coal from and at 212° F.
	Diameter.	Length.	Number of flues.	Diameter of flues.				Grate.	Boiler heating surface.	Economiser heating surface.			Rise of temp. of feed water deg. F.	Final temp. of feed water deg. F.	Water per pound of coal.	Ditto from and at 212° F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14	8'6"	30'	3	3'0" & 2'3"	46½	¾	442	27.9	0.96	0.9	¾	137	86	210	6.17	70	120	12.5
21	8'0"	28'	2	3'2"	38	¾	425	20.0	0.8	0.64	...	150	95	220	6.1	...	145	...
24	Various	...	...	...	...	...	422	...	...	...	...	160	90	210	...	...	180	...
9	8'	30'	2	3'3"	39	¾	420	27.7	1.1	0.82	...	145	141	270	5.27	...	125	...
1	8'	30'	2	3'2"	38	¾	400	22.8	0.89	0.70	¾	130	85	225	...	...	130	...
24-a	8'	30'	2	3'1"	39½	¾	383	22	0.88	0.67	...	150	110	230	7.5	...	180	...
13	8'	30'	2	3'2"	38	¾	380	23	0.91	0.68	...	151	100	230	6.8	...	125	...
2	7'5"	28	...	...	...	¾	368	18.4	0.88	1.7	...	150	80	220	8.0	8.9	120	12.5
2-a	8'	30'	2	3'2"	38	¾	356	16.58	0.73	0.85	...	150	129	258	7.6	8.6	140	...
22-a	8'	30'	2	3'3"	39	¾	350	22	0.95	0.9	¾	130	140	250	6.0	6.9	130	...
17	8'	30'	2	3'2"	38	¾	350	20	0.79	0.79	...	150	40	170	6.0	...	150	...
32	8'	30'	2	3'2"	38	¾	346	19.7	0.75	0.47	...	135	140	260	7.5	...	130	11.4
8	...	...	...	...	Average.	...	333	Boilers various sizes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	8'	30'	2	3'0"	36	¾	330	21.6	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...
4-a	8'	28	2	3'3"	38	¾	326	17.8	0.63	0.61	...	150	114	240	8.03	9.1	140	12.5
3	8'	30	...	...	36	¾	325	23.4	0.53*	0.66	...	150	101	202	8.0	9.3	120	14 (P)
3-a	8'	30	...	...	...	¾	300	21.5	0.81	1.04	...	150	76	180	7.4	8.5	90	14 (P)
4	8'	26	2	3'3"	39	¾	296	15.9	0.61	0.76	...	150	114	240	9.07	10.1	80	12.5
15-a	8'	30	2	3'0"	36	¾	296	21.8	0.79	0.75	¾	142	89	210	...	...	150	...
11	8'	30	2	3'0"	36	¾	295	21.4	0.78	0.92	¾	165	148	250	...	...	160	...
10	7'6"	30	2	3'0"	36	¾	294	18.5	0.79	0.75	...	130	105	235	...	...	117	...
12	8'	30	2	3'3"	33	¾	280	19.1	0.62	0.63	¾	165	128	260	7.97	9.15	125	12.5
22	7'6"	30	2	3'0"	32	¾	280	20	0.67	1.3	...	122	102	220	5.4	6.1	98	...
6	7'0"	28	2	2'9"	38	¾	275	17.5	0.83	0.86	¾	110	70	170	...	...	160	...
28-a	7'6"	30	2	3'0"	36	¾	257	18.3	0.79	0.62	...	130	132	250	...	...	120	...
28	7'6"	30	2	3'0"	36	¾	256	19.1	0.82	0.79	...	135	118	250	...	...	115	...
27	Fair-bairn-Beeley Boilers.	...	...	...	...	¾	233	24	...	...	4	146	70	210	...	...	156	...
20	7'6"	28	2	2'6"	39	¾	230	13.4	0.61	0.52	...	160	94	230	7.3	...	73	...
15	7'0"	28	2	2'8"	31	¾	232	18.3	0.72	None	¾	105	...	...	...	...	95	...
19	7'6"	30	2	3'0"	40	¾	225	19.6	0.83	0.79	6	150	...	...	...	...	100	...
23	7'6"	30	2	3'0"	33	...	226	22	...	...	...	80	140	270	...	...	...	...
11-a	7'0"	27	2	2'9"	38	¾	205	15.5	0.66	...	¾	165	...	...	7.6	8.6	80	...
26	7'0"	28	2	2'9"	38	¾	191	15.3	0.64	1.23	¾	138	135	230	...	...	70	...
26-a	7'6"	28	...	...	38	¾	178	13.1	0.48	0.74	¾	45	157	285	...	...	120	...
18	7'0"	30	2	2'9"	38	...	178	15.6	0.58	0.8	...	...	50	...	...	...	130	...

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS.

COAL.					Total I. H. P. of main driving engines.	Auxiliary I. H. P.	Steam per I. H. P. hour.	Pounds of coal per square foot of Chimney area, per hour.	Total efficiency of boiler plant.	Cost per I. H. P. in annas.	REMARKS.
Name.	Ashes drawn from fires per cent.	Time elapsing between cleaning fires.	Consumption per I. H. P. hour.	Price per ton.							
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
				Rs. A. P.							
Seebpore ...	18	4	2'9	...	1,264	62	14'8	94	59	...	Smoke excessive at times depends on firing as work increases there is more smoke, but not objectionable at present.
Ondal and Borrea ...	...	4	1'78	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \ 3 \ 6 \\ 8 \ 3 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	1,700	100	...	...	...	'10	
Chasnalla* Bengal Coal Synd, Limited.	30	1½	2'02	7 8 0	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	* Said to be very smoky coal.
Sejuah Equitable Coal Company, Limited.	27	3½	2'5	7 8 0	1,500	180	...	82	...	'13	Water and coal probably inaccurate.
Jamooria ...	15	2	2'16	6 5 3	2,000	50	...	55	...	'09	Light smoke with care.
Chasnalla ...	24	½	2'12	7 8 0	1,150	...	16	40	...	'11	
Gouranghi Barakur.	25	3	2'2	5 1 2	2,162	200	15	44	...	'07	Smokes heavily sometimes.
Jherria ...	19'5	4	2'4	6 2 0	2,274	307	19'5	106	70'8	'105	Light smoke { Ash by analysis 12'55 C. 60'22, H. 5'25, H ₂ O ₂ 0'04 N+S+O 10'84.
.....	19'5	4	1'9	6 2 0	1,185	240	14'53	47	...	'082	
Shampore ...	30	2	2'4	7 8 0	1,050	...	14'7	...	...	'12	
Gouranghi Khoosurie Barakar.	33	3	2'1	4 5 6	1,400	100	13'1	52	...	'06	Moderate smoke always.
Bararee Khairah...	21	...	2'1	5 12 0	1,730	200	16	56	65'8	'08	Bennis Stokers tried for 3 years, discarded in 1896 because (1) it worked badly with Indian Coal, (2) upkeep costly, (3) coal not sized steam jets tried, Meldrums draft tried.
Seebpore ...	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East Indian Coal Company, Kenour Khoirah tarara.	23	5	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	
Jherria ...	14'8	3½	1'95	6 12 0	1,305	60	17'4	45	72'7	'094	
Jherria ...	18'7	3½	2'69	6 2 0	1,400	225	18'07	59'7	66	'117	Heavy smoke only when electric lights on * Beeley patent boilers large heating surface.
Jherria ...	18'7	3½	3'07	6 2 0	1,868	60	20'16	114	60	'134	
Jherria ...	18'7	3½	2'15	6 12 0	1,397	183	19'7	57	80'7	'103	
Katras Jherria ...	19'9*	3	2'6	...	1,184	...	...	58	...	...	3'7 % cinder included.
Seebpore ...	15'0	3	2'7	...	1,400	75	...	80	...	...	
Sejuah ...	27	4	2'2	6 6 0	1,530	135	...	108	...	'10	
Seebpore ...	16'7	3	2'3	...	1,600	80	18'4	67	73	...	From test made by Mr. Grover.
Shampore ...	47	3	2'3	...	1,800	190	13'5	89	...	...	Figures probably inaccurate.
East Indian Coal Company.	23	3	2'5	7 4 0	1,850	350	...	124	...	'12	Bennis Stokers for 5 years, but upkeep and difficulty of getting coal suitable, prevented their continued use.
Baraboni ...	20	4	2'5	6 11 0	1,600	...	...	62	...	'119	
Do. ...	20	4	2'7	6 11 0	2,203	35	...	76	...	'129	
Equitable Coal Company, Limited.	16	4	2'6	6 8 9	2,100	112	...	105	...	'122	Fair bairn Beeley and Lancashire boilers, not sufficient data to complete the figures, used Mech. Stokers.
Jherria ...	24	6	2'3	7 1 7	630	50	17'0	93	...	'111	Chimney always remarkably free from smoke without special care in stoking. Note grate area.
Katras Jherria ...	26'6	2½	2'7	7 10 0	666	31	...	...	...	'114	Actual ash 20'7, 5'9 % of cinder sold at Rs. 6 ton to work people.
Chavalhar and Desherghur.	25	2½	3	5 15 0	1,700	120	...	157	...	'127	Since economiser put in very little smoke* but draft bad.
Shampore ...	15	...	2'73	...	800	...	...	250	...	...	
Seebpore ...	15	4	3'1	7 1 9	785	50	22	116	...	'15	
Barakar ...	20	5	3'2	7 10 8	947	200	...	92	...	'174	† Forced draft, ¼" in stoke hold.
Do. ...	20	9	2'81	7 10 8	675	...	...	118	...	'154	
Madhabpur ...	22	4	2'82	...	2,450	200	...	...	...	...	Plant divided.

APPENDIX B.

Percentages of CO₂ in flue gases.

No. of Mill.	Percentage of CO ₂ in hand fired Lancashire Boiler (by volume).					Where sample was collected.				Excess of air per cent. from formul: $1 - \frac{19.4}{CO_2}$
3 a	9.7	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	100
	11.6	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	67
	10.4	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	86
	10.9	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	78
	11.9	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	63
	11.9	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	63
	11.4	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	70
	7.6	...	...	...	...	Where gases enter the economiser	...	...	...	154
3	7.4	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	162
	7.3	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	165
	8.4	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	131
	6.7	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	189
	6.0	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	223
	5.0	...	...	...	...	Where gases enter economiser	...	...	...	288
	5.0	...	...	...	...	Where gases enter economiser	...	...	...	288
2 a	7.6	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	155
	9.6	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	102
	7.9	...	...	...	...	Where gases enter economiser	...	...	...	145
2	7.4	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	162
	4.4	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	340
	12.2	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	59
	5.4	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	259
	11.0	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	76
	8.0	...	...	...	...	Where gases enter economiser	...	...	...	142
	8.0	...	...	...	...	Where gases enter economiser	...	...	...	142
4	10.2	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	90
	12.7	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	52
	14.0	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	38
	7.0	...	...	...	...	Where gases enter economiser	...	...	...	177
4 a	8.4	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	131
	5.0	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	288
	5.2	...	...	...	...	Where gases enter economiser	...	...	...	273
19	8.4	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	131
	8.2	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	136
	8.2	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	136
	10.0	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	94
	7.6	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	155
	5.4	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	259
	7.3	...	...	...	...	At end of internal tube	...	...	...	158

APPENDIX B—*contd.**Percentage of CO₂ in flue gases.*

No. of Mill.	Percentage of CO ₂ in gases of hand fired Lancashire Boiler (by volume).					Where sample was collected.	Excess of air per cent.
3 ²	3.9	...	...	...	...	At the base of the chimney and after leaving the economiser.	229
	6.0	...	...	...	...	At the base of the chimney and after leaving the economiser.	223
	7.2	...	...	...	...	At the base of the chimney and after leaving the economiser.	169
	7.0	...	...	...	...	At the base of the chimney and after leaving the economiser.	175
	6.3	...	...	...	...	At the base of the chimney and after leaving the economiser.	208
	6.2	...	...	...	...	The same boilers but sample collected previously to entering the economiser.	213
	6.4	...	...	...	...	The same boilers but sample collected previously to entering the economiser.	203
	7.6	...	...	...	...	The same boilers but sample collected previously to entering the economiser.	155
	7.0	...	...	...	...	The same boilers but sample collected previously to entering the economiser.	177
	7.4	...	...	...	...	The same boilers but sample collected previously to entering the economiser.	162
E2	7.6	...	...	...	...	In the main flue before entrance to economiser	155
	6.9	...	...	...	...	In the main flue before entrance to economiser	181
	8.4	...	...	...	...	In the main flue before entrance to economiser	131
	8.3	...	...	...	...	In the main flue before entrance to economiser	133
	8.2	...	...	...	...	In the main flue before entrance to economiser	136

ANALYSES OF GASES COLLECTED FROM THE RE-HEATING FURNACES FOR SHELL FORGING AT THE COSSIPORE FOUNDRY.

(Communicated by Major Renny.)

Volume per cent. of constituents.						At neighbourhood of bridge.	At junction of bed and flue.	At flue near the chimney.
						A. B.	A. B.	A. B.
CO ₂	...	...	...	...	...	15.31 15.84	6.7 3.36	15.51 19.63
H ₂	...	...	...	...	...	1.02 0.99	2.2 11.68	4.31 1.85
O	...	...	...	...	...	11.22 Nil.	8.04 0.41	Nil. Nil.
N	...	...	...	...	...	5.45 Nil.	10.90 3.21	Nil. Nil.
(by difference)	...	...	...	...	...	67.00 83.17	72.16 81.34	80.18 78.52

A. When furnace was smoking after firing.
 B. When furnace was not smoking.

(NOTE.—The figures show that more air should be admitted at the bridge immediately after firing.)

APPENDIX C.

1. The following notes on the analyses of furnace gases will be of interest in connection with the abatement of smoke.

2. Theoretically there is a minimum weight of air required for every class of coal used, but to calculate this involves an analysis of the coal, and for other than scientific purposes is an unnecessary refinement.

3. In round numbers we may take it that $11\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of air are required per pound of coal for complete combustion. This weight is always exceeded in boiler furnaces, with what results will be understood after perusal of these notes.

4. The chimney gases from an ordinary boiler will, upon analysis, yield the following constituents in variable proportions according to the air supply:—

CO₂ Carbon dioxide from 15 to less than 5 per cent.

CO Carbonmonoxide from 2 per cent. or more to *nil*.

O Free oxygen from 12 to 3 per cent.

N Nitrogen and impurities not analysed from 80 to 82 per cent.

5. In a complete analysis small percentages of sulphur, etc., would be found in the gases, but these quantities are small and do not materially affect the question of air supply.

6. The composition of chimney gases and their fluctuation in proportion will be understood by means of figure 2. Suppose the line ab to represent a volume of chimney gases. If only $11\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of air have been passed through the furnace per pound of coal, then probably a large percentage of CO will be present because in practice the oxygen escapes without fully combining with the carbon and other combustibles. Suppose the line cd to represent the CO, ac to represent the CO₂, and db the nitrogen.

7. Suppose now the air supply per pound of coal be increased. There will be a decrease in the volume of CO, an increase in the volume of CO₂ and some free oxygen will be present. As the air is further supplemented the whole of the CO will disappear and its place be occupied by CO₂ as indicated on the diagram by the line ef. The lines fg and gh represent respectively the free oxygen and nitrogen.

8. The heat liberated by burning carbon to CO is only about 4,500 British Thermal Units as against 14,500 if burnt to CO₂. Hence the area marked CO represents a serious loss due to imperfect combustion. On the other hand, a large additional volume of air must pass through the furnace to burn the CO. Such loss is, however, more than compensated by the gain due to more perfect combustion.

9. At ef it is supposed that all the fuel is consumed and therefore the actual volume of CO₂ formed per pound of coal must remain unaltered whatever may be the quantity of air supplied. Suppose a further supply of air be given to the furnace as represented by the line il. The CO₂ is now represented by the line ij, the free oxygen by jk and the nitrogen by kl. From this it is at once apparent that whereas ef is 11 per cent. of eh, ef or ij is only 8 per cent. of il. The percentage of CO₂ is therefore always an index of the excess of air passing through the fire. When CO is found in the gases, which is seldom the case in boiler work, its percentage enables one to calculate the consequent loss.

10. The problem of economic stoking therefore resolves itself into this:—How great may ef be in proportion to eh without the formation of CO? Theoretically ef might approach 20 per cent. of eh, but this is impossible with boiler furnace conditions, and if ef reaches 15 per cent., which it seldom does, the results would be considered excellent.

11. Referring to the loss of heat due to the addition of air, and the consequent change in volumetric proportion. These changes are depicted in figure 1.

It may be assumed that the products of combustion leave the boiler at about 600 degrees F ; the loss of heat is proportional to the weight of flue gases, to their temperature and to their specific heat.

12. Some idea of the weight of air corresponding to a given percentage of CO_2 in the flue gases will be gathered from figure 3. In this diagram the line ac represents $11\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of air. On the assumption that $11\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of air be the theoretical quantity required, then the volume of CO_2 would be nearly 20. The diagram shows clearly how enormously the air increases as the percentage of CO_2 falls below 5. Between 15 and 10 per cent. of CO_2 , the loss of heat due to increase of air is roughly proportional to the percentage of CO_2 , but below 8 per cent. of CO_2 the loss begins to increase much more rapidly than the decrease of percentage of CO_2 .

13. Figure 1 illustrates the loss of heat with certain percentages of CO_2 .

14. The losses due to the formation of CO are depicted in diagram No. 4.

15. If smoke be abated by the wasteful admission of air such admission will altogether outweigh the advantages of smoke consumption from an economic standpoint. It is therefore of the utmost importance in judging of the advantages to be derived from any specific smoke appliance that full statistics be available as to the volumetric proportion of carbon dioxide in the flue gases.

APPENDIX D.

TRIALS AT THE MINT, CALCUTTA.

16. I am much indebted to Colonel Scott and to Mr. Scott for arrangements in connection with a series of tests upon three boilers used for the supply of steam to engines driving the rolling mills.

17. The feed water was measured in a tank of 1,500 pounds capacity. A special feed pump was used for pumping the water from the tank to the boilers and all unnecessary pipes were closed to prevent the possibility of leakage. The coal and ashes were weighed, frequent smoke observations made and the flue gases analysed.

18. It was intended that all the boilers should be fitted with inverted bridges behind the ordinary bridges as described in connection with mills Nos. 19 and 28, but owing to the exigencies of manufacture it was only possible to fit one of the boilers with this bridge.

19. Because of a low rate of firing, bad draft, the bridge did not become incandescent and no benefit was observed from its use.

20. In accordance with the correspondence referred to in a letter, dated January 7th, from H. L. Stephenson, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Government of India, a Sirocco fan was provided for an experiment with forced draft. For this purpose the boiler-house and stokehold could be made nearly air-tight by closing the doors, so that when the fan was started it maintained a pressure of from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch of water by the usual tests. The arrangements for forced draft were similar to those described in connection with mill No. 26.

21. The stokehold was closed for nearly one hour whilst the fan was at work, but soon became so unbearably hot that it was necessary to abandon the arrangement and complete the test under natural draft. From the short forced draft test, however, I derived the following conclusions:—

- (1) That the steam pressure was under better control.
- (2) That with careful stoking the emission of smoke could be reduced, but in order to effect this reduction it would have been necessary to re-arrange all the grate areas.
- (3) That with careless hand firing it is possible to emit more smoke with forced draft than without it.
- (4) That the temperature of the stokehold became unbearable owing to (a) the emission of steam from the safety valves, (b) the want of space between the boilers and the boiler-house wall.

22. The advantages of mechanical draft are (a) control of steam pressure, (b) attainment of high boiler power with inferior fuel, (c) greater efficiency due to the abstraction of the heat in the gases otherwise necessary to maintain a chimney draft, and to a higher furnace temperature, and (d) reduction of smoke with careful stoking or machine firing.

23. The following figures were obtained when working under natural draft. The erratic demands for steam resulted in irregular firing and therefore the figures cannot be regarded as representing the real evaporative power of either of the fuels used.

Results of Tests at the Mint on three Lancashire Boilers.†

	Damuta coal.		Seebpore coal.		Averages.
Water evaporated per pound of coal (actual) ...	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.0	6.55
Water evaporated per pound of coal from and at 212°F.	7.64	7.64	7.42	6.75	7.36
Percentage of ash drawn from the fires ...	11.5	14.8	11.7	11.6	12.4
Duration of the tests. Hours ...	5	4½	*3	*3½	...
Weight of coal fired per square foot of grate area ...	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½
Average analysis of furnace gases collected at base of chimney.	CO ₂ 7% O. 12.4%		N. 81.6%		...
Temperature of feed water in degrees F. ...	95	95	95	95	...
Average pressure of steam pounds per square inch ...	21	21	21	21	...

* These tests were of short duration owing to the rolling being stopped.

† The plant is very inefficient, and out of date.

APPENDIX E.

24 — APPARATUS FOR THE ABATEMENT OF SMOKE.

1. Mechanical stokers applicable to Lancashire and tubular boilers—
 - (a) Meldrum's coking and sprinkler stoker (see figure 7).
 - (b) Cass's coking stoker.
 - (c) Sinclair's coking stoker.
 - (d) Vicar's coking stoker.
 - (e) Hodgkinson's coking stoker (see description of machine in the Indian Textile Journal, 15th April 1903).
 - (f) Murphy's coking stoker (see figures 8, 9, 10).
 - (g) Proctor's combined sprinkler and coking stoker.
 - (h) Bennis's sprinkler stoker (see figure 11).
2. For hand fired boilers—
 - (a) The Smokeless Chimney Company's Apparatus (see figures 12, 13, 14, 15).
 - (b) Special design of furnace (see figure 6).
 - (c) Inverted bridge with special arrangement for air admission (see figure 16).
3. Apparatus for increasing the draft—
 - (a) Meldrum's system of closed ashpit.
 - (b) Horsfall's Furnace Syndicate's System of closed ashpit (see figure 17).
 - (c) Forced or induced draft by Davidson.
 - (d) Forced or induced draft by the Sturtevant system.

APPENDIX.

25—THE "BRITISH SMOKE PREVENTER."

(PATENT.)

Description of drawings showing the Preventer and Automatic Controller as applied to the furnace of a Marine, Lancashire or Cornish boiler, or any description of internally fired circular furnace.

Fig. 12.—Is a front view of a furnace showing the automatic air controlling gear. To the right of the fire-door, and attached to the front, is an oil cylinder with a patent two-speed arrangement of valves; the hinge pin of the fire-door is connected to mechanism under the dead-plate in such a way that the action of opening the fire-door also opens the air admission valves and raises the balance-weight, at the same time passing the oil from one end of the controlling cylinder to the other, through the piston.

Immediately the fire-door is closed the controlling cylinder comes into action, shutting the air admission valves very slowly at first and quickly at the latter end of the stroke; by a system of small adjusting valves the admission of air to the apparatus can be cut off in one minute or at any intermediate time up to ten minutes, to suit class of coal used.

Fig. 13.—Is a section through the dead-plate and furnace showing one-half of the air-heating chambers and tuyers which extend slightly over the fire. This view shows also how, when the fire-door is opened, the lever on rocking shaft under dead-plate falls back and allows the air admission valves to open by their own weight.

Fig. 14.—Is a part section of dead-plate and heating chamber looked at from the front of boiler and shows the openings through the dead-plates which are controlled by the air valves, and also the openings to the tuyers.

The right hand shows the apparatus with the furnace front removed.

Fig. 15.—Is a view above the dead-plate looking at the apparatus from the fireside, and showing the two sets of nested tuyers through which the hot air is delivered over the fire.

General.—The delivery of hot air above the fire, and its mixture with the products of combustion is the leading feature of the apparatus.

By means of the automatic control air is only admitted in maximum quantity over the fire just when wanted—that is when stoking—and is then gradually reduced. The tuyers then gather heat for the next operation, which is transmitted to the air passing through them when the air valves are next opened.

This air, heated to a high temperature, causes the gases to burst into flame instead of forming smoke.

The air admission takes place through the dead-plate from the ashpit, thence into the heating chambers, and through the tuyers to the fire. There are no steam jets nor steam connections of any description, the whole apparatus working with the chimney draught and the opening of the fire door.

Although the print, herewith, shows the apparatus as applied to an internally fired boiler, it can be adopted to any kind of under-fired boiler, where the air passes horizontally over the fire.

APPENDIX G.

Chemical Test of samples of coal tendered for supply to the Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, in February 1902.

(COMMUNICATED BY MAJOR RËNNY.)

Name of Coal.	Calorific power (Thompson's Cal.)	Ash %	Volatile matter %	Fixed Carbon %	Sulphur %	Caking quality.	Colour of ash.
Assam coal, small	14'65	7'43	33'74	56'51	2'32	Caking	Brown.
Nuni, Assansole District	12'65	15'88	29'66	54'15	'31	Do.	Reddish.
Sitarampur-Alipore-Bamcoondea ...	12'43	17'09	29'58	53'06	'27	Do.	Do.
No colliery given	11'77	14'04	32'52	53'16	'28	Do.	Do.
1. Baraboni	12'54	15'30	32'42	51'89	'39	Do.	Pink.
2. Bullanberria—No. 17-Seam Jherria ...	13'20	14'88	21'36	63'57	'19	Do.	Grey.
3. Hadka, Assansole District	12'98	9'41	37'98	52'46	'15	Do.	Reddish.
4. Borrea, Sitarampur	12'2	17'42	20'90	61'43	'25	Do.	Light grey.
Seabpore	12'54	12'43	33'04	54'31	'22	Do.	Pink.
No. 1 Bullanberria—No. 17-Seam Jherria-Suratar.	13'53	9'43	22'74	67'65	'18	Do.	Light grey.
Bengal No. 2 Darindapur-Barakar ...	12'87	10'42	31'45	57'96	'17	Do.	Pink.
No colliery given	12'54	13'34	34'60	51'77	'29	Partially Caking.	Brown.
No. 2 Bullanberria—No. 13-Seam Jherria ...	13'31	11'23	24'32	64'12	'33	Caking	Light grey.
Bengal No. 1 Dishagar-Barakar, Sanctoria...	12'87	11'33	29'00	59'24	'43	Do.	Reddish.
No colliery given	12'21	12'57	33'94	53'25	'24	Do.	Brown.

APPENDIX H.

Form A.

SMOKE NUISANCE ENQUIRY.

Date _____

No. on chart _____

1. Name of the mill _____
2. FUEL.—Name of the colliery from which your coal is obtained _____

3. Average market price of coal per ton delivered _____
4. Average number of tons of coal burnt per month _____
5. Average percentage weight of ash drawn from the fires _____
6. Is the coal uniform in character? _____
7. Is it considered to be particularly smoky? _____
8. Does it burn freely, or does it cake on the fire-bars? _____
9. How long can you work a fire without cleaning? _____
10. Is the coal uniformly screened? ——— If so, state approximately the mesh _____

11. Is the smoke noticeably worse during the rains? _____
12. ANALYSIS.—Carbon _____ % Hydrogen _____ % Water _____ %
Ash _____ % N. S. O. _____ %
13. CALORIFIC VALUE _____
14. SPECIAL INFORMATION, not tabulated, _____

15. SMOKE.—Please give under this heading any information not otherwise tabulated, illustrating the difficulties in your attempts to abate the smoke _____

16. MECHANICAL STOKERS.—Name of stoker used _____
17. Date of installation _____ (If removed, date of removal) _____
18. Reason for discarding the apparatus _____

Form A.

SMOKE NUISANCE ENQUIRY.

Date _____

No. on chart _____

19. Was the steaming capacity of the boilers altered by the application of the stokers? _____ What effect had the stoker on the smoke? _____

20. Was the stoker tested with any auxiliary forced draft appliance? _____

21. SPECIAL INFORMATION, not tabulated, _____

22. FORCED DRAUGHT.—Name of system applied _____

23. Date of installation _____ (If removed, date of removal) _____

24. Reason for discarding the apparatus _____

25. What was its effect on the smoke emitted? _____

26. SPECIAL INFORMATION, not tabulated, _____

Form B.

SMOKE NUISANCE ENQUIRY.

Date _____

No. on chart _____

27. BOILERS.—Name of maker _____
28. Type of boilers _____
29. Date of installation _____
30. Greatest number of fires connected with one chimney stack _____
31. Boiler dimensions—Diameter _____ Length _____
 Diam. of internal flues _____ Length of grates _____ Grate area _____
32. Width of air space between the bars _____
33. Boiler heating surface _____ Ratio of heating surface to grate area _____
34. Draft at ashpit _____ At end of boiler flue _____ At end of economiser _____ At base of chimney _____
35. Indicated horse-power derived from the boilers (steady load) _____
36. Indicated horse-power derived from the boilers (intermittent) _____
37. Please state any uses for steam other than for power purposes _____

38. Water evaporated per boiler per hour (actual) _____
39. Average steam pressure by boiler gauge _____
40. Coal used per boiler per hour _____
41. Number of boilers in use _____
42. Pounds of coal per sq. ft. of grate per hour (average) _____ (Max.) _____
43. ECONOMISER OR FEED HEATER.—Name of maker _____
44. Diam. of tubes _____ Number of tubes _____ Heating surface _____
45. Temperature of feed-water entering _____ Leaving _____ deg. F.
46. FLUE GASES.—Analysis—
 Co. _____% O. _____% Co. _____% N. _____% by
 volume per cent.
47. CHIMNEYS.—Heights _____
48. Area at base _____ Area at top _____
49. When possible, please supply drawings of the flues, boiler settings, and connections with the chimneys.
50. ENGINES.—Names of makers _____
51. Type of engine _____

Form B.

SMOKE NUISANCE ENQUIRY.

Date _____

No. on chart _____

52. Pounds of coal used per horse-power per hour _____
53. Pounds of water used per horse-power per hour _____
54. Total horse-power of main driving engines (indicated) _____
55. Number of auxiliary engines _____ Total I. H. P. of auxiliary engines _____
56. SPECIAL INFORMATION, not tabulated, as to constancy of load on auxiliary engines. H. P. required for electric lighting, etc. _____

APPENDIX I.

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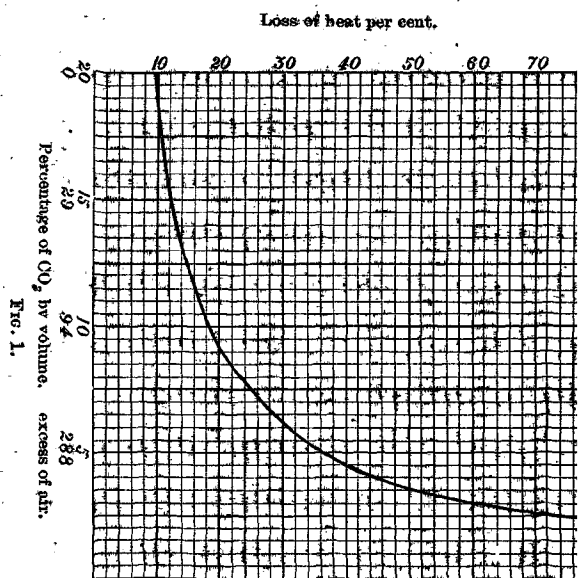


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

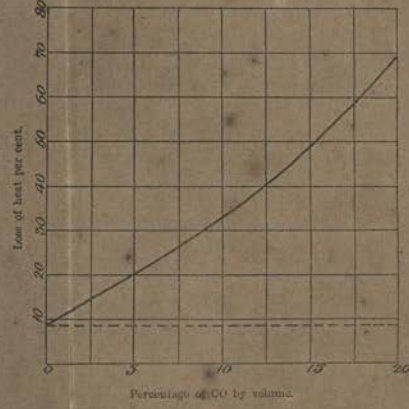
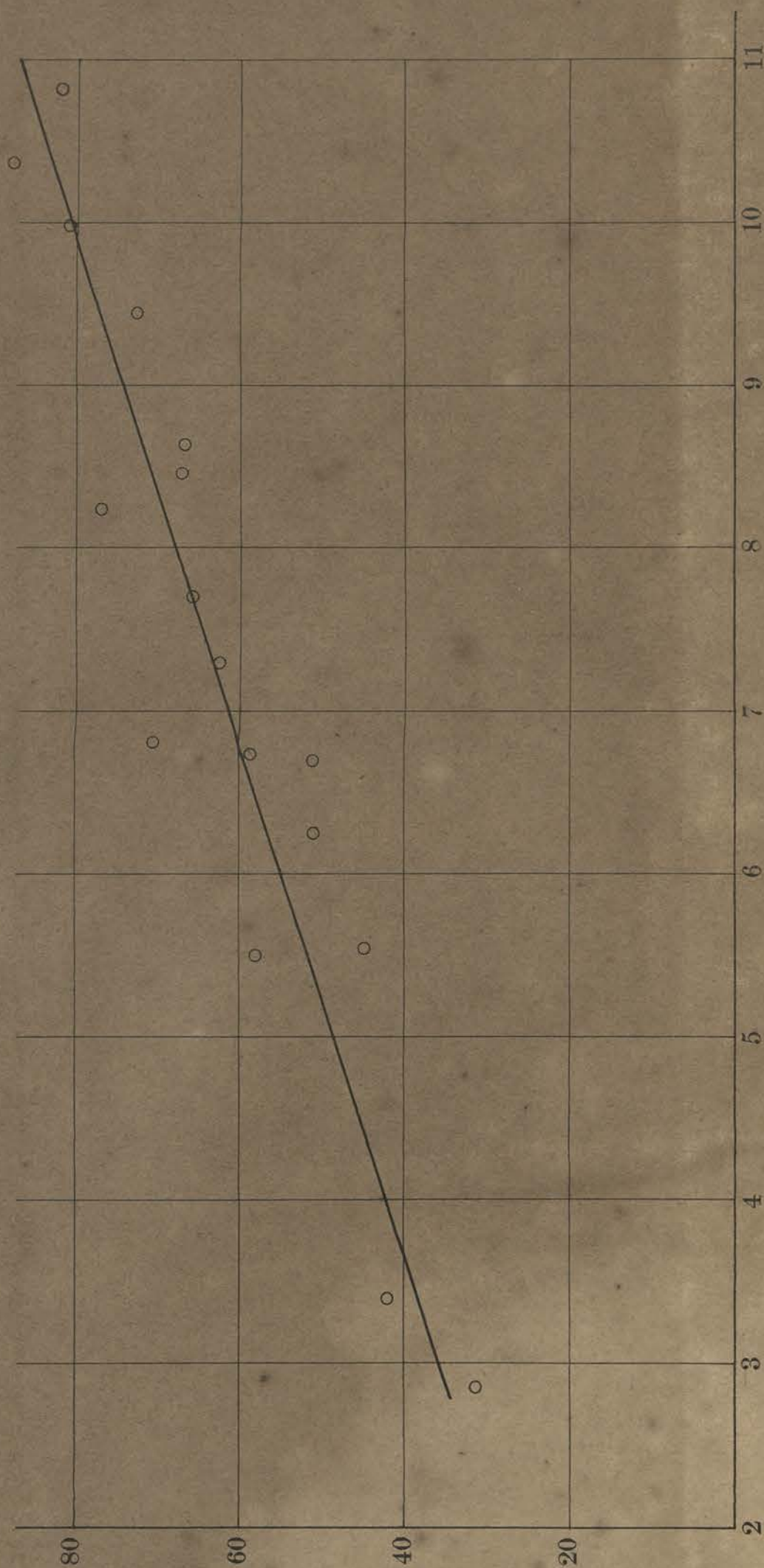


Fig. 5.

Diagram of Boiler efficiencies in relation to air supply.

*Constructed from 17 tests by Mr. G. Carruthers Thomson, F. C. S. The waste gases being all reduced to an equivalent of 600 degrees F.
(See Transactions of the Institution of Engineers and Ship-builders in Scotland, 1895).*

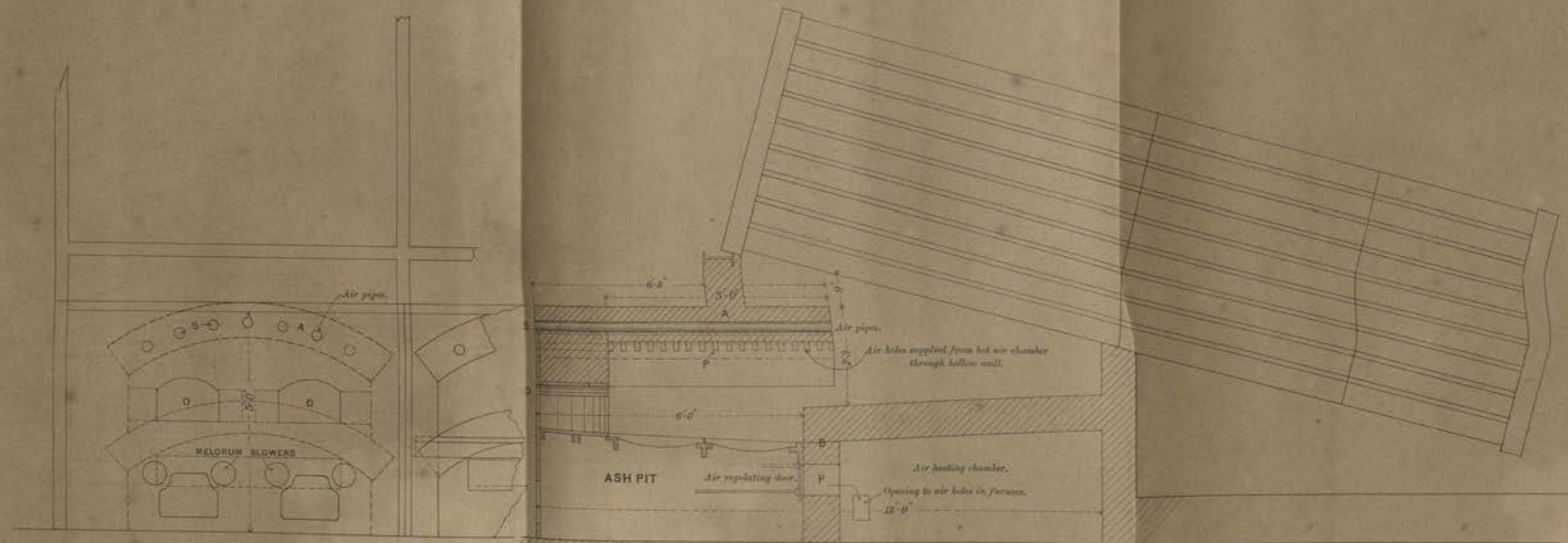
NOTE.—Having regard to the variety of influences upon the efficiency of a steam boiler, the predominating influence of air supply is here illustrated in a striking manner.



Efficiencies of various Boilers.

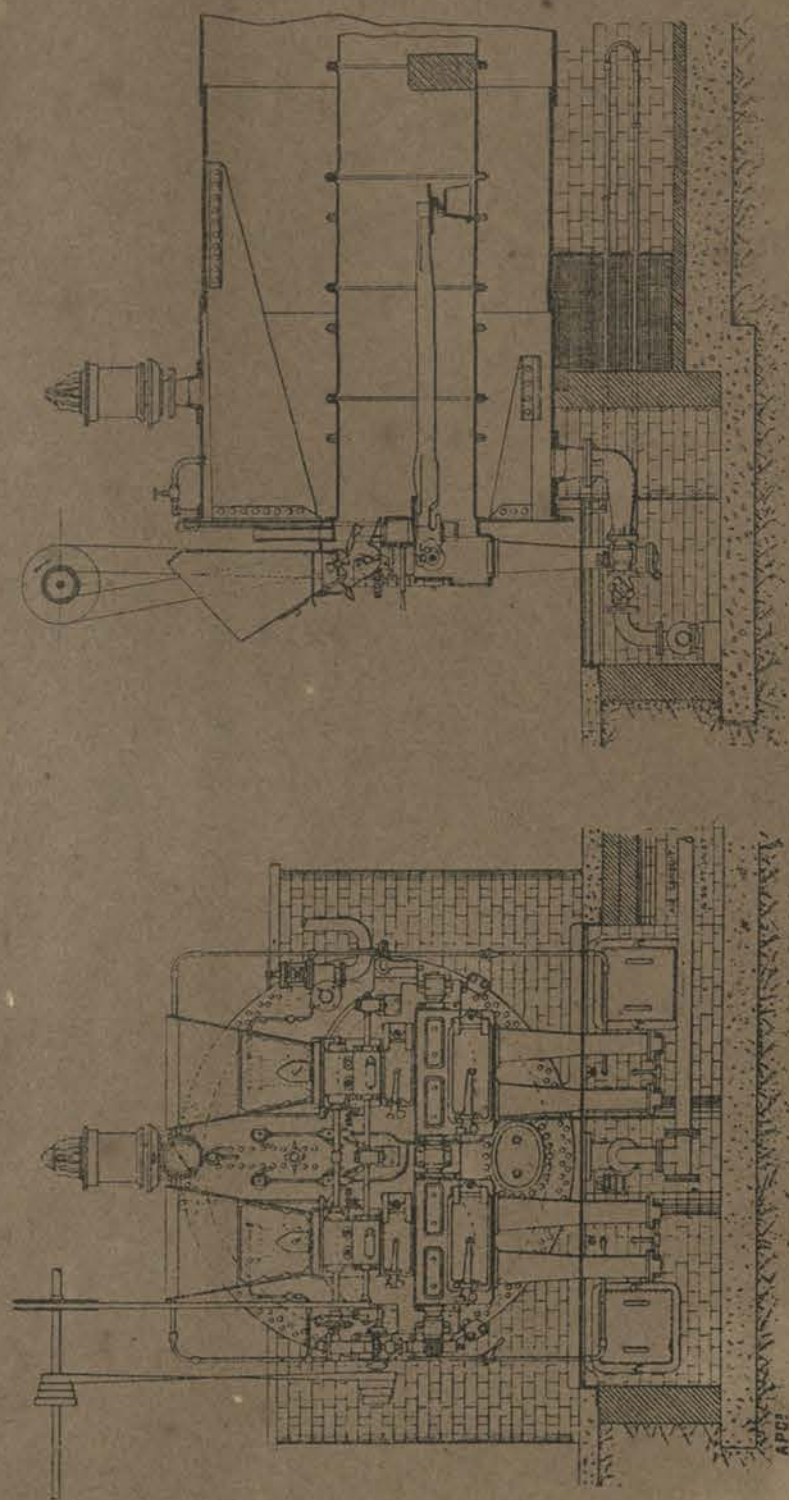
Percentages of CO_2 in the blue gases.

Figure 6.
Incandescent Furnace as applied to Lower Hooghly and
Gondalpara Mills—Babcock boilers.



Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch = 1 Foot.

Fig. 7.

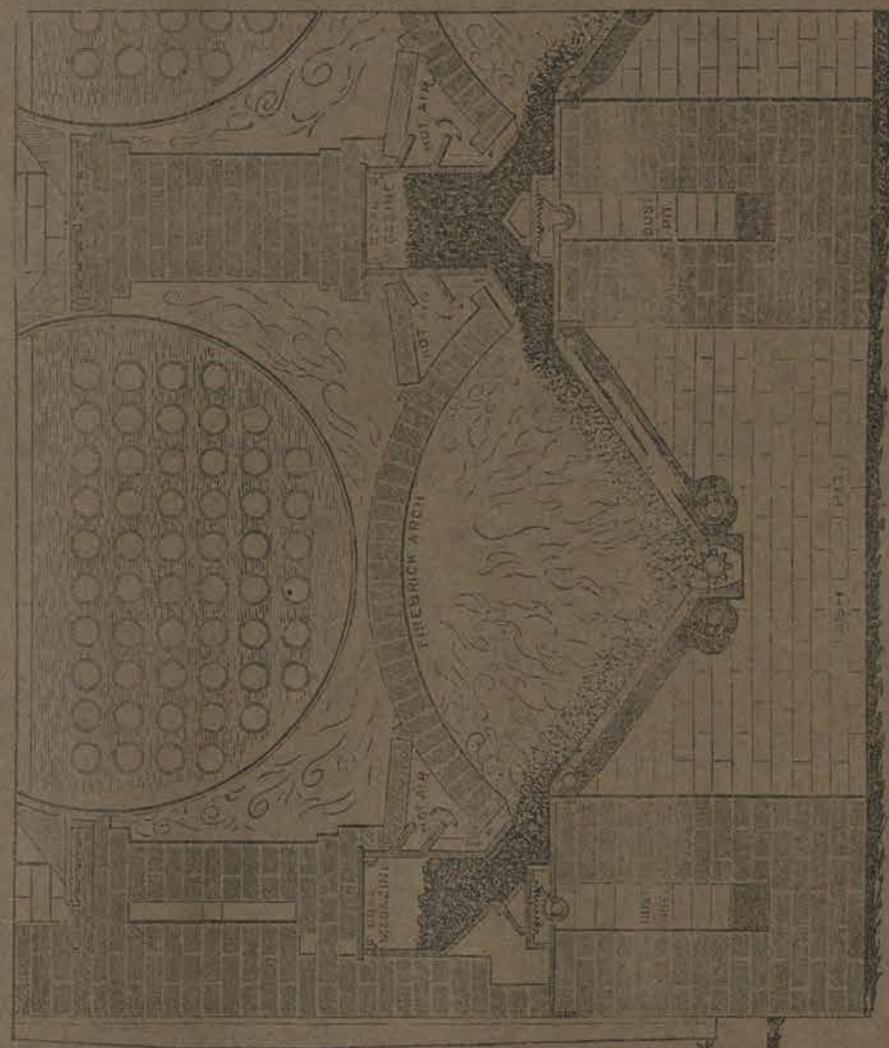


FRONT ELEVATION.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

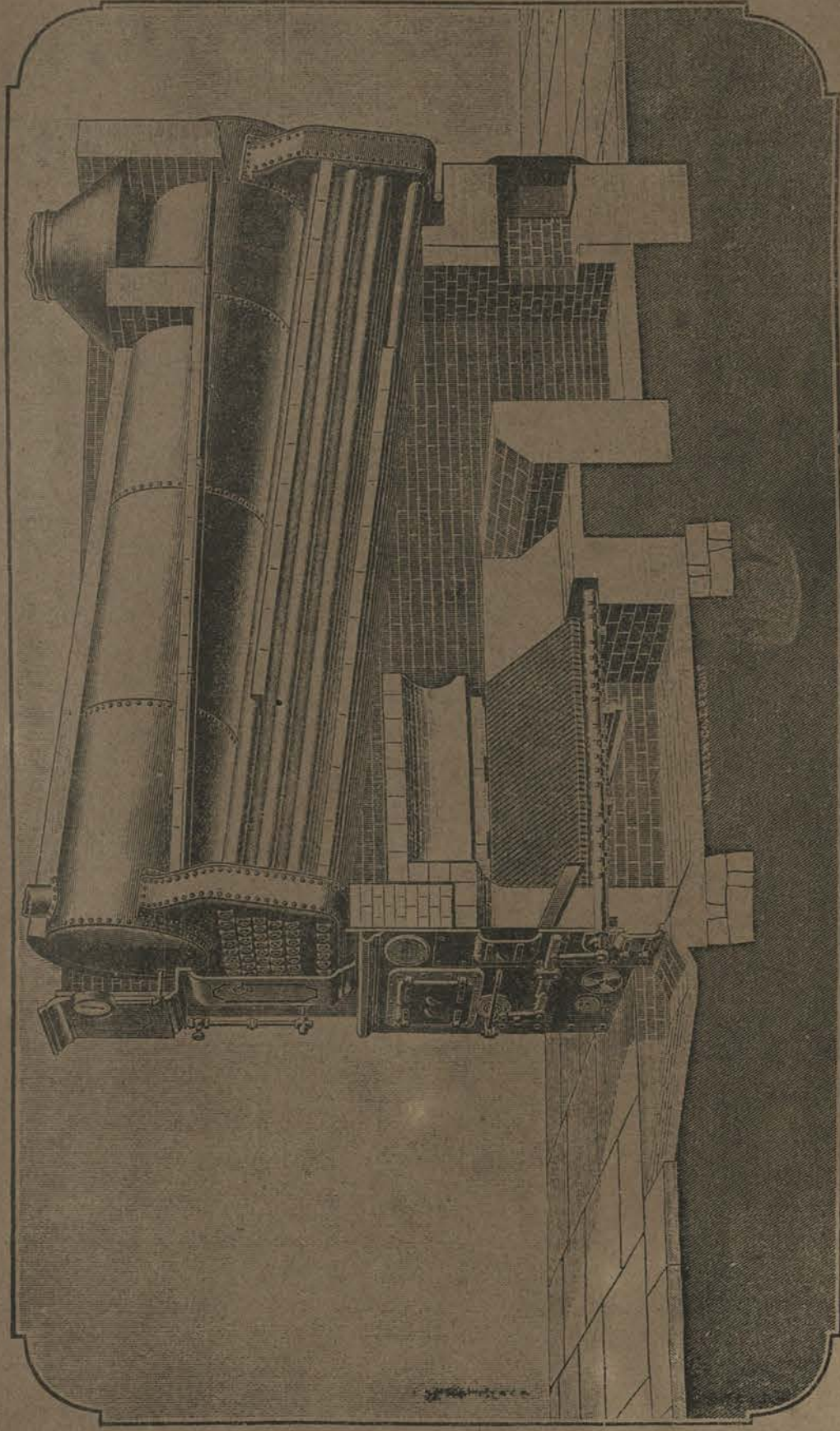
APPLICATION OF MELDRUM'S MECHANICAL STOKER TO A LANCASHIRE BOILER.

Fig. 8.



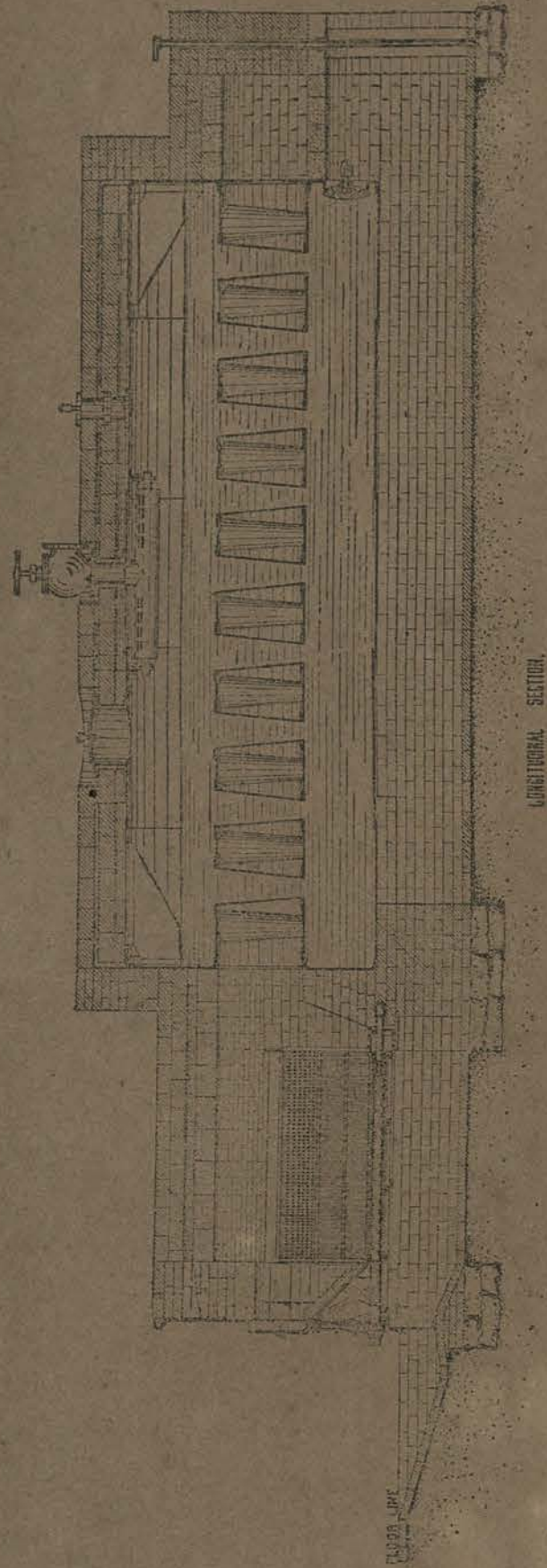
CROSS SECTION OF MURPHY AUTOMATIC SMOKELESS FURNACE AS APPLIED TO
HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILERS.

Fig. 9.



THE MURPHY AUTOMATIC SMOKELESS FURNACE APPLIED TO A HEINE BOILER.

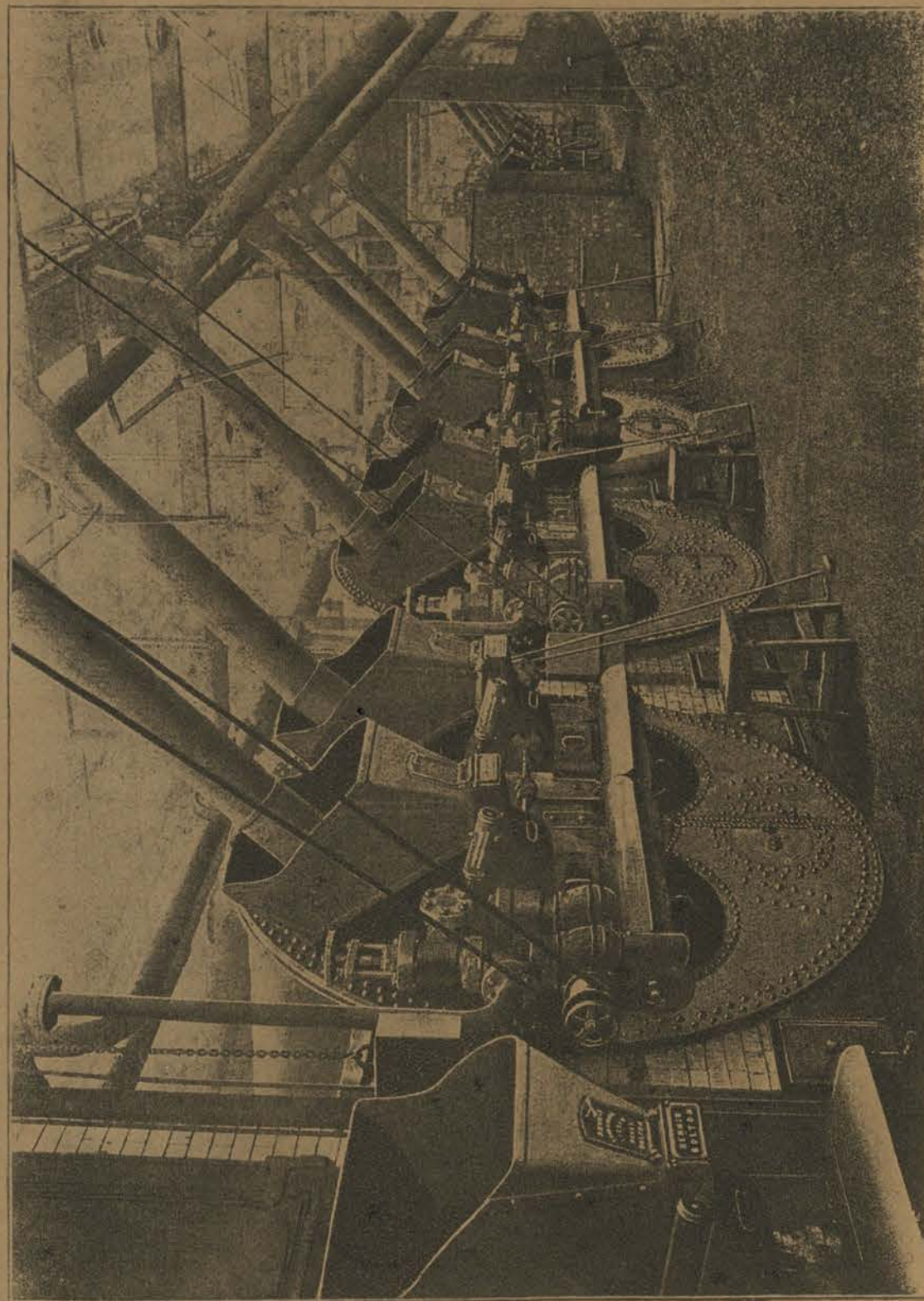
Fig. 10.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

THE MURPHY AUTOMATIC SMOKELESS FURNACE AS APPLIED TO A
GALLOWAY BOILER.

Fig II.



Photogravure.

Survey of India, Offices, Calcutta, August 1903.

BENNIS STOKERS AT THE LEEDS ELECTRIC SUPPLY STATION.

Fig. 12.

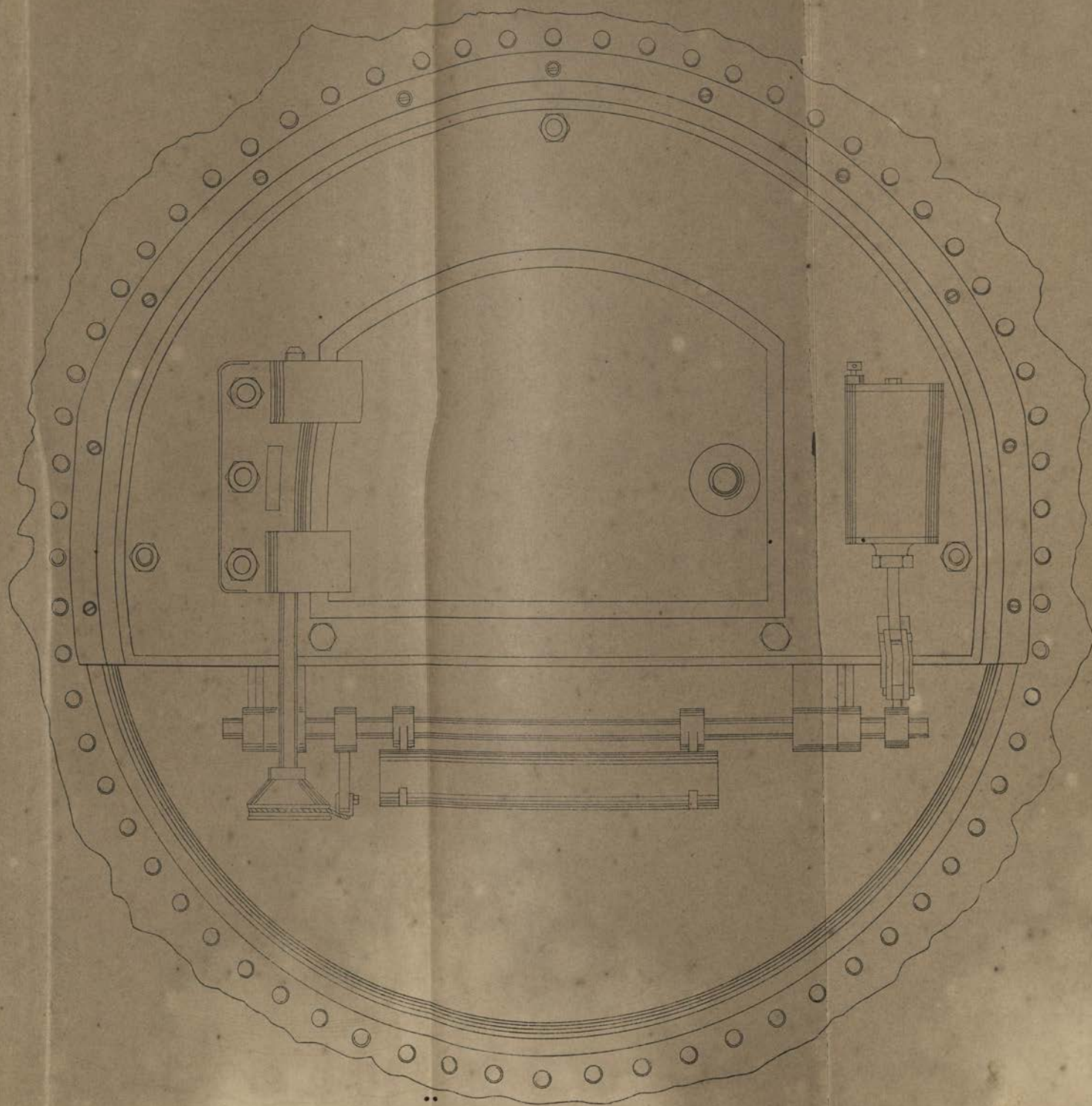


Fig. 13.

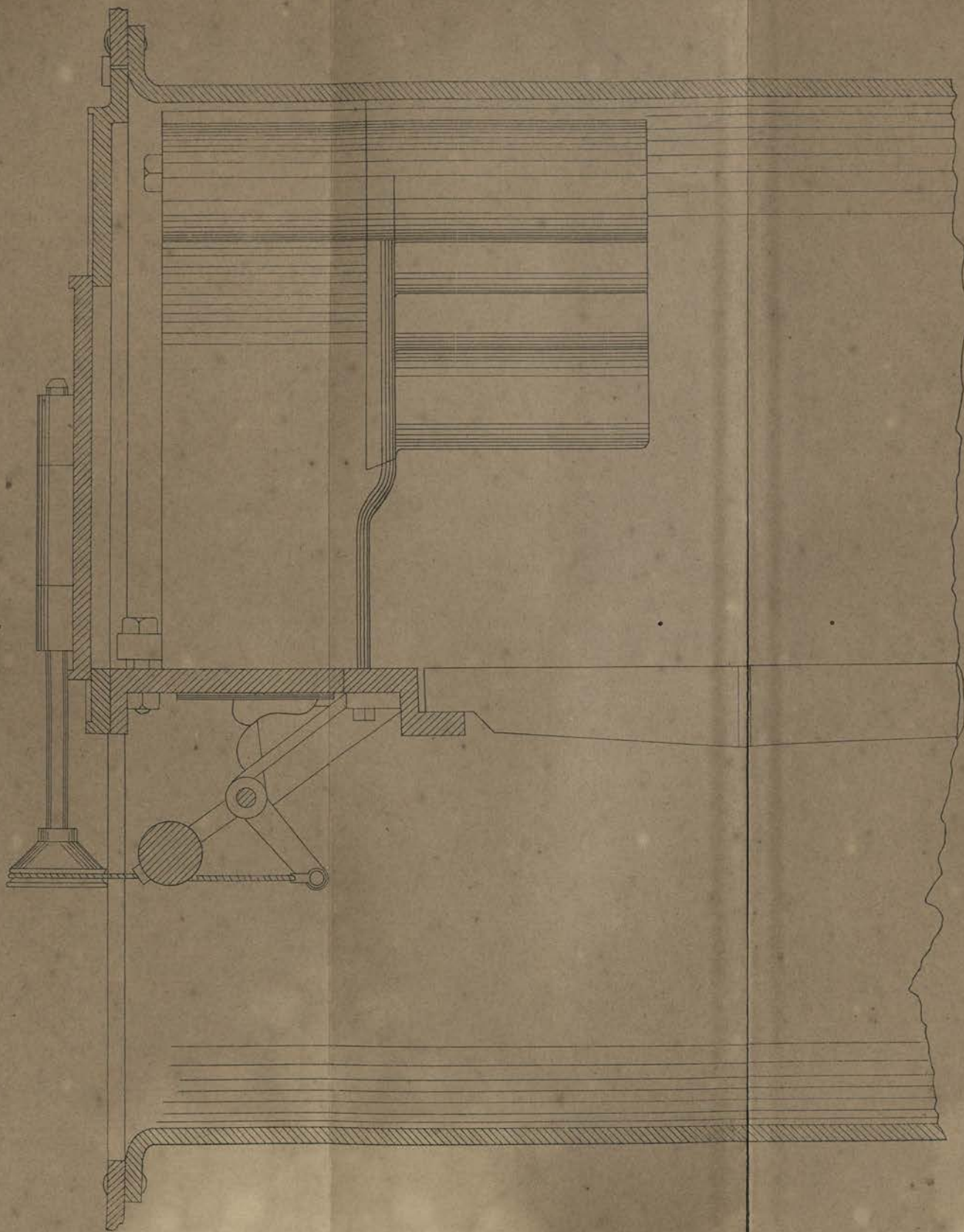
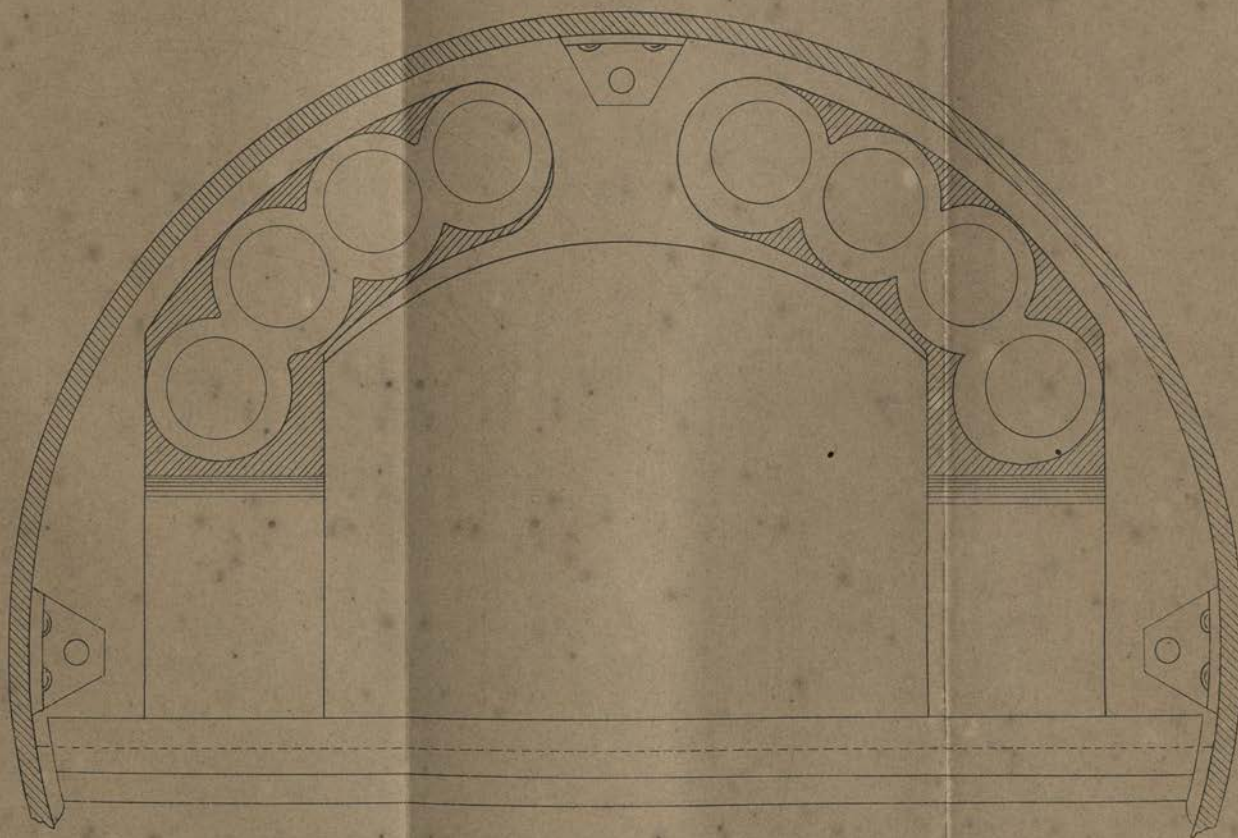


Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.



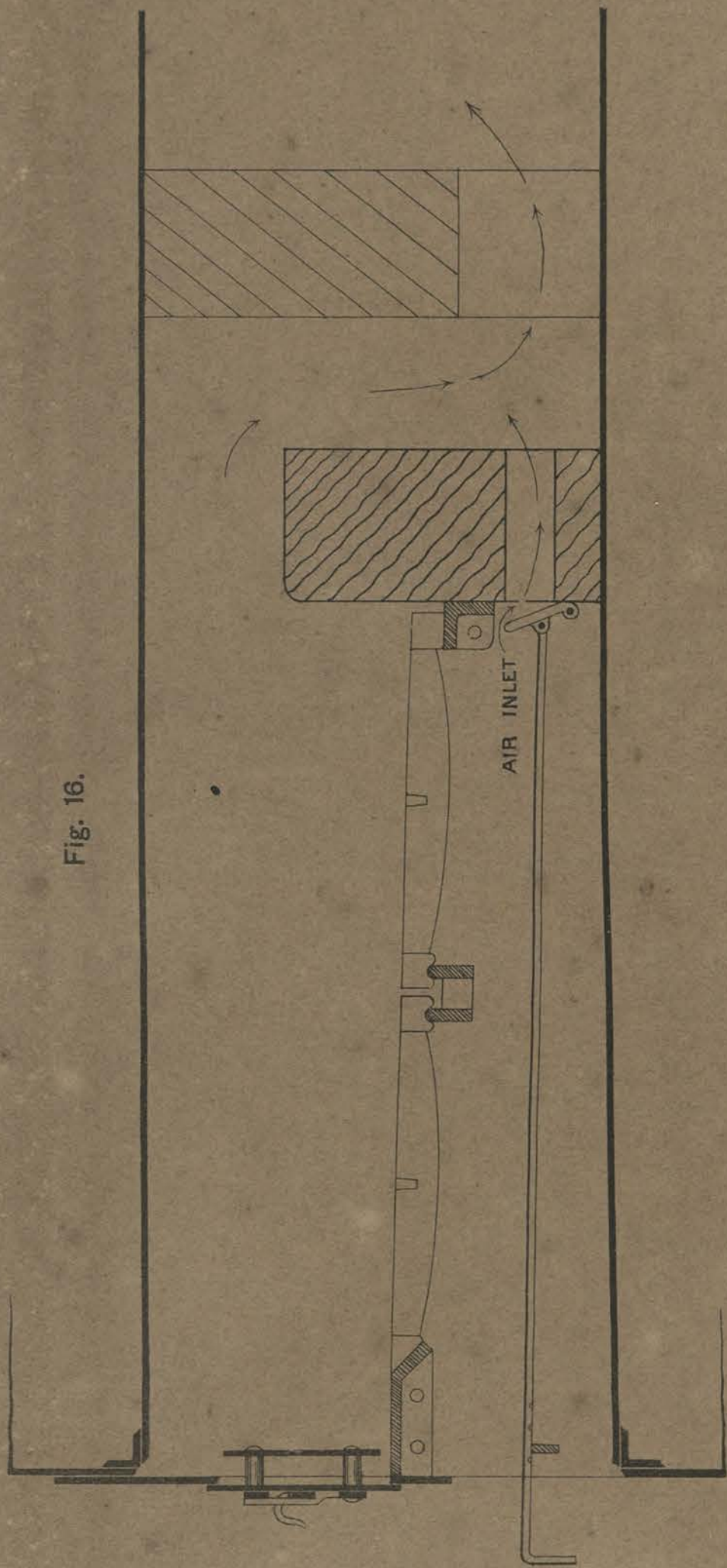


Fig. 16.

Fig 17.

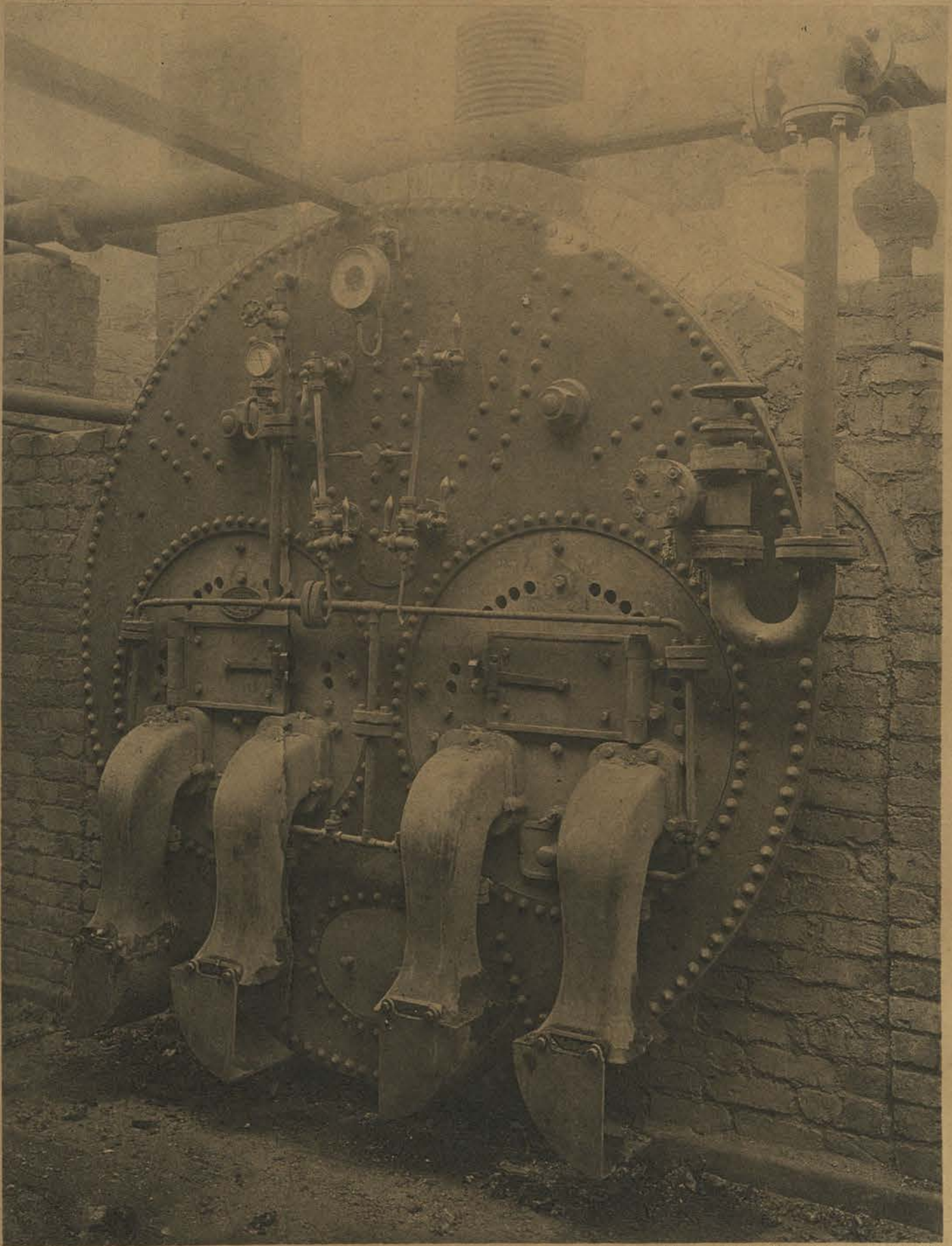
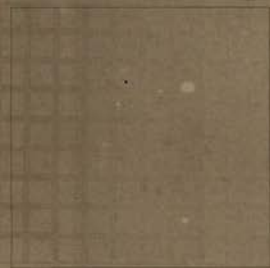


Photo-gravure.

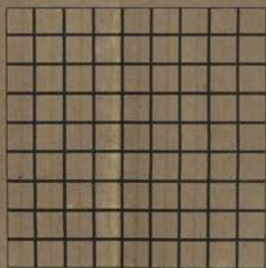
Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, August 1903.

"LOIDIO" FORCED DRAUGHT APPARATUS, IN USE AT HILL'S
PLYMOUTH COLLERY, MERTHYR TYDVIL.

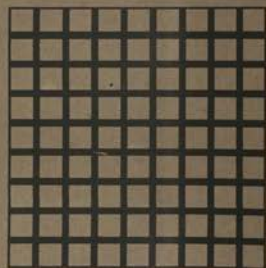
S M O K E G A U G E .



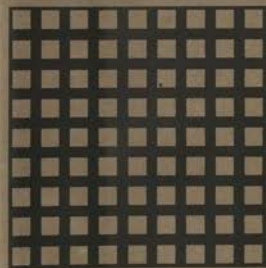
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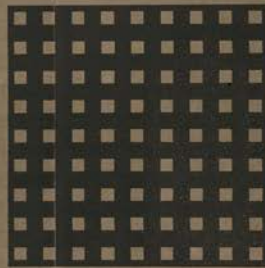
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NOTES

ON

A TOUR OF INSPECTION IN THE RAIPUR AND
BILASPUR DIVISIONS OF THE SOUTHERN
CIRCLE, CENTRAL PROVINCES,

IN

1906-07.

BY

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NOTES
ON
A TOUR OF INSPECTION IN THE RAIPUR AND
BILASPUR DIVISIONS OF THE SOUTHERN CIRCLE,
CENTRAL PROVINCES,
IN
1906-07.

I.—General.

The objects of this tour were to acquire more local knowledge of the sâl forests of the Central Provinces, to gain some information as to the prospects of utilization of the standing forest crop in the best sâl areas and to ascertain if improvement were possible in the system adopted in the collection and disposal of so-called "minor forest produce." The tour extended from Raipur to the extreme south of the district returning thence to Bhatapara on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, whence a short visit was paid to Raipur to meet the Chief Conservator, while the camp marched to Kota. After marching through the Lormi Range of the Bilaspur Division I proceeded to Calcutta. Marching was attended by some difficulties due to constant unseasonable rain, and I am therefore all the more indebted to Mr. Hart, the Conservator, and to Messrs. Lowrie and Morgan, the Divisional Forest Officers, for the excellent arrangements which were everywhere made for the progress of a somewhat large camp through a sparsely inhabited country.

2. In 1904 the sâl forests of Balaghat were inspected, and, though there must be variation in the minor local conditions of each Division which contains a portion of the vast forests of the Central Provinces, there are probably nevertheless certain general principles of forestry which are applicable in the greater or less degree to all the forests of the Province, and which should form the correct and permanent basis of successful and progressive forest management. With a Chief Conservator charged with the duty of carrying out the forest policy of the Local Administration it should not be difficult to define these principles and to see that they are applied in a manner suitable to the necessities of the various Circles or Divisions.

3. To become personally acquainted with each locality in the 20,000 odd square miles of State Forests in the Central Provinces is an impossible task for any Forest Officer whatever may be his rank or duties, but fortunately this is not essential, for aided by experience in other Provinces and assisted by a knowledge of the sequence of events which has hitherto almost invariably occurred in progressive forest management elsewhere, it should be possible to predict what will happen in the future if a given course of action is followed, and to recommend what that course of action should be. It has been argued that acquaintance confined principally to the best of the forest growth can provide no reliable basis for estimating either the present or future value of the Central Provinces forests, but this appears to be a proposition of little value; for while the best forests are not of first class excellence and the worst are capable of much improvement, the former are those which will first be worked and which will have therefore the earliest and greatest influence on future

forest management, though the latter, extending as they do over a larger area, will later on, under proper treatment, affect to a very marked degree the welfare of the population both within and outside the boundaries of the Local Administration. It appears, therefore, rational to seek better acquaintance with those areas which are most fit for and will best repay the introduction of improved methods with the object of in time extending such methods to the inferior forests.

4. To reap the standing crop to the extent of the present local demand is no doubt an imperative duty, but it requires no high degree of professional skill, and the work of the Forest Officer must go further. He has to prepare for an alteration of conditions which is inevitable, and if he works entirely in the present he will be unprepared to profit by the opportunities of the future. The improvement of the Central Provinces forests depends to a very large extent on properly conducted operations resulting in the removal of the present crop to make room for superior growth and these operations should be carried out whether or not they bring a direct revenue to the State at this time. The revision of existing Working-Plans is also of urgency but this must proceed gradually as the forest staff finds itself capable of carrying out the prescriptions which new Working-Plans will impose. The present Working-Plans are probably sometimes defective in the choice of system of working, but the great drawback is that the operations prescribed have frequently been limited entirely by a small local demand and that beyond supplying this demand the prescriptions of the Plans have remained inoperative so that the coupes have often been only partially worked over, and for this reason the Control Forms present incorrect and misleading results while the forests fail to receive the benefit of a treatment which is essential to their improvement. The Forest Officer must realize that it is better to freely give away an inferior standing stock whose removal is requisite for the welfare of a future more valuable crop than to retain it in the desire either to make present revenue or may be to avoid an expenditure which however is necessary at this time in order to ensure a remunerative yield in the future. The system of requiring the purchaser to carry out prescribed operations in a given area and then allowing him to remove the marketable produce at reduced rates, or even without payment, is one which has already been introduced in some localities in the Central Provinces and which may with care have a wide application to the great future benefit of the forests.

5. The results of my tour in the Central Provinces forests in 1906-07 have been, first to strengthen my conviction of their great present indirect importance and of their future direct value, and secondly, to enable me to arrive at some general conclusions with regard to their treatment at this time.

With regard to the former no one who has visited the plateaux and the hills of Raipur, can have failed to notice the effects of the monsoon rains in these areas. The rapidity with which the surface water flows into the plains must be phenomenal. Streams have their flood levels 15 or 20 feet above the dry sand which marks their winter course; the amount of soil and gravel carried into the plains below must be enormous, and the water courses present frequently an appearance typical of mountain erosion where the river beds have their centres higher than the surrounding country, causing erosion to proceed rapidly on both banks to the constant loss of surface soil and the deposit of infertile sand. If these hill forests yielded no revenue, if their protection involved a continued direct charge, on the State it would still remain a remunerative expenditure to maintain them densely clothed with vegetation so that a perennial supply of water might be assured and so that the disintegration of the hills should not proceed so rapidly as to adversely affect either the cultivation or other industries which will in time be established below them. I shall not again visit and note on the forest conditions of the Central Provinces and I take this opportunity of inviting attention to the vast importance to the future prosperity of the country of the prevention of denudation in the catchment areas and watersheds of the numerous rivulets and streams which take their rise in the mountainous areas of the Province.

6. With regard to the future direct value of the forests I have also no manner of doubt. The present condition and revenue paying characteristics of the forests of the United Provinces are due entirely to three causes and to the liberal provision of men and money by the Local Government which enabled

full advantage to be taken of foreseen opportunities. These three causes are careful preliminary treatment, facilities for cheap communications, and increase of population. Of these the last two are certainly those which will affect the forests of the Central Provinces in the future, with perhaps this difference that the demands of mining and other industries will to a certain extent take the place of those of a dense agricultural population which the forest districts of the Central Provinces may perhaps not be able to support. The time will surely come and is not perhaps far distant when every cubic foot of large timber will be readily disposed of, and when smaller building material and even fuel will command remunerative prices, and it is therefore obviously the duty of the Forest Department to afford to the forests at this time such treatment as has been mentioned above as the first of the conditions of the present successful forest management in Northern India.

7. I have indicated above an opinion that the forests of the Central Provinces require at this time working rather than rest and I am in favour of the very greatest simplicity in prescribing this working. The many types of forest at present specified on varying bases probably serve some useful local purpose but are not necessary for silvicultural reasons; for instance a "pole forest" is not a type, it represents rather a stage in the life of a timber tree; a "selection forest," so-called, is not a type, it is a condition to which a high forest has attained. Silviculturally, and it is of silviculture I here write, it would be quite sufficient, more permanent and less confusing to classify the forests of the Central Provinces by the nature of the forest growth into (1) Miscellaneous, (ii) Sâl and (iii) Teak, and fix the present treatment by the use to which we expect to put the outturn of the future. It would also in the great majority of cases be sufficient if each of these classes of forests were divided into two sub-classes more with a view to the definition of the sequence and extent of the coupes than in an attempt to lay down fixed types for the future in forests which need only time, protection and fellings to change their present typical condition to one much superior. Writing again generally, it would appear that the Miscellaneous forests should be worked on the system of coppice with standards; the Sâl forests either on this system or they should undergo a provisional treatment by improvement fellings with a view to the subsequent prescriptions of a permanent method; while the Teak forests may be treated by selection in cases where this is possible, but there will be considerable areas of inferior growth where the system of coppice will be still more suitable and probably some where Improvement Fellings would be desirable. But whatever the treatment prescribed it should be completed over a given area before that area is written off the Control Forms as worked over; and where improvement fellings are indicated and are to proceed during a term of years, such of the mature stock which is not required for silvicultural reasons should not be allowed to remain to deteriorate and to hamper the normal growth of the younger age classes.

8. In the sâl timber forests I still hold the opinion that improvement fellings are almost universally necessary. I cannot agree that in a sâl area, holding, for example, 1 to 2 stems of the I class per acre with, perhaps, double the number of II class trees, selection fellings are justifiable, when the standing stock is about one-third of what it should be. Assuming then that Improvement Fellings are to proceed over the majority of the sâl areas the prescription of such preliminary treatment renders possible the compilation of the simplest Working-Plans. No enumeration survey is necessary and if it is thought desirable to make stock-maps of the area with a view to fixing the sequence of the coupes or of imposing some kind of stem check for the removal of mature trees, these should be of the simplest description, and not complicated by numerous types of classes of growth. The most important factor in the quality of the sâl growth, once protection against fire and cattle is assured, is certainly the quality of the soil. Not infrequently one may find narrow belts of sâl of an excellence which is seldom surpassed in India alternating with a miserable crop of stunted trees. The former stand on a deep and damp soil, the latter on higher ground, liable to constant denudation of the vegetable mould. The improvement of the forest soil is under certain conditions within the power of the Forest Officer and there appears no reason at this time to introduce any elaborate or expensive method of

valuation of a stock which it is our desire for the most part to remove at as early a date as possible.

9. It is of course assumed that fire conservancy will continue to receive adequate attention and that control of grazing will be more efficient than in the past. The former is certainly indispensable in the dry forests of Central India, the latter as certainly in some localities requires suitable limitation. The grazing of horned cattle in moderation at certain periods of forest growth is not always inimical to natural regeneration, but both period and moderation are difficult to insist on. There is in India always the dread that excessive grazing, gradually increasing from small beginnings, should result in the ruination of valuable forests even where no grazing rights are existent, and thus it is that the difficulty of maintaining adequate control over forest grazing has often been responsible for its total prohibition. But apart from this view of the case, there remain for consideration the following undeniable facts, that land can only support a certain amount of forest vegetation and the more of this that is consumed by cattle the less there will be for other uses, that, if there is to be a yield of major forest produce, grazing must be regulated and controlled, and that the only known means of attaining this end is by detailed Forest Settlements. The Forest Officer cannot, as he should, work for the future if the demands of men and cattle are undefined and no amount of zeal and foresight will avail if these advantages are denied. In 1895 (No. 1222 F., dated 30th November 1895) the Government of India addressed the Local Administration on the subject of a diminishing revenue from grazing and classified the cattle of the country into (a) and (b) those owned by agriculturists for work or profit, and (c) those owned by pastoral classes or others. They suggested differential rates applicable to one district and subject to repetition if another were visited. But as regards certain points a full definition of the term "agriculturist's cattle" has apparently since then remained unpublished. It is not known whether every person in the length and breadth of the Provinces is entitled to graze his cattle in the State forests on the sole condition that he raises a field crop, or whether utilization, limited by prohibitive distance for a daily journey to and from the forests is, as in other Provinces, to be enforced, and though the number of agricultural cattle is regulated in some districts by the area of cultivated revenue-paying land, this is not, I believe, everywhere the case, while as to cattle classified as (b) above there appears to be no limit, so that the distinction between (b) and (c) cattle is difficult to determine. Thus as far as the Forest Officer is concerned there is little control of grazing and therefore no reliable estimate of the demands which will be made in any given area on the forest vegetation. I believe that the necessity of Forest Settlements as regards timber concessions is receiving consideration and I venture to invite attention to their urgency as regards grazing, so that, whatever the decision of the Local Administration on the points above indicated, whether the demand on forest growth is to be destructive or insignificant, the Forest Officer may be in a position to realise what that demand is and so prescribe his silvicultural treatment and make his yield estimates with some degree of certainty in the future. The greater the simplicity in collecting grazing dues the better for the forest staff and for the people. With a definite limitation to privileged villages under classes (a) and (b) above, the agriculturist might conveniently pay in advance for a permit to graze any number of cattle within the prescribed limits, subsequent check being carried out in the forests by special temporary officials, while as to class (c) which affects trade rather than agriculture, the Conservator might be trusted to fix the locality, the number of cattle and the rates and be allowed to make his own arrangements for the payment of the latter.

II.—Notes on the Raipur Division.

10. To enable an inspecting officer to form an opinion on the quality of present work and on what might be done silviculturally and economically in the future in any forest property, it is at first necessary to learn what staff is placed at the disposal of the Executive Officer and what are the conditions of

its service. The following statement gives this information in a concise form for the Raipur Division.

Area of Division.	NUMBER OF					
	Ranges.	Beats.	Rangers.	Deputy Rangers.	Foresters.	Guards.
1,375 square miles.	7 (Average) 196 square miles.	145 (Average) 9 square miles)	3 on R60 to R100.	3 on R30	10 on R15 to R25.	112 Permanent, 53 Temporary, on R5 to R12.

It cannot be said that this staff is numerically inadequate or that the charges are with the exception of the Ranges excessive in area. But two points merit consideration; first, that out of 7 Ranges, four and probably more must always be held by Deputy Rangers and Foresters; and, second, that the scale of pay in the class of guards is insufficient. Only 9 guards draw over R10 per mensem and 118 of these officials draw less than R8 per mensem. There is doubtless a reason for this in that the indigenous guard will work only in the neighbourhood of his home and is not dependent on his pay alone for his livelihood, but the whole staff of guards cannot be recruited from these illiterate tribes, and the remainder to form a contented service, should have better prospects if only as an inducement to honesty. The Raipur Division contains very valuable forests and possibilities of affording a considerable revenue in the future and I recommend a reorganization of the Subordinate Service which will at this time strengthen the number of Rangers and grade them so as to ensure fair promotion, and will, without necessarily increasing the number of Foresters and Guards, also afford to them some prospects of rising in the service, for unless this is done it would appear hopeless to expect to recruit in the future that class of subordinates who would profit to any great extent by the forest education which I hear it is the intention of the Local Administration to provide free of cost to its lower subordinates.

11. A new phase of forestry is commencing in the Central Provinces, and while continuing the simple work of protection we are now desirous of also reaping the crop which has been growing during the last 30 or 40 years, so that in the matter of reorganization of the Subordinate Service I may perhaps be permitted to lay stress on the fact that the object to be borne in mind is the creation of a competent and to a certain extent, technically educated service for the Province as a whole, and that it will be difficult to satisfactorily attain this object unless similar conditions of service obtain throughout the three Circles. The numerical requirements of the forest staff must indeed be gauged by those of each Circle and each Division, but this point being settled the rates of pay, the grading of the various classes should perhaps not vary in the Forest more than in any other Department of the Local Administration. No piecemeal reorganization of establishment by Classes, by Circles or by Divisions based on limited local conditions can be expected to prove satisfactory if it is held to be essential that the best men should rise in the Service and that, to render this possible, Rangers, Deputy Rangers and even Foresters on promotion should be liable for transfer throughout the Province and not allowed to consider themselves as permanently attached to any one Division or even Circle. In this regard I would suggest also the advisability of adopting for the Class of Rangers the system which in Burma has been found convenient, namely, of listing the first three grades of Rangers for posting and promotion by the Local Administration, leaving Conservators to deal locally with officers of the last three grades. By this means not only is the principle of selection for entry to the Provincial Forest Service emphasized and rendered easier but the Rangers of all grades have then a greater incentive to good work, discipline is more readily enforced, whilst more even permanent promotion and also officiating promotion which is now for some reason withheld, would be assured to this class of officer.

12. Out of the 1,375 square miles comprising the Raipur Forest Division less than one-half is under fire-protection. A forest must indeed be poor

which cannot return a fair interest on an annual outlay of some R10 per square mile, which is the average cost of fire conservancy operations, but I have no desire to express an opinion on the necessity of universal fire protection, preferably leaving the decision on that point to the Local Conservator. What however is an undoubted necessity is the protection of all the sâl areas in the two Sihawa Ranges, and the same advantage being accorded to the forests forming the catchment areas of the important water courses which have their rise in the district; the first because it will not be long before these sâl forests, extending as they do over an area of between 300 and 400 square miles, will contribute a large sum to the national wealth, and the latter for the reasons I have already adduced in paragraph 5 of these notes.

13. The Sâl forests throughout the area present no marked difference in type though quality may vary at the shortest intervals. This variation is principally dependent on the soil, emphasized by the nature of the treatment of the past. Areas which have been subjected to shifting cultivation, which have suffered from recurring fires, which are for these or other reasons covered with a poor shallow soil denuded of vegetable mould cannot, so long as the influences of these conditions remain, be expected to produce timber trees of the first quality, but where the soil is rich and deep, where protection has been successful, a very fine growth of sâl timber in the younger age classes is often apparent. Stems of the first girth class are unfortunately rare at this time, but evidently it has paid to remove them at some past period as it will pay to remove the residue now, with the object of growing a much fuller crop which will in its turn be removed at more remunerative prices later on. Regeneration is frequently extremely good and it may be said that the forests are in a satisfactory state of progress. But the aid of the forester is required to bring this progress to a more rapid conclusion. Improvement fellings to favour the principal species, to utilize the mature crop where this is no longer silviculturally required and to help the young growth towards perfection are urgently required and, in consultation with the local officers, a simple scheme to arrive at these results has been discussed and agreed to as the basis for the compilation of a Working-Plan. Local demand there is at present practically none, so that the value of the outturn must be considerably diminished by the expensive carriage to market, but yet enough will remain to make an imperative silvicultural operation in some degree remunerative while waiting for a more profitable market. From the figures of last year it is apparent that the financial results of the working of the forests of the Raipur Division show a surplus of about R2,500 for the Financial and a deficit of the same amount for the Forest year and it seems probable that it would be possible to obtain by means of the system advocated in paragraph 4 of these notes at least equally satisfactory results and at the same time to carry out improvement operations over large forest areas.

14. Proximity to a market increases the value of the miscellaneous forests to a remarkable degree as is shown in the sale prices obtained in the neighbourhood of Dhamtari. Such advantages must in the future become more and more frequent, meanwhile the Department should, as before said, take what it can get for the produce of these areas also and even give it away if thereby prescribed silvicultural operations can be completed.

15. The minor forest produce of the Central Provinces is at present a mine of wealth giving little return. But it is most interesting to note that the lac industry appears at last to have been placed on a sound basis, and this is all the more satisfactory as in other Provinces spasmodic, but generally abortive efforts have for more than 20 years been made with this object. To Mr. Lowrie, Deputy Conservator, is due the system now instituted of utilising the forest villagers in the cultivation of lac on terms which to them must be most remunerative, while the possibilities of the future in regard to forest revenue appear to be most hopeful. The work of sowing and collecting lac from registered trees is of course eminently suited to the leisurely temperament of the jungle tribes, and though the introduction of this system, which has solved a very important problem for the forest officer, requires tact and care, there seems no doubt that in Raipur it will be successful. In other Provinces where the system of forest villages is not so essentially necessary to forest works as in the Central Provinces it may be more difficult to induce the busy agriculturist to take over and tend a certain number of registered trees in return for a fair percentage of

the lac crop; but, be that as it may, the basis of the Raipur arrangement is good and will doubtless permit of details suitable to local conditions being worked out elsewhere. The progress of this new departure will be watched with much interest. With regard to the collection of other minor forest produce the desirability of interesting the resident villagers in its collection and of protecting them against the contractor from outside has the full attention of the Divisional Forest Officer. The Agricultural Department will no doubt have had its attention drawn to the rapid destruction of the mohwa trees in village lands by the inroads of *Loranthus*. If the mohwa flower and fruit play an important part in the domestic life of the people no doubt the replacement of the present stock of trees will receive adequate consideration.

16. Buildings for the protection of the forest staff are in Raipur now receiving attention, they appear to be suitable and cheap and it is satisfactory to notice that mud and wattle residences which harbour all kinds of vermin are falling into disrepute. There seems no argument in favour of supplying the Forest Officer with inferior accommodation but rather the reverse, and for the backwardness of some Divisions in the Central Provinces in this respect we must hold responsible those who preceded us in charge of the Forest.

17. Considerable progress is being made with the improvement of communications in the Raipur Division but when it is borne in mind that the improvement of the forest depends to a large extent on the ease with which the produce can be removed, it is evident that much remains to be done, and that the scheme of roads should be based on the alignment of railways projected or under construction. It is almost unnecessary to repeat what I have so often noted that a Working-Plan for roads is as essential as a Working-Plan for the forests if we are to have continuous progress in this respect. Such matters should not be left to the varying opinions and energies of successive Divisional Forest Officers, for forest roads have invariably been proved to be remunerative investments of capital and instances are not wanting where the initial cost has been recouped in one or two season's export.

18. I have not touched in these notes on the working of the teak forests of Raipur because these extend only over isolated and insignificant areas, so that they will best be included in the *sâl* areas for similar or special treatment. The tree grows to a considerable girth, but the height growth of the specimens I saw was inferior. Neither have I written of the climber cutting which is in many localities somewhat urgently necessary, for this may be reckoned as a part of the Improvement Felling operations, which will include thinnings and cleanings. Nor do I consider that the time has come for sowings and plantings until the local forest staff has the improvement of the existing forests well in hand. To attain this end every endeavour should be made at the present time; road-making and other forest works are only part of a scheme which has for its basis the removal, and, if possible, the sale of that portion of the present forest crop which, owing to its inferiority possesses comparatively little value, or, owing to its age will deteriorate by keeping.

III.—Notes on the Bilaspur Division.

19. Of this Division I saw only the forests of the Lormi Range, but as these comprise 446 square miles out of 663 square miles of the whole division and contain the best forest vegetation, the most important part of the division can be noted on. Following the method adopted in paragraph 10 of these notes the statement below given shows the existing forest staff—

Area of Division.	NUMBER OF					
	Ranges.	Beats.	Rangers.	Deputy Rangers.	Foresters.	Guards.
663 Square miles	3	54	2 at R50	2 at R30	10 R 3 at 25 2 at 20 5 at 15	54 R 6 at 12 2 at 10 4 at 8 12 at 7 30 at 6

The average size of the Range is thus 221 square miles, which in itself not too extensive for the simple work of protection, is rather large if other forest operations are to be efficiently conducted. But this drawback is emphasized by the fact that the Lormi Range as above stated comprises two-thirds of the whole area of the division, has the most valuable growth, and is by its position the most accessible. It is impossible that one Ranger can control the works which should be going on in this area, and its early separation into two Ranges is very desirable. It will be noticed that in the two divisions visited there are six Deputy Rangers all drawing the same pay. If this is not a coincidence it points to a grading of this class which is open to improvement. The remarks made in paragraph 5 regarding the class of Guards in Raipur refer also to this class in Bilaspur.

20. A little less than one-half of the area of the Bilaspur Division is under fire protection. The forests of the Lormi Range form the catchment area of the Maniari river which is, owing to the hills being forest clad, a perennial stream. In fact this Range affords a typical example of the advantages of hill afforestation, the configuration of the ground forming an amphitheatre which is drained by numerous small streams flowing into one main river. The hills are however scored by the marks of shifting cultivation, tree vegetation being replaced in patches by a rank growth of grass and climbers, from whence spring clumps of bamboos and a few mature trees which have escaped the axe of the cultivator. Fortunately, as a rule, the sál forest presents too hard a task for its complete removal, and thus it is that the Lormi Range still contains some of the finest sál growth while the species shows in the vigor of its regeneration, the vitality which it opposes to the difficulties against which it has to contend. When it is added that the produce of the Range is within easy distance of the Bilaspur-Katni Railway at two points, that a newly projected railway will probably pass near the southern boundary, and that the configuration of the ground does not prohibit the construction of cart roads, it will be understood that the State possesses on this area a very valuable property which only demands proper management and reasonable expenditure to yield a handsome profit to its owners.

21. The forest has suffered from the drought of the past years and, may be, in some instances from frost; but as usual the action of man (in this instance in shifting cultivation, fires and grazing) is the chief cause of the unsatisfactory condition of the existing forest stock. That these influences have not been better controlled during the last 30 or 40 years is melancholy evidence either of the helplessness or of the want of energy of the Forest Officer of the past, which in the present state of progress in forestry will no doubt be remedied. Forest villages are certainly convenient and probably indispensable in the working of this large forest block and if these cannot be peopled by castes, such as Gonds, who are content with permanent cultivation, the area within which shifting cultivation may be practised should be selected with care and permanently demarcated; while there should be no difficulty in keeping out fires from a compact area of forest where the inhabitants are tenants of the Department. As to grazing, the present unsatisfactory conditions must be held to be due chiefly to want of foresight or knowledge in the past. There are now about 1,000 head of heavy milch buffaloes in the Lormi Range, which have done and are still doing immense damage to the sál forest. These are all Class (c) cattle kept for profit and they pay to the State 4 annas per head per annum. Further, they are stationed in various localities selected, it would seem merely with a view to the convenience of the herdsmen, and from thence within a radius of 3 miles, the forest is ruined and regeneration rendered impossible. It may be calculated that each such buffalo will each year easily destroy some 5 acres of forest growth by browsing, by breaking down sapling growth and by preventing, by incessant trampling of the soil, any chance of regeneration. Buffalo grazing for profit should not perhaps be carried out at the public expense; it should perhaps be confined within areas where it is not harmful to the public interests, and the hitherto fortunate owners of milch cattle in the Lormi Forests should perhaps be limited to certain suitable areas and be made to pay a price commensurate with the market value of the privilege they enjoy. I have already noted on the general grazing question in the Central Provinces in paragraph 9 of these notes. The Lormi Forest from its position may probably easily be kept free from any harmful incidence of grazing even by agricultural cattle, and with its permanent water supply is eminently an area which, not ordinarily required by the

agriculturist of the neighbourhood, would, if properly protected, afford adequate relief to thousands of cattle in times of scarcity. The wider utility of such valuable timber reserves which may be utilized for grazing in time of need should not, it is thought, be heedlessly sacrificed for the convenience or profit of the few.

22. Given adequate protection the duty of the Forest Officer appears to be to devote his attention to the needs of the crop of the future and in the sâl forests of Lormi to carry out as rapidly as possible improvement fellings which will encourage regeneration of the valuable species, assure its preponderance in the stock of the future and prove advantageous to the younger age classes which are now on the ground. These improvement fellings should prove remunerative as there is probably a considerable quantity of mature timber whose removal is indicated, while with better communications there should arise a market for the thinnings which are in some localities required. A simple scheme for the compilation of a Working-Plan has been discussed, with and approved of by the local officers. This Working-Plan will replace that compiled in 1899, which confined work to three insignificant areas in the outskirts of the Range and classified the remainder as inaccessible. The excellent growth of *Terminalia* is a marked feature of the Lormi Forest and, as elsewhere in forests where fire protection is not absolutely assured, it flourishes in the damper localities where the fallen seed escapes the forest fires. But where the *Terminalia* will grow sâl is also generally at home, and with absolute protection from fire aided by judicious fellings, the latter species has often been observed to assert its superiority. It would be a great step in advance to induce timber merchants to utilize the stock of *Terminalia* in these forests with the object of replacing it by sâl in the future; the trees are of excellent height growth and have often clean straight boles which renders the conversion of this somewhat difficult timber the more easy.

23. The Lormi Range contains also a fine growth of bamboo which might be utilized to the full by means of cuttings in alternate years. One great point to be borne in mind is the prevention of congestion in the clumps; while by closing the bamboo blocks in alternate years, insistence on the protection of cutting immature culms becomes easier and there seems no reason why contract leases of these areas should not be sold at good prices if the quality of the bamboos and proximity to the railway were better known.

24. With regard to minor forest produce; so soon as the present contract for lac falls in, the system inaugurated in Raipur and mentioned in paragraph 15 above would be comparatively easy of introduction here. Writing generally it appears to be a sound policy to interest both forest and other villagers in the welfare of the forests by making it remunerative for them to protect them, so that gradually the responsibility for defined blocks would be assigned to the villagers who would materially profit both by the forest works and by successful protection of the areas allotted to them.

25. But while making arrangements for a larger and more valuable outturn from the forests it must not be forgotten that it is also necessary to lessen the cost of its distribution. Work is already in hand on important cart roads, but more are urgently necessary to remove timber and other material from the hills and convey it to the railways, and in compiling a scheme of export roads it must be remembered that especially in the hills a judicious alignment will in the end often be cheaper than another which can be made at less initial cost. The same system of bridging for fair weather traffic is recommended as that adopted in the forests of Northern India, where permanent bridges above cold weather flood level are constructed, the monsoon floods carrying all drift above the roadway. The ease of inspection is also of importance and there are many jungle tracks which might at small cost be converted into bridle paths and would enable a knowledge of the forest to be gained and place further difficulties in the way of illicit operations.

26. The house accommodation for the Forest Officer in the Lormi Range is of the most wretched wattle and mud description. Not only for the Divisional Forest Officer but also for his subordinates are weather proof and comfortable buildings required and much of the distaste to forest life amongst the educated classes is overcome if a few of the most elementary amenities of civilized life are provided. This is a matter which requires more attention

at this time when forest education is being extended more generally to the subordinate ranks. The water supply in the forests of all Divisions I have visited in the Central Provinces is often extremely inferior, so that rapid filtration is impossible. It is little short of exasperating to note the absolute neglect of one of the most important factors in successful Indian forestry, the supply of fair water to the forest staff and to the men and cattle engaged in forest operations, when this has been so fully recognized in other important centres of forest work. The same indifference is shown in the selection of sheltered permanent forest camps in a climate alternately cold and sultry where house accommodation is absent. One is forced to the conclusion that either the Executive Forest Officers are responsible for much of the sickness and inconvenience suffered by the staff or that the administrative officers of the Department have in the past failed to recognize the importance of generous expenditure in this direction. For it cannot possibly be the case that the Local Administration has knowingly restricted progress in a matter so vital to the progress of remunerative forestry.

Conclusion.

27. The time has now fully come when we should commence to reap the first harvest of the Raipur and Bilaspur forests. The harvest will be indeed scanty in comparison with what may be expected in the future but still sufficient to materially alter the financial results of the two Divisions and to provide funds for carrying out much needed improvements, silvicultural and other. An important question for consideration is the adequacy of the present forest staff in the Central Provinces (designed originally for the protection of the State Forests) to continue the progress towards which simple protection was merely a preliminary step. If it is a fact that Imperial Officers of two or three years' service are placed in charge of Forest Divisions which should be of importance to the State, and that the unexpected absence of even one such officer may result in delaying pressing work until his return, the inference is that the Imperial Forest Staff is not strong enough to carry out the works which remunerative forestry in the Central Provinces at present demands. If the best officers in the Provincial Service are absent on deputation and the remainder are not in numbers able to supply officers for the conduct of fellings, road and bridge construction and the other numerous operations imperatively necessary at this time, the same conclusion is led up to; and if there are just complaints of the quality of the Subordinate Service and of the strength of the Ranger Class then a thorough overhauling of this branch of the service appears to be indicated.

Progress in forestry implies, as in other business concerns, a progressive expenditure in the hope of a progressive profit. Such an expectation cannot in the case of the Central Provinces forests be falsified and I recommend a careful consideration of the subject at an early opportunity lest we fail to realize to the fullest extent the forest revenues which are available.

S. EARDLEY-WILMOT,
Inspector-General of Forests.

CALCUTTA ;
The 20th March 1907.

Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PAPERS

REGARDING

LEGISLATION FOR THE REGULATION AND SANITATION
OF MINES IN INDIA.

(PAMPHLET REFERRED TO IN RESOLUTION NO. $\frac{10}{7-10}$ —GEOLOGY AND MINERALS,—
DATED 9TH OCTOBER 1896.)



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1.—Resolution of the Government of India, No. $\frac{10}{7-10}$ (Geology and Minerals), dated 9th October 1896.

No. $\frac{10}{7-10}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Geology and Minerals), No. $\frac{10}{7-10}$, dated 9th October 1896.

Read again—

1. Resolution of the Government of India, No. 8-26—13, dated 7th May 1895, appointing a Committee to consider and advise upon the regulation by Government of mines in India.

Read also—

2. Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 48 (Marine), dated 8th January 1896, forwarding the Report of the Committee and the draft Mines Act and draft General Rules framed by them.
3. Letter from the Director, Geological Survey of India, No. 189, dated 13th February 1896, forwarding a Memorandum by Mr. James Grundy, Inspector of Mines to the Government of India, containing his remarks upon the draft Act and draft Rules.
4. Annual Report of the Inspector of Mines for the year ending 30th June 1895.

RESOLUTION.

The question of the inspection and regulation of mining operations in India has been under the consideration of the Government of India for many years past, and has formed the subject of several references to Local Governments. No action was taken upon the early proposals for legislation; but in 1890 the question was again raised by Lord Cross, then Secretary of State, who forwarded a copy of the Proceedings of the Berlin Conference of 1890, and asked the Government of India to consider the advisability of undertaking legislation for the inspection of mines and for the regulation of the employment therein of women, young persons, and children. After considering the views of Local Governments upon this question, the Government of India decided that before taking any action it was advisable to obtain a fuller knowledge of the conditions of labour in Indian mines; and for this purpose Mr. Grundy, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines in England, was appointed to inspect Indian mines and to report what regulations he would recommend for the protection of the miners. Mr. Grundy's first report for the year ending the 30th June 1894 satisfied the Government of India that some regulation of the working and sanitation of mines was necessary, though they preferred to take no action upon his recommendations regarding female and child labour until they were in possession of his views based upon a wider experience of the country generally. A Committee was therefore appointed, consisting of Mr. Williams, I.C.S. as President, and of two members nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Mining Association respectively, one representative of native coal-mine owners, and the Inspector of Mines. They were requested to frame general rules applicable to all mines; to frame special skeleton rules to be applied to individual mines or groups of mines; and to specify the heads on which legislation was desirable and the provisions which they would suggest under each.

They were also instructed that the end desired was, to afford full protection to the mining population in all matters in which they have a reasonable claim to

protection; to limit interference as far as may be possible consistent with the attainment of that object; and to pay due regard to the interests of small mines and of native mine-owners.

2. The Government of India have now considered the report of the Committee, and they congratulate its members on the successful manner in which they have accomplished the difficult task of steering a wise course between over-interference on the one hand and insufficient protection to the workmen on the other. They are unable to accept the proposition put forward by Kumar Dakhin-eshvar Malia in his note of dissent, that no mining regulation is yet needed. The two reports by Mr. Grundy furnish abundant evidence to the contrary; and the Government of India regard the fact that definite proposals for such regulation have been framed by a Committee on which the Bengal mining industry at any rate was strongly represented, with no protest or dissent save by a single member, as an indication that the necessity for some such action is now generally accepted by those who are most closely concerned in the matter.

3. At the same time the Government of India recognise the force of the Kumar's contention that the proposed rules might, if applied to them in their entirety, press hardly upon the owners of the smaller mines which are numerous in some parts of India, and with the circumstances of which it is believed that no other member of the Committee had any minute acquaintance. Indeed the most difficult portion of the problem to be solved, and the one in the solution of which the Committee have been able to afford Government less information and help than in other matters, is how to relax in favour of small mines the regulations which are essential in the case of large ones, so as to prevent their being ruinously burdensome, and at the same time to secure the necessary protection to their workmen. The Act being in the main an empowering Act, the Government of India agree with the Committee that the definition of "mine" given in section 2 (1) of the draft, broad and comprehensive as it is, should stand; the necessary relaxations and exemptions being provided for by empowering sections, and in the rules which can easily be altered at any time as experience of their working is acquired. It is true that it is not desirable to bring a *kankar* pit 11 feet deep under the operation of the Act; but it is no less true that open workings of no very great depth may be so extensive, or carried on under such dangerous conditions, as to require regulation for the safety of the workmen. They think, however, that Open Pits and Quarries should be defined in the Act as distinct from Coal Mines [section 2 (20)] and Mineral Mines [section 2 (21)], thus following the classification of the English Acts, and that different sets of General Rules should be framed for each of these three classes. The distinction between coal and mineral mines followed in England seems to be based upon whether the mine penetrates stratified measures or igneous rocks (see page xix of the appendices to the Committee's report). It does not appear that any mines of the former class, other than coal mines proper, exist at present in India. But it would be well to give power to the Governor General in Council to declare that any mine or description of mines falls within the definition of section 2 (20) for the purposes of the Act, and to the Local Government to decide conclusively to which class any particular mine belongs.

4. The classification of mines being thus provided for, very wide powers of exemption will be required; and the more so, because the Committee have included in their General Rules many matters that are in England dealt with by Special Rules applying only to individual mines or groups of mines. They were probably wise in doing so, since Special Rules will take some time to establish, and Indian mines are in an earlier stage, and therefore probably more uniform in their conditions than English mines. In the first place, the Government of India think that all mines—

- (1) in which not more than 50 persons are employed below-ground during any 24 consecutive hours; and
- (2) in which not more than 100 persons in all are employed at any one time; or

(3) in which, being wholly open workings, not more than 200 persons are employed at any one time;

might be exempted at once from the operation of the greater number of the General Rules. They are of opinion that *all* underground mines, however small, which fall within the definition of section 2 (1) of the Draft Bill, and all quarries that are anything more than casual pits, should be subject to some simple rules regarding the fencing of shafts, the security of means (when used) for lifting and lowering workmen, the protection and examination of machinery (when used), the safety of passages and means of access, the use of safety-lamps in the presence of inflammable gas, the examination of working-places, the ventilation of under-ground workings, the use of explosives, and the reporting of serious accidents. * They

Class A.—32 to 44, 48, 53, 59, 65 (first half only) 67, 84 to 89, 91, 92, 95, 96, 103, 104, 106, 107.

Class B.—31, 40, 60 to 63, 64 (first part only) 66 to 69, 72 to 75, 108, 110, 111, 129, 136.

Class C.—27 (a) (with or without the proviso) 27 (b), 45, 46 (first part only) 56, 57.

therefore think that the rules noted in the margin as class A should ordinarily apply to all mines without exception; and they are inclined to add to them those enumerated as class B, and perhaps those shown

as class C also. But on this point they will be glad of opinions and advice. They think that the small mines specified above might then be exempted from the remainder of the General Rules; power, however, being reserved to the Local Government to exclude any particular mine, and to the Governor General in Council to exclude any particular class of mines at any time from the benefits of this exemption. Besides this general exemption, the Local Government and the Governor General in Council should have power to exclude mines as above from the operation of any or all of the general rules. Finally, it is suggested that in order to meet the case of *kankar* pits and the like, the District Officer should have power, by written order in each case, to exempt entirely any wholly open workings from the operation of the Act.

The proposal of the Committee (paragraph 52 of the Report) that no punishments should be inflicted under the Act for a year after it comes into force is accepted by the Government of India; and an addition will be made to the Act suspending the operation of the penal sections accordingly.

5. The two important subjects of the employment underground of women and of young children were not expressly referred for the consideration of the Committee, who have, however, briefly noticed both. The whole question of the employment underground of female labour, which was referred for the opinion of

Local Governments in* May 1891, is still under the consideration of the Govern-

* Circular No. ¹¹²⁴/₂₅₋₂, dated 29th May 1891.

ment of India. As regards the underground employment of young children, the Government of India recognise that many of the arguments by which its prohibition in Europe is supported do not apply to India. On the other hand, they find that it is already prohibited in some of the larger mines. The Committee point out that such prohibition may injure the small mines, upon which the regulations which it is necessary to impose may, it is feared, weigh heavily in some cases, especially at the first; and they state as the general opinion that underground work does not injure children. It is true that children form an integral part of the family-gang system of labour; but it appears to the Government of India that their labour is valuable, rather as accustoming them at an early age to the work by which they will have to earn their living than on account of the actual work done by them. It would seem that the employment underground of growing children must tend to produce stunted bodies and impaired health, while its prohibition would not appreciably hamper the mining industry. But the actual employment of children is not the only question to be considered. It must also be decided whether they are to be prevented from going below ground, even if not employed. This question is closely connected with that of the employment of women; as it is possible that to forbid the mothers to take their young children below with them might, in some cases at least, practically amount to preventing them from going down themselves. The Government of India would be glad to receive opinions on both these points; as also upon the limits of age to be adopted if prohibition is to be enforced in either case. So far as information is available at present, twelve years would appear to be a suitable limit.

They would also ask Local Governments to procure for them as full information as can be readily obtained, regarding the number and ages of children now employed above and below ground and the educational facilities available at the several mines within their jurisdiction.

6. In paragraphs 131 to 134 and 137 of their report, the Committee express the opinion that the demand for labour is so great in the case of Indian mines, that

* Page 44 of his Memorandum and Rule 7, page 48, and paragraph 7, page 49.

no such protection as is afforded by law in England, and as is proposed by Mr. Grundy* in the important matters of payment of wages and hours of work is needed, at any rate for the present. Before expressing an opinion on this subject, the Government of India would be glad if Local Governments would collect information regarding the local systems of payment, the hours of work, the existence of any discontent, and so forth.

The Government of India agree with the view of the Committee expressed in paragraphs 128-129 of their report, that no general rule can be framed for the compulsory provision of latrines at mines, and that the matter of sanitation will be best dealt with by special rules ; but they are inclined to add a general rule that, in the absence of any special rule on the subject, the Manager shall make such provision in the shape of latrines or sweepers, or both, as may be directed by the District Magistrate on the report of the Civil Surgeon, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner.

7. The Act and Rules as drafted will require to be entirely recast ; but it is proposed at the present stage to leave questions of form for future settlement, and to discuss only those alterations in substance which appear necessary or advisable. Many of these affect points of detail only, and will be found noted in the margin of the draft Act and Rules. It will be sufficient here to notice the larger matters.

8. *Responsibility of Owners and Agents.*—The Committee in paragraph 50 of their report urge that the Manager, and not the Owner, should be primarily responsible if any offence is committed. But the Government of India are inclined to think that the principle upon which the English law on the subject is based, and which is embodied in the first part of section 30 of the draft Act, should be strictly adhered to ; and that no Owner, Agent or Contractor should be able, by the mere appointment of a Manager, to relieve himself of personal responsibility for seeing as far as in him lies that the Manager does his duty. This point is noticed in paragraph 2 at page 49 of Mr. Grundy's Memorandum on the draft Act and Rules, and the Government of India think that the proviso to section 30 of the draft Act is wrong in principle. It is, indeed, in direct contradiction of the principle upon which section 19 is based, and of which the Government of India approve, that it is for the authorities of the mine, and not for the Inspector, to enforce the observance of the rules upon the workmen, by prosecution if necessary ; and that if they fail to do so, it will be they whom the Inspector will prosecute, and not the workmen.

9. *Certificated Managers.*—Strong exception has been taken by Kumar Dakhineshvar Malia to the provision that all mines above a certain size must be supervised by certificated Managers. That some such provision is urgently required is abundantly evident from the facts regarding the number of accidents in the mines of India as compared with those of England which have been furnished by Mr. Grundy. It is true that the comparative frequency of accidents in the former is only what might be expected. Miners in England are for the most part a hereditary class who represent the training and experience of generations ; while mining by English methods is new to India and to Indian miners. But this very fact makes skilled supervision and management all the more necessary for the protection of the latter against their own ignorance. The argument that skilled persons are less common in India than in England, tells almost as much for as against the necessity for their employment. Whether the precise limits fixed by Rules 1 to 6 should be maintained, or whether they will press too hardly upon small mines, is a point upon which opinions are specially invited, regard being had to the moderation of the Rules (12 to 25) regarding the grant of certi-

ificates. In England a certificated manager is required for every coal mine in which more than 30 persons are employed underground. Perhaps a higher limit might be fixed for metalliferous mines than for coal mines.

10. *Contractors*.—In paragraph 57 of their report the Committee discuss the important question whether a separate manager is required for a mine let out on contract. Their recommendation as embodied in their draft rule No. 9 is that where the contractor holds a certificate, he may be appointed Manager on the application of the Owner, and with the special sanction of the Local Government, but not otherwise. The Government of India accept the proposal, even thus limited, with hesitation. The interest of the Owner in his mine is at least permanent, and he is always at hand to answer for himself. The interest of the contractor is confined to making as much money as possible out of the mine within a given time, after which he may disappear entirely, and is generally diametrically opposed to those interests which it is the object of the measures now under discussion to protect.

Section 2 (7) of the draft Act excludes from the definition of contractor all persons employing fewer than 50 persons underground; and in paragraph 8 of their report the Committee explain that their object was to discourage the small contractor. The Government of India are unable to follow the argument. The section referred to imposes a liability upon the contractor, but not so as to relieve the Owner; while Rules 9 and 77 (the only Rules which deal with contractors) impose disabilities upon them. Thus it appears that the only result of the limitation to the definition is to exempt small contractors from a liability and disabilities which apply to large ones, and thus to encourage rather than to discourage the former. The Government of India think that the defining portion of section 2 (7) should run—

(7) "Contractor" means a person working a mine or a part of a mine under a contract with the Owner of the mine, so as to profit directly by the amount of work done or mineral raised (*cf.* Rule 9).

11. *Arbitration*.—The desirability of constituting a Court of Arbitration is discussed by the Committee in paragraph 117 of their report. The Government of India see great difficulties in working such an institution; but they think that some such provision is absolutely necessary. The matters to be dealt with are of a highly technical nature, there is little expert advice available to Government save that of the Inspector, and in the absence of any appeal, such as is now suggested, the Inspector would practically be able, by proposing Special Rules, to legislate for India in mining matters under the name of the Government of India. The constitution and powers of the Court should be settled in the Act, its procedure only being dealt with by Rule; it might consist of five members in the more and of three in the less important cases; and service upon it should be compulsory upon the persons mentioned in rule 122, since the Court is constituted in their interests.

The Committee recommend, and the draft Act contemplates, that an appeal should lie to the Court of Arbitration from an order of a Magistrate dismissing a Criminal information under the Act. The Government of India are not, however, prepared to give the Court of Arbitration jurisdiction of any sort over the Criminal Courts of the country. The power of referring to the Court of Arbitration for advice which is secured to the Magistrate sufficiently meets the object which the Committee had in view.

Kumar Dakhineshvar Malia, in paragraph 10 of his note of dissent on the Committee's report, suggests an appeal from the decision of the Court. It appears to the Government of India that the power of appeal is inconsistent with the idea of arbitration. But it is obviously desirable that the decisions of the Court should be subject to some form of control, and it is proposed to empower the Local Government to revise them on the application of the President or any two members of the Court, or of the Inspector of Mines.

It seems necessary to provide for the carrying out of orders pending a reference to the Court; and it has been suggested that all such orders should

remain in force until reversed or modified by the Court, provided that the President should have power to suspend their operation, pending decision, in whole or in part, except when the Inspector certifies that to do so would "threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person" (*cf.* Section 29 of the draft Act).

12. *Protection of Railways.*—The necessity for protecting railways against risk from undermining has repeatedly been brought to the notice of the Government of India. They think that in addition to the provisions already embodied in the draft rules regarding the maintenance of plans of mines, and to the powers of entry and inspection which they confer, it will be necessary and sufficient for the due protection of railways to provide that whenever any underground working first approaches within 500 feet of the metals of a railway, the distance being measured horizontally between vertical lines, notice shall at once be given by the Manager of the mine to the Inspector of Mines and to the Agent or Manager of the railway concerned. This provision may conveniently be added to General Rule 109.

13. In a matter of this nature which so intimately affects numerous interests, many of them small ones, and which is essentially a matter of detail of a highly technical nature, the Government of India are anxious for the fullest discussion; and they invite free criticism of the views expressed in this Resolution, which are open to reconsideration in the light of fuller knowledge. Indian miners must be protected; and the Governor General in Council believes that all mine-owners, whether great or small, will accept without murmuring the burden of whatever measures may be reasonably necessary to that end. But he asks for their assistance in rendering those measures as little burdensome as possible, and desires, by the fullest publicity, to associate them with himself in the task. To this end a pamphlet consisting of this Resolution, the Report of the Committee with appendices, the draft Act and Rules, and Mr. Grundy's Memorandum, will be printed and supplied gratis by the Inspector of Mines to the Manager of every small mine that he may have on his register, and to the Owner or Manager of any mine in India on application. It will also be for sale to the public.

Especially does His Excellency in Council desire to obtain the assistance and advice of the mine-owners of Hyderabad and Mysore. It may be that when the new law is in working order and the benefits of it have become apparent, the Darbars of those States may desire to adopt similar measures of regulation. But however that may be, interests in coal mines alone were represented upon the Committee, and as the most important metalliferous mines in India are situated outside British Territory, the Governor General in Council desires to have the assistance of the mining industry in Native States in criticising the present proposals as applicable to that class of mine.

14. The Government of India have pleasure in recording their high appreciation of the services rendered by the President and the other members of the Committee. Their acknowledgments are more especially due to its non-official members for the great help afforded by them at the cost of much time and trouble. They also notice with satisfaction the remarks made by the President regarding the assistance received from Mr. James Grundy, the Inspector of Mines, whose proposals and suggestions were considered to be of the greatest value.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, with a copy of the report of the Committee, of the draft Act and Rules, and of Mr. Grundy's memorandum, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that, after consulting such officials and non-officials as they may think fit, and especially owners of metalliferous mines (if any) and of small mines, they will furnish the Government of India with a full expression of their opinion.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution and of the papers mentioned in the preceding order be forwarded to the Foreign Department, for favour of communication to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, and with a request that the mine-owners of Hyderabad and Mysore may be consulted through the Residents at those States.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India, and that copies be forwarded (1) to the Government of Bengal for communication to Mr. Williams; the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Mining Association, and the members of the Committee, and (2) to the Director, Geological Survey for communication to Mr. Grundy with reference to the last paragraph.

(True extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

• To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

„ „ „ „ „ Bombay.

„ „ „ „ „ Bengal.

„ „ „ „ „ the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

„ „ „ „ „ the Punjab.

„ Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

„ „ „ „ „ Burma.

„ „ „ „ „ Assam.

„ „ „ „ „ Coorg.

„ Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

„ Director, Geological Survey of India.

„ Foreign Department.

2.—Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India in May 1895 to consider and advise upon the regulation by Government of Mines in India.

REPORT.

THE Committee, appointed under the Government of India's letter No. ⁸₂₆₋₁₃

Introduction.

of 7th May to submit rules for the working of mines in India, have the honour to submit herewith the following report. They would, however, begin by reminding the Government of one matter, which may be overlooked, and that is, that although nominally they have been appointed to draft rules for the whole of India, the Committee is practically a Coal Mines Committee, and the rules are based on matters mainly connected with coal mining. With the exception of Mr. Grundy, the Committee have had no practical experience of Metalliferous mines, and it is too much to expect that the rules thus drawn up will be in every respect adapted to them. Even as regards Coal mines, they may not be universally suitable, as Coal mines in Bengal differ from those in other Provinces in many important respects. It would have been better had the Committee, or at least some of its members, visited different Provinces, and made enquiries into the state of affairs prevailing there, and consulted the local people, but as this was not considered possible, the Committee have drawn up the best rules they can, and would suggest that they be printed and circulated to all Local Governments for their reports, and that when these reports have been received, a deputation from this Committee visit other Provinces, and consult with representatives nominated by the local interests concerned.

Rules should be printed and circulated to Local Governments.

2. At the first meeting, the President laid before the Committee his views as to the course he considered their discussions should follow, viz., that a short draft Act should be drawn up, dealing with the subject-matter, and empowering the Governor-General in Council to make General and Special Rules when necessary, and that the Committee should draw up General Rules as far as it could, and should briefly note the heads on which Special Rules should be ordinarily made, and this course was approved of, and has been followed.

Course followed in discussing the question.

3. The Committee began its sittings on the 10th June, and spent in all fifteen days in discussing for the first time the proposals which Mr. Grundy, Inspector of Mines, had drawn up with great care and trouble. Five days were spent by the members on tour, visiting mines in the neighbourhood of Barakar, and examining witnesses who lived in that neighbourhood, and the President spent two days on the East Indian Railway collieries at Giridhi, as it was considered most advisable to see how far the proposed rules would affect the details of working in the mines and especially those owned by native proprietors. Eight witnesses were also examined orally by the Committee as to the practice that at present prevailed in mines on certain points and on the effect of the proposed rules, and Dr. Saise kindly sent written replies to certain questions asked. In addition to the time spent in discussing the first proposals, nine days were spent on the further discussion of the subject. Owing to the non-official members having their ordinary business to attend to, considerable intervals between the various dates of sitting naturally occurred, and it is enough to state here that the first meeting was held on the 10th June and the last on the 17th August.

Proceedings of the Committee.

4. The Committee have not been altogether able to follow the lines laid down by the Government of India, in the letter already alluded to. They were in that directed to frame general rules, special skeleton rules, and to specify the matters on which they considered legislation desirable. They have framed the General Rules, and have shown on what subjects they consider legislation desirable, by drawing up a draft Act which appears to them to deal with the subjects required. They have dealt with all the subjects mentioned

How far the Committee have carried out the wishes of Government.

in paragraph 5 of the letter referred to, but it is impossible for them to frame Special Rules, as this can best be done in consultation with the different mining officials and when the requirements of different mines are severally known; but they have laid down in the draft Act the principles which Special Rules should follow. They have kept steadily in view the three objects laid down by the Government of India in the concluding part of paragraph 4 of the letter already alluded to. Though aware of the necessity of some legislation for the protection of labourers, they have fully remembered that it is undesirable

to interfere more than is necessary with an industry which is still in its infancy, and which requires all the encouragement possible. They are, they believe, correct in stating that at present there is very little trace of the existence of those evils in India which led to the passing of the Mines Act of 1842 in England, prohibiting the employment of women and girls in mines, and regulating the employment of boys.

5. The Committee think that it should be mentioned that not only are the residents of British India interested in the proposed legislation, but also Europeans living in foreign states, *e.g.*, Mysore and Hyderabad, where a large amount of English capital is already laid out, for they understand that it is very likely that rules passed for British India, will be made applicable to mines situated in those countries. They also think it worth mentioning that in Mysore alone over £2,400,000 capital is embarked in gold mining, and that at present the mines there are giving employment to 11,000 to 12,000 people, while the yield of these mines in May and June of 1895 was over 20,000 oz. of gold per month.

6. In the following report they have shown, as far as possible, what has led them to adopt the proposals now submitted. They have first of all dealt with what they consider a Mining law should be, that is, as short and simple as possible, but giving the Governor-General in Council ample powers to make rules, and to exempt mines and persons from their procedure when made. They have then discussed the General Rules which they consider should be made, and have alluded to other subjects with the object of showing why, in their opinion, no mention of them should be made in the proposed Act or Rules.

DRAFT ACT.

(DEFINITIONS.)

7. The definition of the word "Mine" has been made as expansive as it can be, but under section 35 of the Act, it is provided that Government may exempt any class of mines within any limits from the operation of the law, and it will probably be considered desirable to exempt all quarries of a moderate depth which are being dug solely for the purpose of extracting materials for road repairs under such restrictions as may be considered necessary.

8. From the definition of "Contractor" the Committee have excluded those nominal contractors who do not employ fifty persons below ground at any one time. Leasing out or giving the control of the management of mines to petty contractors should be discouraged as much as possible.

9. It has also been found necessary to separately define "Managers" and "Certificated Managers." All mines must have a Manager, but it is only when over 50 persons are employed in them below ground at any time in any twenty-four hours, that the necessity for a Certificated Manager will arise. The Committee purpose legally recognizing the employment of Assistant Managers only in the case of the latter class of mines.

10. The Committee think that "Superintendent" should be considered as on the same footing with Manager. They are aware that in some cases some inconvenience may arise, as some Superintendents have Managers under them, but in such cases

they see no obstacle to their being termed "Agents." They are informed that, as a rule, the titles of Superintendent and Manager are synonymous.

Mine Captains.
Assistant Underground Agents. 11. "Mine Captains" and "Assistant Underground Agents" are terms used in connection with mineral mines, and they have therefore been inserted.

12. Between the head officials and the ordinary workmen there are, as pointed out by Mr. Grundy in his report for the half year ending 30th June 1894, various mine officials, such as overmen, and others, but there is no need to define them in the Act. This can best be done in the Special Rules.

Overmen.

13. The definition of "Children" has been inserted as it may be required for Special Rules, and possibly some day legislation forbidding them to work may be found necessary.

Children.

For the purposes of this Act 12 years of age should be taken as the limit of children's ages. It has not appeared necessary to define males and females, as they are

Males and females.

covered by the General Clauses Act.

14. With regard to the term "The Inspector of Mines" the Committee have throughout the Act and General Rules restricted this term to the Special Inspectors of

Inspector of Mines.

Mines who may be appointed to secure the proper observance of this Act. Legally, the term would also apply to the District Officers who, it has been decided, should be *ex-officio* Inspectors, but as the references to them are but few, while those to the Special Inspector are numerous, it seems better that they should not be included in the term "The Inspector," and that repeated reference to the Special Inspector should be avoided.

Coal mines.

15. "Coal mines" have also been defined as distinguished from other mines, while appended to the report is a note by Mr. Grundy, on the questions which should guide one in making the division, and what seems to be the simplest classification has been finally adopted.

16. In order to provide a Court of Appeal for cases which cannot form the subject of a criminal trial, the Committee have proposed the establishment of a Court of Arbitration, and consider it necessary that its members be considered "public servants" as long as they are serving on such Court.

Court of Arbitration.

17. During the course of the discussions it has been pointed out that the term "Sinking shafts" required defining, and this definition has been therefore introduced, including not merely the pit while it is being actually sunk, but until galleries are run out from it or pillars made to such an extent as to allow the shaft to be properly fitted up for winding, provided that these are done within three months of the actual sinking being stopped.

Sinking shafts.

INSPECTORS.

18. Among the various important points on which the success of this Act will depend, there is none of more importance than that of the efficiency of the Inspectors of Mines, and the Committee would fail in their duty if they did not impress upon the Government the necessity of having a thoroughly experienced and trustworthy Inspector, especially at the time of the first introduction of this Act. As there have hitherto been no mining enactments in force, the Act and the Rules must both be introduced gradually and with care, and, if possible, some one who has had experience of India should be appointed to supervise their introduction. It is important that he should be in receipt of good pay, as he has to do with large interests, and it would be most advisable if Mr. Grundy would stay and introduce the Act as he has now gained experience of India and understands the interest of both Owners, Agents and Managers, while he also sympathises with the labourers.

Importance of having good Inspectors and of their being well paid.

19. The general working of the Act will rest with the Special Inspector of Mines, but it has been considered advisable, following the example of the Factory Act, to make Magistrates of districts *ex-officio* Inspectors of Mines within their jurisdictions. They would naturally not interfere with any

Magistrates of districts should be *ex-officio* Inspectors.

question concerning which the opinions of experts would be required ; but, inasmuch as, for some years at least, the Special Inspectors of Mines will be few and their jurisdiction very extensive, it may often happen that the presence of the District Officer would be of great use, in case of serious accidents or breaches of the law or other matters requiring the attention of an Inspector, when the Special Inspector might be unable to reach the place in time to hold an enquiry while the memory of facts was recent in people's minds. All copies of reports made by District Officers acting as Inspectors should be sent to the Special Inspector of Mines for his information as to any orders passed, but there is no need to make it compulsory on any District Officers to inspect mines.

20. It has already been stated that the post of Inspectors requires the best men possible, and in the General Rules, for the sake of giving information to possible candidates for the post, and as a guide to officials, the Committee have shown what, in their opinion, should be the other requisite qualifications for the post.

21. It was suggested that no Inspectors should be under 35 years of age, but, considering that it is not desirable that persons should come to India at a too advanced age, 30 years seems a sufficient limit.

22. It does not seem necessary for the District Officer to be troubled with all the reports of the Inspectors, which will be generally long, and often deal with matters of detail which fall within an expert's knowledge; but when complaints are made about a mine, on which the Inspector considers action should be taken, he must then forward

Inspector to submit copies of reports to District Magistrate when he thinks action should be taken.
Also to submit annual reports.
extracts to the District Officer whose duty it is to decide whether a prosecution should be sanctioned or not. All Inspectors should submit annual reports to Government, but there is no need for this being done by Assistant Inspectors, if at any time any are appointed. They should also submit any special reports called for by the Supreme or Local Governments, and should especially assist in the first starting of Special Rules. The Committee would also suggest that in the Annual Reports the Inspectors should always notice to what extent exemptions under the Act or Rules have been granted.

23. In order that any doubt may be removed as to whether Inspectors are public servants or not, a special clause declaring them to be so has been inserted in the proposed Act, while on the other hand it has been expressly declared that they are subject to the Official Secrets Act, and in the chapter on punishments, following the example of the Cotton Duties Act, it has been specially mentioned that they are liable to punishment for acting in contravention of the Act with intent to cause injury to any person.

24. The Committee have also provided in the Act that persons pecuniarily interested in mines should not be appointed Inspectors, and have laid down the principal duties of the Inspector. They have attempted to define how the Inspectors' orders should be checked by the proposed establishment of a Court of Arbitration.

25. They are unable to define in writing exactly what interest an Inspector may hold in lands, but are of opinion that he should have no mining rights in lands, but that there is no objection to his holding landed property.

26. As to the question of his giving notice of his intended inspection nothing is required to be mentioned in the Act or Rules. As a matter of courtesy, and in order to save his time and that things may be ready for him, it is presumed that notice will be ordinarily given, as in the case of inspections of tea gardens, and factories, but to make such a practice compulsory, would entirely defeat one important object of the Act, viz., the liability of a mine to be suddenly inspected at any time.

27. In some of the rules the Inspector of Mines has been permitted to grant certain exemptions. Whether the provisions in the proposed Draft Act will make their exemptions legal, the Committee are not quite sure, but they presume they will, as

the Governor-General in Council may delegate his powers to the Local Government, and that Government to officers subordinate to it. If, however, the present provisions are insufficient, it is recommended that power be given to the Inspector in the Act to make such exemptions as are referred to in the rules in question.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL RULES.

28. The Committee have, as far as lay in their power, drawn up General Rules which, it is to be hoped, may be fully applicable to all mines in India, but, as has been already explained, it is almost too much to expect that such will be the case. It is impossible for residents in Bengal to have an intuitive knowledge of the customs of the Coal Mines in other parts, and still less of those of Metalliferous Mines, and the Committee cannot be blamed if it is found that any of the rules now proposed are not really General Rules.

29. Before General Rules are introduced the public should have ample opportunities of criticising them, and a draft of any rules proposed should be published in all Gazettes and in some of the newspapers with most circulation, and the consideration of the proposed rules should not be undertaken until three months after the publication of the draft proposals so that there may be plenty of time for objections to be made.

30. As regards Special Rules, it appears most probable that, as is the case in England, they will have to be introduced into every mine; because all groups of mines, and sometimes single mines, differ in some way or another. Special Rules should therefore deal either with matters already set forth in General Rules or with matters quite outside them, and attached to this report is a list showing, by way of example, what may be the subjects of Special Rules.

31. The power of applying for Special Rules should be widely given, but it has not been considered necessary to mention the labourers by name, as among those who may apply for them, for it is the duty of the Inspector of Mines to look after their interests, and if any District Officer thinks such rules are necessary he can report to the Local Government which will direct him or the Inspector to draw up rules. It is presumed that the power of sanctioning such rules will be ordinarily delegated by the Governor-General in Council to the Local Government.

32. The publication of Special Rules is as necessary as that of General Rules, though in their case the prime necessity is the publication at the mine itself, and in the vernacular language of the district. Thirty days' publication seems to be sufficient, and within that time any objections should be laid before the Inspector. If no objections are made by any one the rules may be submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, or Local Government (whose sanction should suffice); but if any objections are made, and the Inspector is unable to get the parties to agree, the questions in dispute shall then be referred to the Court of Arbitration for their decision, and when that is obtained, they shall be submitted for sanction. When sanctioned, they should be published in (the *Gazette of India* if necessary, and) the local Gazette and will then have the force of law.

33. The Committee have restricted the right of making objections to any proposed rules, to persons either employed at the Mine where it is intended the rules should be in force, or to persons having any interest in such mines.

34. For some reasons it would have been better to have made the Local Government take the place of the Inspector in these sections (12 to 18 of the Act), but this does not in every case appear to be convenient. The Court of Arbitration is the Court of Appeal and to have made the Local Government appeal to one of its subordinate officers would be out of place. The Inspector under any circumstances would be the officer mostly concerned with the establishment of these Special Rules. It is his duty to see that suitable rules

are passed, to receive objections and dispose of them, and his name has been accordingly allowed to remain in the Act.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

35. The Committee have in this chapter provided for what will be the most common, as well as the most serious, offences committed against the Act, and which do not fall directly under the Indian Penal Code. The

Punishments. the punishments are, they consider, sufficiently light, but also severe enough to prevent people from recklessly breaking the law. The Magistrate has been given a fairly wide discretion, and in only one case can a Manager be sent to prison (except in a case of forgery), and that is when his neglect of rules has caused the death of other persons. In fixing the punishments those imposed under the English

What Acts have been followed in fixing punishment.

Coal Mines Regulation Act, the Indian Factory and Cotton Duties Acts have all been taken into consideration, and following the example of the last named Act, it has been thought advisable to provide for the commission of offences committed by any Inspector. It has been also thought advisable to give Managers the power of getting troublesome miners punished for being drunk or riotous in or about a mine, when such an offence does not amount to a riot, although it is not probable that a Manager will often have recourse to that power.

36. Looking to the importance of having good plans, and the careless manner in which many of the surveyors prepare them, a punishment has been provided to meet such cases.

Punishment for making incorrect plans. 37. Provisions have also been made to punish any person altering certificates, in case the offences committed do not fall within the legal definition of forgery, as it is probable that many fraudulent alterations will be made, especially in the case of second class certificates.

Fraudulent certificates. 38. The majority of cases will fall under sub-clause 14. It is impossible to show in detail the punishments for every offence committed under the Act, and therefore only those regarding which, in the opinion of the Committee, there should be some difference in the maximum punishment which may be awarded have been shown.

39. Although perhaps it may not be necessary, the Committee have thought it advisable to provide for the punishment of persons abetting offences under the Act, and also for the award of compensation to persons injured, out of any fine imposed.

Abetment. 40. The Inspector must himself institute cases against Owners, Agents, Managers, and Assistant Managers, while all other cases must be instituted by the Owner, Agent or Manager, except that the Local Government alone can institute a case against the Inspector on the report of the District Officer or other person interested and then only after having obtained the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. In England the Owner, Agent or Manager has to institute cases against Assistant Managers, but this procedure would be objectionable here, where the Assistant Managers are personal friends of the Manager, often live in the same house with him, and are at times the only Europeans in the neighbourhood.

Who is to institute cases. 41. That the Inspector may be acquainted with all the cases that are going on in respect of each mine, it has been provided in Rule 137 that quarterly statements showing the results of all cases instituted under this Act be sent to him by the District Magistrate.

Quarterly statement to be submitted. 42. Regarding the time for the institution of cases the Committee are of opinion that they should be instituted as soon as possible after the commission or the discovery of the commission of an offence, but inasmuch as there may be unavoidable and considerable delay in the arrival of the Inspector on the scene, and further delay in making enquiries, owing to the absence of witnesses and for other reasons, six months' time has been allowed for the institution of such cases.

Time of institution. 43. It is desirable that all offences under the Act be tried by a first class Magistrate, but it is necessary to prevent inconvenience to persons, and therefore to allow them to be tried by all Subdivisional Officers, even

What Magistrates may try cases under the Act.

though they are vested only with second class powers, as is occasionally the case for a short time. It is also proposed that District Magistrates should not try cases arising out of their own inspections.

44. As to the restrictions which should be imposed on Honorary Magistrates trying cases, it does not seem necessary to exclude an Honorary Magistrate from trying a mining case merely because he has an interest in a mine in another Province, and as the division of a District is merely a nominal one, it seems to be enough to ensure that Honorary Magistrates do not try cases connected with mines in which they are interested.

45. The Committee would also deprecate any Magistrate being kept in a District where he has any interest in mines, but believe that the rules in force sufficiently guard against this.

46. Differences of opinion must often arise between the District Magistrate and the Inspector on the advisability or not of a prosecution. Some of these will be, however, about subjects on which both may admit that considerable difficulty may arise, and it has been therefore provided that where a District Officer has doubts, he may, instead of summarily dismissing the application, refer it to the Court of Arbitration for its opinion.

47. It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that some of the criminal cases triable under this Act may be of a very technical character, and such as a young Magistrate may not be in a position to understand, and it has been suggested that in such cases Assessors might be appointed to aid him, somewhat in the same way as Assessors are permissible in aiding Courts of Investigation held under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act. The Committee agree that the suggestion is a good one, and recommend that it be, if possible, carried out, but think that such procedure should only be resorted to when a Manager is on his trial for an offence for which he is liable to imprisonment. They have also not forgotten that the chances of injustice being done are remote, inasmuch as if the accused is an European he can always claim to be tried by a jury, and in other cases witnesses can be called for the defence on matters of technical knowledge, if other experts differ from the views expressed by the Inspector at whose request the case has been instituted.

48. On the subject of cancelment or suspension of Certificates, the Committee are of opinion that the law should not be silent. Such Certificates when granted should not be lightly interfered with, but cases may arise when it is clear that Managers or Assistant Managers are unfit to keep them. They have therefore provided that on the report of an Inspector made to the Court of Arbitration that a Manager or Assistant Manager is unfit to do his work owing to incompetency or gross negligence, or that he has been convicted of a serious offence, and after a full enquiry by that body, in which every possible precaution has been taken that the Manager or Assistant Manager may be in no way prejudiced, the Governor-General in Council may, on the recommendation of the Local Government, suspend or cancel his Certificate. Before such a request can be made, it is therefore necessary that the Inspector, the Court of Arbitration, and the Local Government are satisfied of a man's unfitness to have a Certificate. Such cancellation shall be widely notified, but may be subsequently revoked.

49. As it is possible that cases may still arise which are not covered by other sections of the Act, section 29 has been inserted enabling the Inspector to refer such cases to the District Magistrate.

50. A great deal of discussion has taken place throughout as to the respective liabilities of the Owner, Agent, and Manager. Their liabilities have where possible been defined, but in many cases they cannot be separated, and they must each and all be considered responsible for the offence committed, unless they can show that they are not to blame. At the same time it is considered that when Owners and Agents have appointed a Manager, and have given him

the full powers of management, the Manager must be held primarily responsible for the commission of any offence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

51. The Committee are of opinion that in the case of an Act like the one under discussion, which deals with comparatively new industries, regarding which the position of affairs must vary widely in different parts of the Empire, it is most undesirable to lay down more hard-and-fast rules than can be avoided, and that, for the present at least, the Act must be made as elastic as possible. They think, therefore, that the Governor-General in Council should be given very ample powers as regards making rules, and that he should be enabled to delegate where necessary those powers to Local Governments, who will be the best judges of knowing what Special Rules are particularly needed for each separate locality. The principal heads on which it appears that rules will be required are enumerated in the first paragraph of the Chapter "Miscellaneous." It will also be necessary, at first at any rate, in many cases to make exemptions, and the Committee have therefore provided that the Governor-General in Council may exempt classes of mines and persons or individual mines and persons from the operations of the Act. It will be necessary for Local Governments to delegate at times their powers to officers subordinate to them and this too has been provided for.

The Governor-General in Council empowered to make rules.

Also to exempt mines and persons.

52. The Committee would further strongly recommend that in order to bring in the Act gradually, and with the least amount of hardship, no punishments be awarded for one year after its introduction, and that time be allowed to Owners and Managers to bring everything into harmony with the provisions of the law, as there can be no doubt that, although they have tried to interfere as little as possible with existing customs, the introduction of some of the rules must give trouble and be an expense in certain cases. They also think that it would be a fitting matter of grace, if no fees for Certificates of Service were taken during the first year.

No punishments to be exacted for one year after the passing of the Act.

Fees for one year should also be remitted.

53. The proposals made in the Act have been thus briefly sketched out and the General Rules will now be briefly reviewed.

MANAGERS AND ASSISTANT MANAGERS.

54. Of all the matters connected with mining none is of greater importance than the question of Managers, their status, qualifications, and the class which should be required to manage each class of mine. It has already been pointed out that the term "Manager" must be held to include any person in charge of a mine, whatever may be its size, as it would be inconvenient to restrict its meaning merely to those who have obtained Certificates, and to deal with those who manage small mines merely as "persons in charge." At present, with no mining law in force, there is nothing to compel any Manager to have any Certificate of any kind, and though most of the leading Coal Companies have appointed as their Managers gentlemen with 1st class English certificates, there are some notable exceptions to the rule.

Managers.

55. The first question which the Committee had to decide was, what mines, if any, should be held to be so small and unimportant as not to require the presence of any Certificated Manager. In the opinion of some, no mines should be so exempted, but as the meaning of a "mine" has been made so expansive that it includes nearly every hole dug in the ground for the purpose of extracting material for sale or use, the compelling every Owner to employ a Certificated Manager would mean a heavy expense on the small native proprietors, however low the 2nd class standard of Certificate of Competency is fixed. It has therefore been decided to free all mines employing not more than 50 persons below ground in any twenty-four hours from this necessity, but at the same time to provide that where, owing to danger, or any

What mines must employ Certificated Managers.

special cause, the necessity arises, the Inspector may require any excluded mine to employ a Certificated Manager. (Rule 5).

56. Considerable discussion also arose as to where the division between 1st and 2nd class Certificated Managers should be made in respect of mines, for while some gentlemen are of opinion that 1st class Certificated Managers should be made compulsory for all mines employing 250 or 300 persons below ground in any twenty-four hours, others are anxious to reduce the number as low as 100. In short, some (and mainly those who have 1st class English Certificates) are anxious to fix a high standard for the first class, while others are anxious to lower its value. On the whole the employment of 150 persons below ground seems the best division possible.

57. In connection with this subject a considerable portion of the Committee's time was taken up in deciding whether, when a mine is let out on contract, it is necessary or not to have a Manager or Assistant Manager to look after the work of the Contractor. Those gentlemen, who assert that there is no such need, base their arguments on the ground that it is the business of the Owner to take care of himself and his miners, and to make such a contract that the mine may not be injured by any malfeasance of the Contractor. They also urge that in the case of outlying collieries it would be very hard and very expensive to insist on Managers being appointed, and that an Assistant Manager would be only a tool in the Contractor's hands. Besides this, where a Contractor is an old and trustworthy business man, it is a reflection on him to have his business daily supervised by some one who possibly has not half his experience. On the other hand it is urged with force that the essence of the Act is "daily inspection," and that the interests of the Owner and Contractor must be often hostile to one another; that daily supervision by a third party is indispensable, and must be insisted on. It was proposed to get over the difficulty by allowing the Contractors to become Assistant Managers, but this proposal did not meet with approval. The subject is one replete with difficulty, but finally, after the members of the Mining Association were consulted, the following compromise was arrived at, viz., that in cases where the Contractor has a Certificate as Manager and where he is a resident, and will make a daily inspection, the necessity of having another Manager or Assistant Manager for the mine for which such Contractor has taken a contract, may be ignored, on the application of the Owner, with the permission of the Inspector.

58. As regards the number of mines which may be managed by one person, the Committee are of opinion that no uncertificated Manager should manage more than one, and that that mine must not employ over 50 persons in any twenty-four hours, but that a Manager with a second class Certificate may manage one or more mines, provided the total aggregate of persons so employed does not exceed 150 persons below ground in any twenty-four hours.

59. As already mentioned, all Assistant Managers must be certificated. Certificated Managers and Assistant Managers (or at any rate suitable men) are not and will not be always available, and vacancies must frequently occur, owing to deaths, sickness, and the necessity of Europeans, at any rate, taking leave. This difficulty the Committee have attempted to meet by ruling that a mine may be worked without a certificated official for any time not exceeding three months out of any twelve, and that, where an Owner requires to give his Manager leave, he may do so for six months, on condition that an Assistant Manager is appointed to his place. The term twelve months was substituted for one year, in order that the exemption might not ordinarily cover six consecutive months out of every twenty-four, viz., three at the end of one year and three at the beginning of another, but the fact of his being absent does not free the Manager from his general responsibility except when leave for six months is granted him by the Owner or Agent.

60. As regards the respective powers and duties of Managers and Assistant Managers, the Committee hold that the Manager should be primarily held responsible for every thing, and that, as such is the case, all the powers of

management must be vested in him ; but it is found that in some cases, *e.g.*, in the absence of the Manager, or when an Assistant is in charge of an outlying mine, considerable inconvenience would be caused if the Assistant had no powers, and it has been therefore provided that he can appoint competent persons to make inspections of the shafts and outlets, ropes, chains, and machinery and working places and do the less important of those works which would be generally directed by the Manager and which are rather of a temporary nature, but only with the general consent of the Manager.

CERTIFICATES.

61. Hitherto the only Certificates in India are, it is believed, those granted under the English Coal Mines Regulation Act, but in order to put the Act on a proper working basis, it is necessary that a system of Certificates be now introduced into India. For the future these Certificates will be ordinarily granted for Competency, but, as it would be very hard on all concerned in the mining industry to insist on Managers now in employ passing an examination, it is advisable also to introduce a system of Certificates of Service. This system in India is especially necessary, as in England under the Metalliferous Mines Acts no Certificates are required, and though there are Mining Acts in force in Australia, America and the Cape of Good Hope, besides other foreign countries, it is not known to what extent Certificates are granted under them.

62. The Committee are aware that considerable differences of opinion exist as to what Certificates should be accepted in this country. On the one hand it is urged that only Certificates granted in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies should be admitted, while on the other it is urged that there is no reason why employers in India should be restricted in their choice of men whom they might wish to engage, and that it would be advisable to allow persons who have gained Certificates in any country outside India, to get employment in this country, provided their Certificates are on a par with those granted under this Act. These persons also urge that in England only Certificates granted under English Acts are accepted, and as it is expected that there will be a good supply of fit men in future, as there will be no great difficulty in obtaining Certificates, it will be hard both on the Europeans now in India and on the natives of the soil if Certificates from all countries are accepted. The Committee do not wish to take a narrow view of the position, but looking at the ease with which some degrees are obtained in other countries, they consider it will be often very difficult to ascertain whether Certificates produced are on a par with those granted in India, and they have therefore decided that only those Certificates should be accepted which are granted under the provisions of any Mining Act in force in the United Kingdom or in any of its Colonies. As it is possible that mining examinations may be held in Independent States of India, the question of the admission of any Certificates granted under them was also discussed, but as there would be similar difficulties in gauging the calibre of the examinations, it was agreed that at present no notice could be taken of any such Certificates.

63. With regard to the number of Certificates, it seems advisable that they should be issued in eight classes, viz., four of Certificates of Service and four of Certificates of Competency. Two of each of these classes will belong to Coal Mines and two to Mineral or Metalliferous Mines. As regards the distinction between first and second class Certificates, it has been already pointed out that the test of what kind of Certificated Manager is required for a particular mine, is the number of men employed below ground in any twenty-four hours, and in regulating the issue of Certificates of Service, the Inspector will, as far as possible, take this as his guide, and will give first class Certificates to those who can show that they have at any time previous to this Act coming into force, acted for five years "substantially" as the Manager of a mine where over 150 persons have been employed below ground. Five years have been fixed as the shortest limit of

Certificates of Service and Competency.

Only Certificates granted in the United Kingdom or Colonies will be accepted.

No Certificates granted in Native States can be accepted.

Eight classes of Certificates, viz., four of Service and four of Competency.

Four for Coal and four for Mineral Mines.

Requirements for first class Certificates of Service.

Number of men employed and length of service.

in any twenty-four hours.

time for which a man must have been Manager, because it is important that he not only should have had charge of a fairly large mine, but that he also should have had large numbers of miners under him for a considerable time. It would have been convenient and would have shortened the process of giving Certificates of Service had it been possible to fix the particular date at which a man should have been Manager, but some Managers of long standing might be away or might be out of employ at the time this Act comes into force, and it is necessary to provide for all of sufficient service getting a Certificate.

64. In the case of Coal Mines at any rate the Inspector will often have considerable difficulty in getting at registers to ascertain the number of men employed, but the average output of coal should be ascertainable, and, as an alternative, first class Certificates may be issued to Managers of those Mines where the average output has been about the equivalent of the work of 150 persons, but this output should have been continued for one year.

Requirements for second class Certificates.

Length of service.

Managers for three, provided the Mine employed over 50 persons below ground in any twenty-four hours. There should thus be no difficulty in persons obtaining at any rate second class Certificates, and no check will in any way be caused to the present industry, but it should be noted that the Inspector will

"Substantial" management.

never go down their mines,

Exceptions in case of insufficient period of service.

may be otherwise specially qualified, and it is to save such persons that the proviso attached to the General Rule 14 has been added.

66. So far, therefore, the Committee have dealt with the present and the past, but in future, with few exceptions, all Certificates will be of Competency and obtained only after examination.

Certificates of competency.

67. As regards these Certificates, the Committee are of opinion that, for the present, at any rate, the standard of examination should be low, especially for the second class, as

Necessity of a low standard.

hitherto there has been no chance of learning matters connected with mining except by practical experience in the mines, and they recommend that the list of

Subjects of examination.

subjects as drawn up by Mr. Grundy and embodied in rule 19 be adopted. From them it will not be difficult to extract questions sufficiently difficult for a first class Certificate. It will be observed that the subjects cover a good deal of ground, dealing also with matters not strictly relating to mines, such as "First aid to injured persons," but the Committee fully recognize the importance of all Managers having some rudimentary knowledge of these matters.

68. The Committee think a knowledge of one language only should be compulsory, but that, as it is of the utmost importance that Managers should understand their workmen's language, they think ample credit should always be given for proficiency in a second language, especially in the case of Europeans, provided that such language is a language of this country.

Importance of Europeans having knowledge of the vernacular.

Board of Examiners.

69. The Board of Examiners shall be changed from time to time, but their decision shall be final.

70. The Committee have tried to provide that the Examiners shall be men of experience, and that one at least shall have had considerable experience of Indian Mines, but they

Appointment of Examiners.

have not thought it necessary to define at all who the Examiners should be, but leave it to Government to select the best men they can get at the time.

71. As they will be paid by fees by Government it is thought that, even if they are not officers in the employ of Government, they will come under the head of public servants, but, if there is any doubt, it would be as well

Whether Examiners are public servants or not.

to insert in the Act that they are public servants, and offences committed by them or against them would thus be dealt with in the same way as those committed by or against other public servants.

72. It has not been thought necessary to particularize how often examinations should be held or when or where, as that must depend on the numbers likely to appear at the examinations. The Inspector should be entrusted with the work of arranging for the examinations.

73. It is desirable that as wide publicity as possible be given to the fact of these examinations being held. It was the intention of the Committee to recommend that encouragement be given by the Government to students intending to take up mining as a profession, and that a mining school or classes be opened, but they are glad to hear that Government are arranging for scholarships being given to persons anxious to study mining at Sibpur College, and that the East Indian Railway are willing to take on apprentices on their mines at Giridih whose premiums will be paid by Government. If these arrangements do not prove satisfactory, it may perhaps be found advisable to open a mining school or courses of instructions for Bengal at Raniganj or Assansol.

74. Whether satisfactory evidence of "sobriety" should be produced by applicants for examination is a subject about which there is much difference of opinion, but considering the wide differences attached by native gentlemen to the word "sober," it is thought best to omit the word and to allow the question to be included in "general good conduct."

75. Registers of all holders of Certificates should be kept, and copies of them may be supplied to persons who have been deprived of the originals on the payment of certain fees.

76. A table of fees is included in the rules which seems to meet all cases. They have been fixed at a reasonable rate, and it is found, from enquiries made, that candidates will have no difficulty in paying them. The Committee are of opinion that for the first year after the passing of the Act no fees should be taken for granting Certificates of Service, but they do not consider that this exemption should extend to candidates for Certificates of Competency. For the information of Government a table of fees payable in England is attached.

77. In paragraph 48 the Committee have already alluded to the terms on which Certificates can alone be cancelled or suspended.

SHAFTS AND OUTLETS.

78. As regards the question of means of entrance into and exit from mines, the Committee have altered to some extent the proposals originally laid before it. Two shafts or outlets are needed for every mine, and generally no mine shall be used without them, but under special circumstances (which are generally of a temporary nature) as detailed in Rules 28 and 29 of this section, one shaft may be used. It has been provided in an exemption clause that it is not necessary to wait till an order for exemption is received before starting a work which does not fulfil all the requirements, provided an application for it has been made, and this application must have been made by registered letter.

79. As to whether the examination of the shaft or outlet, as required in Rule 30, should be daily or weekly, a considerable discussion took place. On the one hand it was argued that the requirement of a daily examination would lead to such examination being made with less care, and that the fact of its being made weekly would cause more importance to be attached to it, and that as the English Act only directs it to be made once a week, there is no need to go in advance of the English Act. On the other hand, there is no doubt that these examinations are of the utmost importance, especially in India, where miners are less skilled, and there is no guarantee that even a weekly examination

will be more carefully performed than one made every day. The examinations are in some cases made every day, but it is to be feared they are often of a very perfunctory nature, and as there was great opposition against the daily examinations, it seemed advisable to the Committee that weekly examinations should be permitted as the minimum, though it is hoped they will, as a rule, be more frequent. A report after each examination is insisted on.

80. The necessity of fencing all entrances to every mine cannot be too strongly insisted on, as at present the danger of falling down disused shafts and workings is by no means an imaginary one to those who have to live in a mining district.

Fencing entrances.
81. The Committee also consider that when this Act and the rules under it come into force, the attention of the police should be again called by the District Magistrates to the fact that it is their duty to bring to the notice of the Magistrates all dangerous shafts, holes, and excavations connected with mines.

Attention of Police to be called to dangerous places.

82. On the subject of the strength of the ropes, chains, the diameter of the drum and pulleys used for lowering and raising persons into and out of the mines, considerable discussion took place, and it was deemed advisable to take evidence, with the result that it was finally decided to let these matters be the subject of Special Rules, as the introduction of any hard-and-fast rule just now might lead to various changes being required in many small mines which the mines could ill afford, and that if attention to too many minutiae be insisted on, there would be a danger of the Manager overlooking the fact that he is generally responsible, and bound to take the best steps possible to prevent accidents and preserve life. The pulleys at the mines visited were generally found to be of fair size, but they were often not a pair; the drums were of varying sizes. It must, however, be remembered that where the machinery was bad, the winding was very slow and the buckets or cages were only used for the transport of material and not of miners. Changing machinery would practically close some small mines, and the measure is neither required nor desirable. If any size for the drum were prescribed, the Committee would have decided that it was not desirable to insist on its being more than 60 times the diameter of the rope. They however have deemed it to be a matter of

Size of drum and pulleys and strength of rope and chain to be a subject for Special Rules.

Brake must be on the drum shaft where persons ride.

as far as we saw, at present

Exemptions for mines of not over 150 feet in depth in certain cases and of sinking shafts.

the utmost importance that the brake should be on the same shaft as the drum, a matter which is commonly disregarded in small native mines, though, but they have exempted shafts not over 150 feet in depth from the necessity of having an indicator, especially remembering that, at present at any rate, the rate of winding in India is very slow. Similarly, as in all sinking shafts and in working smaller mines buckets only are used for winding, they have altogether exempted the former class, and the latter class to a depth of 150 feet, from the necessity of having guides, or of having a cover over head. When a mine is over 150 feet in depth, the use of buckets should be discouraged as much as possible.

83. As regards the age of the men in charge of the engines, it is found that as a rule they are over 20 years of age, but the Managers are very strongly in favour of the compulsory age being reduced below this, on the ground that boys are sharper and more attentive, and as boys in India become men at a much earlier age than they do in England, and some boys of 18 and below are employed, it has been finally decided to make that the minimum age. At the same time the working of the rule must be carefully watched.

Age of engine wrights.

84. It has not been thought advisable to make any kind of signalling compulsory, though the Committee would remark that in mines over 150 feet in depth signalling by shouting should be discouraged as much as possible, and that a proper system of signalling should be adopted. Signalling by shouting can never be safe.

Signalling.

85. It would be very desirable if it were possible to prevent the workmen from taking down their tools into the mine in the same cage or bucket with them, but at present this cannot be done. Such a prohibition would lead

Taking down tools on the same cage or bucket with the workmen.

to endless quarrels and waste of time. In the East Indian Railway mines at Giridhi the system is, however, said to work well.

MACHINERY.

86. In this section the fencing of all dangerous and moving machinery has been provided for. It has been thought necessary to introduce some rules about Steam Boilers, Machinery and steam-boilers. as in some Provinces a Steam Boilers Act may not be in force, though in Bengal there is an Act and rules under it which have to be obeyed.

ROADS IN MINES.

87. The Committee have adopted nearly intact Mr. Grundy's proposals regarding roads in mines. It is of great importance Roads in mines and their fencing. that they should be kept in a thoroughly safe condition, and that they should be examined at least once during every working shift. The Committee think that where side galleries and ways are not in use, fencing of some kind should be put up, as, in spite of orders to the contrary, miners will often move about below ground without lights, and even when they do have lights, as they cannot read and write, danger boards are of very little use.

88. Mines must have timber where necessary, Timber. but it is understood that it is not constantly required in all.

89. The Manager, or in his absence, the Assistant Manager shall be responsible for the daily examination of all parts of the mine where people work, and extra examinations shall be made when fire-damp has been found within 30 days before. Where inflammable gas has been found within ten weeks before, safety lamps shall be used. Two ways of exit shall always be provided, and the Manager shall try to get the miners acquainted with both, so that in case of accidents there may be a second way of escape. Provisions have also been made for man-holes and places of refuge, and means taken to provide against the miners being injured in case of any accident to machinery. Daily examination and other arrangements for safety of miners.

WORKING PLACES IN MINES.

90. In this section also Mr. Grundy's suggestions have been accepted almost without any alteration. It is primarily the duty of the miners to see that their working places are safe, and if unsafe, to remove at once and inform those in authority that they have done so. Officials must also in case of any danger stop work and remove the workmen. Every workman is bound to obey all orders given to him as long as he remains at the mine, and where any fall of coal or other material has taken place, extra precautions are imposed before work at that place can be recommenced. Provision is also made to meet the case of workings approaching old mines which have been flooded out, by directing that a bore-hole be made at least fifteen feet in advance of the place where the actual working is going on, and also to meet any possible danger of gas; and where there is any danger, a special inspection shall be made and a written report submitted, before any person is allowed to work in that part. It might be mentioned that the Committee have not thought it necessary to allude to stations beyond which persons may not pass until the inspections have been made, as provided for in the English Act, except in cases where fire-damp has been found within 30 days before, as provided in rule 51, as miners here go down at all times of the day and return when they have done their work. Precautions as to safety.

VENTILATION, NOXIOUS GAS, AND LIGHTING.

91. In this section the question of providing as good ventilation as possible and preventing any gas, if found, from doing any harm by directing that safety lamps are to be used when naked lamps are likely to be dangerous. When safety lamps are to be used. has been dealt with. The responsibility of deciding what lamps are to be used, and when, rests with the Manager, but the Owners are to supply the lamps, and will be certainly held responsible if they fail to give the Manager the kind of lamps he considers necessary. Provision has been made to ensure Who is to supply them, and who is to give orders about their employment.

as far as possible that unlocked lamps are not used, and that they are properly trimmed and ready. When it is certain that inflammable gas or an extra amount of noxious gas exists, then the Manager, Assistant Manager, or some specially competent man must see the work carried on under his immediate supervision, and when inflammable gas is being removed, the ordinary workmen must not remain in any part of the mine likely to be affected by it. The gas should ordinarily be removed at night when the workmen are out of the mine. The Committee have not lost sight of the fact that although no return air may go to any fire, it is not prohibited from going to any naked lights within ten weeks of any inflammable gas having been found in the ventilating district; but they would suggest that it is of the utmost importance that the return air does not get over fires of any kind, and would note that sufficient precautions against the use of naked lights have been provided in other rules.

92. Various kinds of oils are burnt in different mines, of which kerosine throws off far more smoke than the others, and castor oil is preferable to any;

Superiority of castor to kerosine oil.

but as the latter is much more expensive, the Committee consider that at present any kind of oil may be used, with the proviso, that when the ventilating current is from any cause insufficient to carry away the smoke and noxious vapour given off by the lamps in use then a better kind of oil shall be used. The Committee have also only thought it necessary to prescribe safety lamps in mines where gas has been actually found, or will probably be found, and that there is no need to adopt a suggestion made that they should be used in neighbouring mines at work on the same seam.

INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS.

93. One of the main safeguards in mining is not only that the inspections and examinations of all parts of the mine should be regular and prompt, but that their results should be brought as soon as possible to the notice of the superior officers. The Committee have therefore provided that inspections must be made by competent persons appointed by the Manager or Assistant Manager, and that the Contractors who can make these inspections, are only those duly authorized under Rule 9. At present the examinations on some mines are conducted fairly regularly, but the reports are as a rule only verbal, and it is only

Present system of reports.

at a very few large mines, it is believed, that Inspection books are regularly kept. It is of great importance that they should be kept at every mine, and that the results should be at once entered, and provision has been made to some extent for this being done, but want of education among the people prevents this object from being

Education.

attained to to the extent desired. Education is gradually spreading. In the Raniganj subdivision there are schools for the aboriginals, i.e., for those mainly employed in collieries, supported by Government, while the East Indian Railway collieries at Giridih, which also belong to Government, support 35 schools, with the result, that most of the sirdars employed there can read and write. Where, however, the persons employed on inspection cannot read or write, it is necessary to arrange

Liability of maker and writer of a report.

for their reports being written by another, and a provision has been made for this. Attempt has also been made to ensure that both the persons who inspect, and the persons who write the report, shall not be afterwards able to get out of any difficulty by saying they did not make the report recorded, or that they did not understand the report made. In connection with these reports it

What reports may be seen by workmen.

has been also thought necessary, although some Managers object to the proposal, that workmen should be able to see the reports made by inspecting officers, before they themselves go down, in order to satisfy themselves as to the safety of the workings with which they are concerned, but this privilege must be to some extent curtailed, or workmen or spies from neighbouring collieries might come merely to gain information which might be of use to them in other ways, or workmen on bad terms with their employers might go over old reports to bolster up some false case to annoy the Manager. It has been decided therefore to restrict this right to the inspection of two days' reports.

94. The Inspector, or any of his subordinates with his written authority, may also inspect and take copies of such registers.

USE OF EXPLOSIVES.

95. In dealing with the question of Explosives and their use, the Committee have not forgotten that their storage in large quantities is treated of in the rules framed under the Explosives Act, and that their storage which will be regulated by this Act is generally only for the small quantities which are taken out for blasting or other purposes. It seems enough as regards these small quantities to provide that they may not be stored in the mine, but should be kept in a suitable place.

96. A proposal was made that Explosives should only be used in cartridges, but as this is contrary to the general practice in Bengal, where country gunpowder is commonly used, and though it is easy to learn to make cartridges, such knowledge might not be acquired without accident, it was thought advisable to give up this point. The quantity also which may be taken into a mine at one time should also be the subject of Special Rules, as the amount needed will differ with the kind of mining undertaken. It also seemed to the majority of the Committee unnecessary to make elaborate rules about taking care of fuses since they are often sent to the mines packed most carelessly and exposed to any weather. Care has, however, been taken to insist on the detonators being kept distinct from the other explosives, and no workmen when using ladders, may take explosives along with them along the shaft ladders as far as the bottom permanent level. A case or canister seems the most suitable means for carrying Explosives.

97. The Committee have also provided for a workshop to be made near at hand where cartridges may be made, but one workshop will suffice for several mines.

98. The present practices for charging or stemming for blasting are most hazardous, and it is a matter of astonishment, and probably due to the very slow combustive powers of the country gunpowder, that more accidents do not occur. Such possibilities we have attempted to guard against.

99. As to the number of shots which may be fired at one time, and as to the present practice, there is a great variety of opinion, some persons holding that five shots are quite enough, while others assert that even as many as twenty are needed. It appears to the Committee that in sinking shafts five are generally insufficient, and that in large open workings like quarries, there is no danger if a greater number are used. Besides, even in other cases, *e.g.*, gold and other mineral mining five may be insufficient, and the Committee have therefore provided that the Inspector may be authorised to exempt any mine from the operation of this particular clause.

100. The Committee have also adopted Mr. Grundy's suggestions about the measures necessary to guard against any accidents when the shots are fired, or there is a misfire, and to prevent persons approaching too soon or too near any possible danger. Special care has been taken to prevent a new hole from being drilled into another in which a misfire has occurred.

PLANS.

101. The Committee consider it of the utmost importance that accurate plans of the workings of all mines underground should be kept, and would like them kept in even the smallest, as such mines, though the number of persons employed is very small, are, owing to less skilful management, often sources of greater danger than those employing more persons. There does not, however, seem to be the same necessity in the case of mines worked in the open, and these it is proposed to exempt, as well as those where no certificated Manager is required. As far as Bengal is concerned plans

where kept are, as a rule, written up every six months, and this should be made compulsory. As to whether the boundaries of the grant or royalty, outcrops, shaft openings and other important surface marks, should be shown on every plan or not, considerable discussion took place, and it was finally decided that it would be enough if all these things, when within 600 feet of the nearest part of the workings, were shown on the plan, although it should be mentioned that Mr. Grundy considers this a very small margin. Showing the boundaries in other cases would involve, in the case of large grants, the map being extended to a very considerable size, or another map on a smaller scale being kept, and would often involve a mine in considerable expense in making a survey.

102. As regards old pits great difficulty is already experienced by people working in their neighbourhood and to avoid further complications it has been decided that, when mines are abandoned or discontinued for more than a year, record plans should be deposited with the Local Government to be seen only by the public servants specially authorized by that Government to see them. This would cover the case of Members of the Court of Arbitration. The Committee cannot impress too strongly upon Government the importance of so keeping these plans that they may not be seen by persons other than high Government officials, and conclude that in Bengal they will be kept in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration.

103. It has already been mentioned that the person who makes the survey should be punished if he makes an inaccurate or imperfect survey, as the Owner or Manager must, to a great extent, depend upon him, and this has been provided for.

104. It should also be noted that the Committee have devoted a good deal of thought as to what should be done as regards the plans of mines or parts of mines which have been already abandoned. These are very common all over the Raniganj subdivision, and in many cases, the Owners are either not now known or have disappeared. The plans of some exist, while as regards other mines they either never existed or have now been lost. However desirable it may be to have plans of wholly abandoned or partly abandoned mines, it is thus often a complete impossibility, and besides, it would be a hardship to make the Act have such a retrospective effect. Even in the case of workings going on where former workings existed, plans of the latter would often only be made at very great expense to the Owner, and it has therefore seemed undesirable to legally compel the making of any plans for a period anterior to the introduction of this Act, and that all that can be done will be to ask Owners to forward the originals or copies of the plans, or where necessary, to let them be copied by Government servants.

REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS.

105. In dealing with this section the Committee have borne in mind that it is of the greatest importance that the Magistrate should be informed as soon as possible of the occurrence of any accident at a mine which has resulted in death or serious injury to persons, while it is desirable that the Inspector be also informed of any accident resulting from any explosion from gas or other similar causes leading to injury to persons or of any accident which has resulted in serious damage to the mine, such as the falling in of a shaft or of a large portion of the roof, in order that, if he thinks it advisable, he may, if possible, proceed to the mine to see that proper steps are being taken to avoid further damage or danger.

The first class of accidents should be reported as soon as possible to enable the Magistrate to make a personal enquiry if possible; but as the post leaves only once a day, 24 hours have had to be fixed as the time within which such accidents may be reported.

106. The question as to what amounts to serious personal injury also attracted the attention of the Committee. Under the Factory Act all cases are reported to the Magistrate in which it is believed that a person will be prevented from fulfilling his ordinary work for 48 hours; but the result of

that, it is believed, has been that a great many accidents of a most petty kind have been reported, giving a great deal of trouble both to the Manager of the factory and to the Magistrate, and it is therefore unnecessary to adopt any such rule.

Again, it is always difficult for any one to prophesy with any degree of accuracy how long a time will elapse before a workman will return to his work, as it will depend on the time of year and his personal wishes, and therefore it seems best only to treat those cases as serious where there is a distinct injury as defined or which a medical officer certifies as serious.

107. The Managers generally seem to object to the necessity of reporting serious accidents to the mine, which have not resulted in personal injury. It is true there is a difficulty in defining what exactly amounts to such a serious accident and opinions will always differ, but it seems that some accidents are of such a nature, that the Inspector should be informed of them at once. Among these are a large and unexpected fall of earth, coal, or other material; a serious inrush of water, or gas; or an under-ground fire.

108. As regards the form in which accidents should be reported, the Committee find that the Government of India have already sanctioned one, and that Mr. Grundy is already receiving reports in that form. As people are therefore already getting accustomed to it and as it gives all the particulars required, the Committee would recommend its continuance. All notices of this and of other kinds should of course be sent to the address of the Inspector of Mines.

109. As to whose business it is to report the occurrence of the accident, or of the subsequent death, if death occurs, the Committee are of opinion that this is clearly the duty of the Manager, or in his absence, of the next senior official in charge. The Owner or Agent are not ordinarily on the spot, and they cannot be held responsible for an omission to report. The place should be left as it was after the accident for three days, unless such action would do harm or interfere with the working of the mine, or the Inspector has visited it in the interval.

110. It has been suggested that it should be compulsory to have attached to every mine or group of mines a hospital assistant; but the Committee are of opinion that, however desirable this may be, it might fall hard on some small mines. As a matter of fact most mines that the Committee have seen supply medical attendance. Most of the larger mines have a native doctor of the grade of a hospital assistant attached to them, and some have small dispensaries, while the East Indian Railway collieries have a fine hospital. Where there is no native doctor attached, there is some one generally near, while at Raniganj there is an European doctor who attends all mines which have joined the Medical Fund of the Mining Association. The Committee, therefore, think that at present the only thing which can be insisted on is that simple medicines and ordinary appliances should be kept at every mine, and that Civil Surgeons when on tour should be directed to see that these things are in store. It will be noted that "First aid to wounded persons" is among the subjects of examination for Certificates of Competency, and Managers should be encouraged to extend this knowledge to sirdars and others employed on the mine.

NOTICES AND RETURNS.

111. The Committee have not thought it necessary to recommend how often mines are to be inspected, as that will depend on the amount of ground each Inspector has to cover, and the number of times his inspection tours will be disarranged owing to the occurrence of accidents or other causes, but they are of opinion that, as a rule, each mine should be inspected at least once a year. Anyhow, the Inspector's visits must be very rare, and it is necessary that he be informed when new mines are opened or when important additions are made to those already in use. Similar information should also be sent him when the workings of a mine or of any important parts are abandoned or

discontinued, or when after discontinuance they are again recommenced. It is also very important that all changes in the name of the mine or of its Owners and principal people connected with it be communicated to him, but inasmuch as this information has at times to be received from England, a period of four months has been allowed within which the information may be given.

112. It is also most desirable that the people employed on the mines should be well acquainted with all the rules prevailing at the mine, and the Committee have accordingly provided that copies of all General and Special Rules and of all important notices shall be hung up in English and the vernacular at the most frequented places. Which is the vernacular language of the mine may be often a question of difficulty, so the Committee have provided that where there is any doubt, the Court language shall be used.

Importance of people knowing the rules.

Court language to be the vernacular of the district.

113. It has been already suggested that the Inspector should submit an annual report to Government, and to enable him to do this, the Committee have, under this head, suggested the information which should be annually supplied to him on his forwarding the required forms. They are not in favour of this information being either too minute or of a too inquisitorial character, and think that all that Owners, Agents and Managers should be obliged to report should be—

Information to be supplied for annual report.

(a) The number of persons employed

(1) in the mine; (2) at continuous work on the surface; distinguishing their sex; and roughly dividing them into grown-up persons and children.

(b) The quantity and value at the mine of the products raised, and

(c) The quantity and value at the mine of the dressed or prepared minerals, or of anything manufactured or made at the mine from such products.

Those continuously employed on the surface would show the number employed on coke-making, but only those immediately connected with the mine can be shown. Some objections have been made to the quantity and value of coke, fire-clay, or fire-bricks, made at the mine being shown, but this appears necessary both in the interests of the mine, and for the sake of giving information about the trade, as otherwise the number of people employed would be shown, but not the products of their work, and thus misleading figures as to the outturn of work would be received.

114. It is found to be quite impossible (nor does it appear necessary) to show the destination of the minerals raised, as that is often changed at the last moment, and the smaller mine owners may have sold their output for a year ahead to larger firms engaged in the trade.

Impossible to show destination.

Objection against showing products of mine.

Gold and other Mineral Mines.

115. Even as regards (b), though the information can be supplied as regards Coal, it is unnecessary to give all the details in respect of the products of Gold and other Mineral Mines.

116. It was also proposed that the rents and rates paid by way of royalties should be shown; but this is, the Committee consider, a too inquisitorial subject, and at present they do not consider it necessary to show the details of wages paid or even the amount so paid. Even if the amount were shown there is a general feeling that the figures would be quite untrustworthy, especially those received from Contractors.

Rent and royalties cannot be shown.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

117. This question has occupied the minds of the Committee to a very great extent and has given rise to long discussions. It has been fully recognised by all that some kind of control is necessary, but it has been difficult to decide in what way it

Court of Arbitration.

should be exercised. Many questions must arise in connection with mining matters, which Magistrates, and especially young Magistrates, are incompetent to decide, and of such a nature that only persons expert in mining matters can give a valuable opinion about. The Inspector of Mines and Managers will very often differ on technical subjects, and such cases will be more frequent, if the Inspectors are, as they may be, fresh to the country, and the Manager has been out here for any length of time. It seems, therefore, most desirable that men who have had experience and practical knowledge of the matters in dispute, should be called upon to decide in such cases, as to whether the Inspector or Manager is correct. A proposal was made that two experts should be put on the Bench to aid the Magistrate in his decision, and although it would be a most excellent thing if two assessors could be appointed

Questions which can only be dealt with by experts.

Questions of having experts as Honorary Magistrates.

when a Manager is charged with any serious offence of a technical nature, the addition to the Bench has not recommended itself to this Committee, as it would swell to a very great extent, merely for the purposes of this Act, the number of Honorary Magistrates. The presiding Magistrate would also be probably very young, and would not therefore have the same weight with the non-officials, as a senior would have, and a Manager would object to his neighbours and friends being invited to act as Magistrates in a criminal case against him. Besides the case might extend over some time, and considerable inconvenience be caused to the non-officials. It seems therefore, on the whole best, that a separate body should be formed to be presided over by a senior official. Whether this course is the best, the Committee cannot say, but they can suggest no better one. It has a precedent in the Court of Investigation appointed to enquire into shipping casualties, but the latter deals with criminal cases, while it is not proposed that this Court shall have such powers, or shall interfere in criminal matters, with the exception, that when a District Officer is in doubt as to whether a criminal case should be instituted or not, he may refer such a case for decision, and an Inspector dissatisfied with a District Officer's orders refusing to sanction a prosecution, may apply to the Court for a reversal of such order. When the Act is first started, many matters, it is to be feared, will come before the Court, as it is proposed to make it an Appellate Court, for the purpose of deciding on the claims of present Managers to get Certificates of Service, about which, in many cases, there must be considerable differences of opinion. It is not anticipated, however, that when the Act has once got into fair working, there will be many cases to be referred to it. Questions relating to the cancelment or suspension of Certificates, and as to the necessity or not of Special Rules for mines, are matters which would certainly fall within the scope of the Court.

Matters which will fall within the cognizance of the Court.

118. In England most questions of these kinds are decided by arbitrators and by Courts specially summoned by the orders of a Secretary of State.

Law in England.

119. As to the constitution of the Court it seems that three members are ordinarily the most suitable number. The President should be a Secretary to Government or the

Number of members.

Commissioner of a Division where mines are situated, and the other Members should be gentlemen having some technical knowledge of the matters at issue, whether as Owners, Agents or Managers and if Managers, they must be in possession of a 1st class Certificate. If in any case it were advisable to put one Owner and two Managers on the Court, the casting vote should remain with the President. It was suggested that the Members to be nominated should be selected by ballot, but

How members are to be appointed.

it has seemed best to let the Local Government nominate the Members, as its officers should know the best men for the investigation in question. No one interested in any way in the mine regarding which an enquiry is made should sit on the Court. The question was also brought forward as to whether the Court should be a permanent Court or should be chosen for one year, or should be appointed for each case. As regards the Members, the latter proposal is best, except that it will be preferable to fix one Court to dispose of all

A separate Court should be appointed for each case.

cases connected with refusals to grant Certificates of Service; but it will be probably best to appoint a permanent President, and in the case of Bengal, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division will probably be the most suitable person. The Court should be invested with full powers to make enquiries and its decision should be final. It is not advisable to prescribe any fixed place of meeting, but for Bengal Calcutta will be generally found the most suitable place.

President to be permanent. 120. The proceedings of the Court must be public; its Members while they are sitting, must be considered as public servants, and must be invested with all the necessary powers to enable them to undertake a regular enquiry.

Place of meeting: Members of Court to be public servants.

121. Prior to a case being referred by any one, the person referring it must give notice to the opposite party, and in order that no undue delay may take place, such reference must be made within one month of the said notice being given.

Notice to be given to the opposite party.

122. The section about the Court is perhaps one which belongs rather to the proposed Act than to General Rules; but in case it is not proposed to circulate the Act, the Committee have inserted the section among the General Rules, as the position of the Inspector and his relation to the Managers is one of very great importance, and about which there is much discussion, and the opinion of the Local Governments and the public should be invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

123. Under this section the Committee have grouped various rules which do not seem to fall appropriately, under any other head. They have provided for, where necessary, a division of a mine into two parts, each being treated as a mine, and if there is any dispute between the Manager and the Inspector, the case should be referred for the decision of the Court of Arbitration.

Miscellaneous.

Division of a mine into parts.

124. They have also provided for the fencing of dangerous cracks, holes, etc., on the surface and for having necessary notices and copies of the Act and Rules posted up and kept in good order; and have inserted a rule forbidding wilful damage and interference with fencing, ropes, chains, guides, and other appliances provided in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Fencing of surface holes and provisions against wilful damage.

125. It was proposed to deal with the manner in which the pillars and galleries should be made so as to prevent a sudden collapse of the ground, but this was objected to on the grounds that it had been already sufficiently dealt with. Mr. Grundy had also proposed an additional clause especially providing for the safety of public squares, roads, villages, and tanks, &c., &c., but this, after some discussion, was not considered necessary by the majority of the Committee, who are of opinion that, as it has not yet been made a part of the law in England, there is no need to introduce such a provision in India.

Question of pillars and galleries.

Question of public squares, railways, &c.

126. It is also necessary to enact that no women shall perform any of the inspections required by the Act, and to provide against people coming drunk to work, or getting so while at work.

No women to act as Inspectors.

Proviso against drunkenness.

127. The Committee have discussed above the matters dealt with in the proposed Act and in the General Rules and have explained why it is impossible to draw up Special Rules, but there are some other subjects which they have not touched upon, but about which they think that their views should be placed on record. Among these are the subjects of Latrines, Registers, Payments, and the Labour of women and children.

LATRINES.

128. The question of keeping the mines clean is one that is of great importance, and a proposal was made that latrines should be established. The majority of the Committee are very strongly opposed to any such General Rule being made. In the first place there is as a rule no need for them near the pit's mouth, as there is generally plenty of open country about, and although in many mines it might be desirable to have them below, the difficulties are such that it would be impossible to have them properly looked after. The difficulties are of two kinds as far as Bengal is concerned, viz., the classes who mainly form the mining population, and the difficulty in getting sweepers.

Latrines cannot yet be suitably started.

129. With regard to the first question it is to be remembered that the miners generally are a very ignorant and suspicious class, and dislike innovations, and various witnesses have stated that even if the Sonthal men could be induced to use latrines themselves, they would object to their women doing so, as they would consider them places of assignation. Again it is

Opposition of miners.

most difficult for ordinary people to get sweepers in Bengal and in the countries to the east, and to get sweepers to do the work for Sonthals, Kols, and Bauris would be practically an impossibility. The Committee fully recognize that in some mines the present state of affairs is by no means satisfactory, but the state of the mine depends very much on the individual power of the Manager, and no general rules about latrines can be laid down.

Difficulty of getting sweepers.

The experiment was once tried in the East Indian Railway collieries at Giridhi and proved a failure, though Dr. Saise still considers their erection a necessity. Where sweepers are common as at Singarini (as appears from Mr. Grundy's statement annexed) it may be possible to do something, but at any rate no General Rules can be insisted on. One or two sweepers should, however, always be kept.

Experiment tried at Giridhi.

REGISTERS.

130. During the meetings the subject of keeping registers was several times brought forward, and their use and the advantage of keeping them was generally accepted, but the list compiled by Mr. Grundy and attached to the report shows to what a small extent they are kept. It was mentioned that many of the castes employed in mining have a great objection to their names being recorded at all, and when called upon to give their names, give false names. This, however, is a failing especially common to all uneducated tribes, and the difficulty of obtaining any reliable information from among them for census purposes is well known. The tendency, however, is one which can be gradually removed,

Difficulties about keeping them.

Manager should start them.

and every Manager should, as far as possible, start registers showing the names, castes and residences of those employed by him and by Contractors under him. At present, however, it is inadvisable to lay down any General Rule either as regards registers of grown-up people or even of children, but already registers of the latter are kept in some mines, and Owners should insist on their being kept in all.

Fixed rules inadvisable.

PAYMENTS.

131. A considerable discussion took place as to whether any General Rules about payments were necessary, but it was finally resolved that at present it was inadvisable to pass any rules, though possibly such a course may be necessary some years hence. The demand for labour is at present very great, and with the increase in mines, factories and tea gardens, it is likely to increase rather than decrease. Unless residents of the North-West Provinces or of Bihar will take more freely to mining (and it is satisfactory to learn that more than one mine in Bengal has already got some Oudh men, while as is well known, the men from that Province have no objections to going to the mines of the Central Provinces and

Inadvisable to make rules for payment.

Scarcity of labour.

Hyderabad), the labour market is likely to be more and more short-handed, instead of being overstocked. Accordingly in most places at present in Bengal, the labourers can do as they like, and the power is with them and not with the Owners. If they are badly treated, or if they are not paid regularly, they at once move on to another mine, and the result of the enquiries among the small native proprietors showed that daily wages are the rule.

132. It is true that a few concerns like the East Indian Railway collieries and their neighbours at Giridhi pay weekly and keep a week's wages in hand, but these are very exceptional, and the miners would probably not stay on such collieries, unless they appreciated other benefits received in the shape of good homes, an excellent water-supply and a piece of land for cultivation. Even there, however, some are paid daily. In Mysore and the Central Provinces the payments are not so prompt, and from Mr. Grundy's statement attached monthly payments seem the rule. To meet such cases Special Rules should be made. It may be also mentioned that even in the case of factories no rules about payments have yet been found necessary, and *a fortiori* there is less need of them for mines where the labour is more independent.

133. In connection with this subject some enquiries were made as to the custom of giving any notice prior to miners leaving their employ, and whether it was advisable that any such notice should be given. It was found that no notice was given, and that men practically left when they liked. The general opinion was that it would be an excellent thing if such a notice could be given, but this idea is deprecated by Dr. Saise, who is of opinion that after such notice miners would not work well. At his mines, however, a week's pay is, as stated above, always kept in hand; so that when miners leave without notice, a week's pay is forfeited, and this is credited to the colliery benefit fund. The Committee are of opinion that, however advisable it is to have notices given on either side, such a step is at present premature.

134. It was also considered whether any rules should be made about stoppages of pay, but the Committee are of opinion that the time for such rules for the reasons stated above has not yet come. It is only a popular Manager who can impose fines and even he can only do it judiciously. The Committee, however, feel that it is in the true interests of mining that when fines are imposed, the miners should see that they are imposed not solely for the Owner's benefit, but for the general good, and recommend that in the Special Rules it should be stated to what object such fines will be devoted, *i.e.*, colliery benefit funds, hospital improvements or water-supply, or any such common object.

LABOUR OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

135. The Committee are unanimously of opinion that, at present at any rate, there is no necessity for interfering with the labour of women below ground. The causes which led to the prohibition in England hardly, it is believed, exist in India at all, and any interference with this would have most serious effects on the mining industry.

As regards the question of prohibiting children from working under ground, there is not quite the same unanimity. On the East Indian Railway collieries, this prohibition has been in force for some time, and now it is well recognized, but the position of those collieries is unique. The Company has at its back a large capital, and it is also especially fortunate in having a Manager and an Assistant Manager who have been there for years, who thoroughly understand the natives of the country, have a very great command of labour, are always able to attract a large labour force, and who, owing to the funds at their disposal, can do more for their labourers than any other Company. It supports 35 schools, having 1,400 children on their registers, and so can arrange for the children being looked after while the parents are working below. Its success, therefore, in restricting the labour of children can hardly be quoted as an example that the general prohibition does not work harmfully. In small collieries the prohibition of children would mean stopping the women from work, as, if children were not allowed to work, it would be

imperative to stop them from being taken below at all, and the wife with children would have to stay at home to look after them instead of accompanying her husband below ground, and the work now done by women and children would have to be done by men. It would also mean an additional expense in another way, *i.e.*, the engagement of a man constantly at the entrance of the

The stoppage of children would mean stopping women also, and incur more expense to the Owners and loss to the people.

mine to prevent children from going down. At present the entrance into most of the small mines and into some of the large, is by an incline, and the miners come and go exactly as they like. No tallymen are kept to check the people. The general opinion is that the work does not hurt the children, and that the parents as well as mine owners would object if their labour were interfered with, and the Committee are therefore of opinion that there is no need for any interference with this class of labour. Any interference would mean increased cost to the Owners and the consumers, and a loss of comforts to the parents and children themselves.

136. If, however, it were determined to make any rules regarding the employment of children, it would be necessary to define the ages below which they might not work, and for this purpose the appointment of Certifying Surgeons would be necessitated as under the Factory Act. In some mines Rules about the employment of children are in force, and it has been therefore thought advisable to define "children" as being under the age of 12 years.

If children are stopped, Certifying Surgeons will be required.

137. The Committee think it quite unnecessary to make any rules about hours of works. The workmen are very independent, coming and going as they like and resting a great deal when in the mine.

Hours of Labour.

LADDERS.

138. As far as Coal mines in Bengal are concerned the use of ladders is almost unknown, and therefore all rules connected with them should form the subject of Special, and not of General, Rules. The attached statement of Mr. Grundy's shows to what an extent they are used in gold mines in Mysore. As far as the limited experience of the Committee went, Mr. Grundy's proposals about ladders are quite approved of.

Ladders to be a subject of Special Rules.

139. In conclusion, the Committee would respectfully point out that they have done their best with the materials before them. They are a representative Committee of the Coal Mining Districts, but not of the mines of India, and though they have had the great advantage of Mr. Grundy's advice and experience, they have not been able to visit other parts of India, or to hear the views of persons experienced in them. They would therefore recommend that the Rules as drawn up, with at least, parts of the draft Act be circulated as widely as possible, and that criticisms be invited on them, and that when such criticisms are received, the questions be submitted for further consideration. They think also that the views of persons interested outside British India should also be ascertained, *e.g.*, the mining industry of Mysore. Although the Mines there may not be directly affected by the Act, it is, they believe, quite probable that any rules drawn up under it may be made applicable to them, more especially as Mr. Grundy has already visited and reported on those mines, though the Committee have not had the advantage of seeing his report.

140. An abstract of the evidence given by the different witnesses is attached to this Report. The evidence itself with the various other papers has been made over to the Marine Department. An abstract of the Proceedings of the Committee is also attached.

H. C. WILLIAMS, Esq.

... President.

E. CABLE, Esq.

...

J. GRUNDY, Esq.

...

W. MILLER, Esq.

...

KUMAR DAKSHINESWAR MALIA...

} Members, Mining Committee.

9th December 1895.

3.—Note of Dissent by Kumar Dakhineshwar Malia.

*Notes on Draft Rules regarding Mines in India, by KUMAR DAKSHINESVAR MALIA,
of Searsole Rajbati.*

FOR some time past the question of the introduction of a Mines' Act has engaged the attention of the Government of India and meetings have been held from time to time to discuss the same. Of late, the attitude of the Government towards the subject has been marked in this respect, as will be apparent from the proceedings of the meetings held in quick succession in the course of a very short space of time. Legislative interference in the matter has been deemed a necessity, and has formed the topic of the Mining Committee, the sittings of which have almost closed with the preparation of a draft Bill, with a view to the passing of an Act in this connection to render the proposed measure a *fait accompli*.

2. The aims and objects of the Committee to all appearances are benevolent indeed, namely to fully protect the mining people against accidents, to interfere as little as possible with the attainment of this object and to pay due regard to the interests of native mine owners. As a member of the Committee, being appointed to represent the interests of native coal mine owners in India, it behoves me in the first place to inquire into the immediate necessity of legislation on mines in India. Is legislation necessary? The answer to this question is in the negative. A short history of the mines in Britain in the circumstances leading to legislation thereon will, it is hoped, greatly help us in the solution of the question.

3. The mines in Britain date so far back as the advent of the Romans in that island. The proposal for legislation was made long after, and only 95 years ago the English Acts of Parliament were passed, that is, for the first time in 1800, for the security of collieries and mines, and for the better regulation of colliers and miners. Several Acts then followed in a space of few years, and in 1887 an Act to consolidate, with amendments, the coal Mines Act of 1872 and 1875, was passed. These last two are at present in force. Colliery fatalities, from the year 1700 to the year 1813, led to the formation of an Association in 1813 to inquire into the causes of these fatalities and to devise means for preventing them and afterwards several Committees were formed and Commissions appointed to investigate the cause of accidents in coal mines. From the year 1700 to the year 1890, *i.e.* within the course of 190 years, there were 172 explosions and 3,220 lives were lost. The greatest number of lives lost by one explosion was 268 at the Abercorn Colliery on the 11th September 1878. So much then for accidents in English collieries. These explosions led to the appointment of proper Inspectors of mines in 1850, *i.e.* after the lapse of 150 years.

4. Turning now to the coal mines in India which have been in existence for a little over 50 years only, I am struck by the following figures showing the number of accidents in collieries in the district of Burdwan only in Bengal. There were only thirteen accidents, ten of which were fatal. Most of these accidents did not at all arise from (a) falls of roof; (b) insufficient ventilation; (c) explosion; (d) carelessness of enginemen, and (e) defective safeguards and defective machinery. Some of these were due to drunkenness, to deliberate disobedience of orders, carelessness and accidents on the surface. At Jemarri there was one accident only in the course of 40 years, due to the explosion of a boiler, pronounced by the investigating Magistrate to be due to mere accident. Thus, in the course of a little over 40 years, there has been such a small number of accidents and the number of lives so small too.

5. What a striking contrast is this? The vast difference between the character of the English and Indian mines deserves special attention too. In English mines the seams are shallow and depths considerable and hence the accumulation of gas, fire damp and other dangerous elements, which are a fruitful source of fatal accidents. The depths reached to 1½ mile, whereas in India the average depth does not exceed 200 feet. The question of raising in this connection ought not to be lost sight of. It is a notorious fact that the raising in one pit alone in England is equal to that in all pits put together in a whole subdivision in Bengal, for example Raniganj. The conditions in the working of mines in England widely differ from those in India, particularly in Bengal. The close situation of Indian mines gives free access to ventilation, and hence the rarity of accidents, the absence of unhealthiness and abnormal mortality.

6. The above facts and figures speak for themselves and dispense with the necessity of legislation in this country. In England, it has already been shown that the public were sorely in need of legislation. But here, neither the Government of India, nor the Local Governments, nor the owners and miners need it and yet the Home Government will force it upon the Government of India. Among the authorities whose opinion is valued and entitled to much weight, Dr. King, the Director General of Geological Survey in India, is also opposed to such legislation in this country. The immediate necessity, prudence, or rather the wisdom of such measure is open to question from various points of view so far as the

Mr. Grundy's figures for 1894 show
34 deaths in the Burdwan district alone.
H. C. W.

Deeper mines are being daily made in
Bengal.
H. C. W.

mines in India are concerned. The coal industry is still in its infancy, and an interference at once uncalled for and unnecessary, has filled the minds of the miners, owners and proprietors with a grave apprehension as to its far-reaching and momentous consequences. It has come upon them as a perfect surprise, and I have every reason to believe that should an Act be passed at the present incipient stage of the coal mines, it will lay the axe at the very root of an important growing industry which, so to speak, will be nipped in the bud.

7. So far I have dealt with the subject to show the needlessness of legislation. I shall now see to the applicability of the general rules in this country. The general rules proposed to be adopted for legislation are very much unsuited to the coal mines and their owners. To begin with, "managers, assistant-managers and their certificates." At present many managers employed in coal mines, though performing their duties to the entire satisfaction of their employers, will be disqualified for holding service under the proposed rules. In such cases, the importation of foreign element into service will become a necessity, and if managers are to come direct from the United Kingdom and the colonies, very few native coal mine owners will be able to engage their services on high salaries, as no education on mining is imparted in this country. The nature and extent of the difficulty they will be put to, can be easily imagined. It is therefore advisable that unless, and until provision is made by Government for training men in the mining service, the demand of qualified managers be met from this country, and the existing arrangement should not be disturbed. It is also desirable that no restriction should be made as to the employment of persons who have duly qualified themselves to hold the office of manager under the laws of those countries whence they come, as otherwise the demand will not be adequately supplied. It is expected that Government will afford every facility for the development of this industry, and instead of that, if such stringent and restrictive measures, as are proposed in the rules, are adopted, I can without any hesitation assert that it will prove a great burden and hardship to small proprietors whose number is large in this country, and of whom many will in consequence be obliged to close their business altogether. As an instance, I may mention here that with the extension of Jherriah line, a number of mines will grow up and services of many managers, assistant managers and surveyors will be required. The number of service certificated managers being small, the English mine owners and the big native proprietors alone will have an exclusive monopoly of them, and as managers are to be imported from the United Kingdom and the colonies, the cost will be too heavy for the small proprietors to bear, and hence the growth of the industry will be checked and retarded.

8. *Plans.*—On this point I should observe that plans of mines which have been abandoned before the passing of the proposed Act, can not be submitted without considerable difficulty and inconvenience.

9. *Notices and Returns.*—The task imposed upon the owner, agent or manager by sub-sections (A) and (B) of section 3 under this head, is impracticable, owing to the fluctuation of the market and additional cost of a separate establishment. I should point out here that the introduction of these two sub-sections has nothing to do with a Miners' Act, and they do not come within the objects of this Committee.

10. The next point that has engaged my attention is the "Board of Arbitration." The manner in which the proposed Board is to be formed, I am afraid, will prove a sham. The Commissioner of a Division or a Secretary to a Local Government who may become an Honorary President, busy with his legitimate and onerous duties, every now and then absent on tours from his head quarters, can not be expected to dispose of matters and differences that may be referred to the Board, duly and promptly, and hence there will be a failure and miscarriage of justice. The decision of the Board of Arbitration ought not to be final. There should be an Appellate Court for many obvious reasons. The President may be ignorant of mining matters and grudge or ill-feeling may exist between the other members and the parties concerned. In my humble opinion, there ought to be at least one paid member. The upkeep of such an establishment will surely involve no small cost.

11. The appointment of Inspectors at least five in number, will cost Rs. 5,000, reckoned even at its minimum, exclusive of their travelling allowances and establishment charges. This will be an unnecessary charge on the revenue of the Government.

12. In the draft Mines Act, the definition given of the term "mine" is open to exception. A quarry can not be termed a "mine." Again, it is not provided in the English Act. On the whole, nothing should be provided in this Act which is not contained in the English Act.

Children, whether male or female, under twelve years of age, should be allowed to accompany their parents or guardians to the mines, as otherwise the latter will leave all work and go away. The Act ought to contain this important provision.

13. Since May last, the subject under discussion has been receiving the consideration of the Committee, and that even at intervals. The papers reached us on the very days of the meetings, and hence I had no time to consider minutely the various points embodied in the draft Rules. I have already shown that in England how, after the full development and growth of the mining industry and after repeated fatal occurrences and accidents, a proposal for a Mines Act was made by the people out of sheer necessity, and what an age had passed before a law was enacted, thus giving the persons interested in legislation, time enough for mature deliberation of measures they adopted for the purposes of enactment. Whereas, only three months ago we were called to consider the rules framed for the purposes of a Mines Act for this country, and in the absence of sufficient materials, information and facts, and without amply consulting public opinion, I can not sufficiently express my views.

The draft Rules require at least one year for circulation, and two years at least should be allowed before they pass into law or come into force.

There is nothing in the past history of India justifying or pointing to the necessity of mining regulations. Should real grievances exist, means may be devised to redress them. An Act which contemplates the benefit of the miners and the mining industry generally deserves our support. The importance and economic value of this business cannot be overrated, and its growth should not be checked by vexatious and unsought for methods.

JEYPUR,
The 27th November 1895.

DAKSHINESWAR MALIA.

4.—Addenda to the Report of the Committee.

ADDENDA TO THE REPORT.

No.	Description of papers.
1	Form A. Annual Return.
2	Form B. Notice of Accidents.
3	Deaths by accidents at the different kinds of mines in India in 1894.
4	Serious accidents ditto ditto, ditto
5	Deaths from accidents at ditto ditto, ditto and proportion of deaths per 1,000 persons employed.
6	Serious accidents at ditto ditto, ditto and proportion of persons seriously injured per 1,000 persons employed.
7	Particulars of mines, minerals, and persons employed.
8	Number of mines working for each mineral in 1894.
9	Castes of the employés at four coal mines, and at the Mysore mines in 1894.
10	Particulars of sanitation at the above four mines, and at the Mysore mines.
11	Ladders in use at the Mysore mines, accompanied by sketches.
12	Ropes used at Indian mines.
13	Enginemmen employed at Indian mines.
14	Registers kept at Indian mines.
15	Payment of employés at ditto.
16	Explosives used at ditto.
17	Fees charged at examinations, and for mine managers' certificates in the United Kingdom.
18	Classification of mines in the United Kingdom, and proposals for India.
19	Suggestions for special rules.
20	Abstract of the Committee's Proceedings.

FORM A.

INDIAN MINES ACT, 189 .

Yearly Return.

THIS return is to be correctly filled up by the Owner, Agent, or Manager, and sent to the Inspector of Mines on or before the 15th day of February in every year.

Year ending the 31st December 18 .

1. Name of mine.

2. Postal address of mine.

3. Name and address of Owner or Company.

4. Name of Manager.

5. Address of ditto.

6. Number and class of his certificate.

7. Name of Assistant Manager.

8. Address of ditto.

9. Number and class of his certificate.

10. Name and address of the Inspector of Mines to which this return is to be sent.

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Number of persons ordinarily employed during the year.

	Males over 12 years.	Males under 12 years.	Total males.	Females over 12 years.	Females under 12 years.	Total females.	Total persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Above ground.							
Employed at mine work ...							
Above ground.							
Employed at other continuous work.							
Total above ground ...							
Below ground.							
Total below ground ...							
TOTAL ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND.							

Particulars of minerals raised during the year ending the 31st December 18 .

NAME OF MINERAL.	Quantity raised.		Values of products raised as valued at the mine immediately on landing.	QUANTITY OF DRESSED OR PREPARED MINERALS AND OF ANYTHING MANUFACTURED OR MADE AT THE MINE FROM THE PRODUCTS OF THE MINE.		VALUE OF DRESSED OR PREPARED MINERALS AND OF ANYTHING MANUFACTURED OR MADE AT THE MINE FROM THE PRODUCTS OF THE MINE.
				Total quantity.		Total value.
1	2		3	4		5
	Maunds.	Tons.		Maunds.	Tons.	
Total ...						

FORM B(24).

Notice of Accidents.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Date of accident.	Hour of day or night.	Hour of person's shift or how long he or she had been at work.	Name of the mine.	Situation of mine.	Description of mine or name of mineral wrought.	Name of the owner or company.

8	9	10	11	12	13
Names and number of the persons killed, and whether male or female.	Names and number of persons seriously injured, and whether male or female.	Reputed ages.	Occupations.	Cause of accident according to terms detailed below, and whether above or below ground.	Remarks on cause, and nature of injury, and cause of death.

Signed.—
Position at mine.—

The following are the terms to be used in column 12.

1. Falls in mine— Fall of roof, stone, or coal.	13. Miscellaneous below ground— Suffocation by gases.
2. Falls in mine— Fall of sides.	14. Miscellaneous below ground— By explosives.
3. Falls in mine— Fall of coal in working places.	15. Miscellaneous below ground— Irruptions of water and falling into water.
4. In shaft— Overwinding.	16. Miscellaneous below ground— On inclined and engine planes.
5. In shaft— Ropes and chains breaking.	17. Miscellaneous below ground— By trams or tubs.
6. In shaft— Whilst ascending or descending by machinery.	18. Miscellaneous below ground— By machinery.
7. In shaft— Falling into shaft from the surface.	19. Miscellaneous below ground— By other causes.
8. In shaft— Falling from a part of the way down.	20. On surface— By machinery.
9. In shaft— Things falling from surface.	21. On surface— Boilers or steam-pipes bursting.
10. In shaft— Things falling from a part of the way down.	22. On surface— On railways or tramways belonging to mine.
11. In shaft— Miscellaneous.	23. On surface— Miscellaneous.
12. Miscellaneous below ground— Explosion of fire damp.	

STATEMENT I.

ACCIDENTS.

DEATHS, caused by accidents at Mines in India, during the year 1894.

No.	NAME OF PROVINCE OR STATE OR DISTRICT.	Description of Mine.	ABOVE GROUND.		BELOW GROUND.		Total.	Gross Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BENGAL.							
1	Burdwan District (Raniganj Subdivision) ...	Coal ...	1	1	26	6	34	Subdivision not stated. Ditto.
2	Hazaribagh District ...	Do. ...	...	1	5	...	6	
3	Ditto (Giridih Subdivision) ...	Do. ...	1	...	4	...	5	
4	Manbhum District ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	1	3	
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
5	Chanda District (Warora) ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	...	3	
	Rewah State.							
6	Umaria ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	1	3	
	PUNJAB.							
7	Jhelum District ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	...	1	
	BELUCHISTAN.							
8	Beluchistan District ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	...	3	
	HYDERABAD (DECCAN).							
9	Yellandu District (Singareni) ...	Do. ...	3	...	6	...	9	
	UPPER BURMA.							
10	Shwebo District ...	Do. ...	...	1	...	...	1	
	ASSAM.							
	Lakhimpur District.							
11	(Ledo valley and Tikak) ...	Do. ...	2	...	7	1	10	
	MADRAS.						Coal	78
12	North Arcot District ...	Gold ...	...	...	3	...	3	
	HYDERABAD (DECCAN).							
13	Raichur District ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	...	2	
	MYSORE.							
14	Kolar Gold Mines ...	Do. ...	3	...	33	...	36	
	TRAVANCORE.						Gold	41
15	Vellanad ...	Plumbago ...	...	...	1	...	1	
	BENGAL.						Plumbago	1
16	Hazaribagh District (Giridih Subdivision) ...	Mica ...	...	...	1	...	1	
							Mica	1
			10	3	99	9	...	
			13		108			121

STATEMENT II.

ACCIDENTS.

Serious accidents (not fatal) at Mines in India, during the year 1894.

No.	NAME OF PROVINCE OR STATE OR DISTRICT.	Description of Mine.	ABOVE GROUND.		BELOW GROUND.		Total.	Gross Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	BENGAL.							
1	Burdwan District (Raniganj Subdivision) ...	Coal ...	...	...	5	...	5	Subdivision not stated.
2	Hazaribagh District ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	...	1	
3	Ditto (Giridih Subdivision) ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	...	1	
4	Manbhum District ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	1	3	Ditto.
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
5	Chanda District (Warora) ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	...	1	
6	Narsingpur District (Mohpani) ...	Do. ...	1	...	5	1	7	
	Rewah State.							
7	Umariā ...	Do. ...	1	...	3	...	4	
	PUNJAB.							
8	Jhelum District ...	Do. ...	2	...	8	...	10	
	BELUCHISTAN.							
9	Beluchistan District ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	...	8	
	HYDERABAD (DECCAN).							
10	Yellandu District (Singareni) ...	Do. ...	1	...	7	1	9	
	UPPER BURMA.							
11	Shwebo District ...	Do. ...	3	...	2	...	5	
	ASSAM.							
	Lakhimpur District.							
12	(Ledo valley and Tikak)	Do. ...	...	...	1	...	1	
	MYSORE.							
13	Kolar Gold Mines ...	Gold ...	2	...	95	...	97	
	TRAVANCORE.							
14	Vellanad ...	Plumbago	...	...	2	...	2	
							Plumbago.	2
			10	...	141	3	...	
			10		144			154

STATEMENT III.
ACCIDENTS IN 1894.

Deaths per mille of persons employed.

Number.	NAME OF PROVINCE OR STATE.	Description of Mine.	TOTAL DEATHS BY ACCIDENTS.		PERSONS EMPLOYED—								NUMBER OF DEATHS BY ACCIDENTS FOR EVERY 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED.			REMARKS.
			Above ground.	Below ground.	ABOVE GROUND.		BELOW GROUND.		TOTAL EMPLOYED.			Number of deaths above ground for every 1,000 persons employed above ground.	Number of deaths below ground for every 1,000 persons employed below ground.	Number of deaths above and below ground for every 1,000 persons employed at the mine.		
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Above ground.	Below ground.	Above ground and below ground.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Bengal	...	4	44	4,026	2,813	8,869	2,187	6,889	9,056	15,895	058	485	302		
2	Central Provinces	Coal	...	3	456	79	1,127	106	535	1,233	1,768	Nil	243	169		
3	Rewah State	"	...	3	26	...	332	63	25	996	1,020	Nil	301	294		
4	Punjab	"	...	1	71	1	50	1	72	51	123	Nil	1960	813		
5	Beluchistan	"	...	3	325	...	859	...	325	859	1,184	Nil	349	253		
6	Hyderabad	"	3	6	637	45	3,061	626	672	3,637	4,369	446	162	206		
7	Burma (Upper)	"	1	...	91	45	59	40	136	99	235	735	Nil	425		
8	Assam	"	2	8	223	123	471	228	346	699	1,045	678	1144	956		
9	Madras	Gold	...	3	162	30	120	...	192	120	312	Nil	25	961		
10	Hyderabad	"	...	2	320	369	220	...	689	220	909	Nil	909	220		
11	Mysore	"	3	33	4,496	546	6,861	...	5,042	6,861	11,903	059	480	302		
12	Travancore	Plumbago	...	1	25	82	13	...	107	13	120	Nil	7692	833		
13	Bengal	Mica	...	1	199	270	325	85	469	410	879	Nil	244	113		

STATEMENT IV.

ACCIDENTS IN 1894.

Serious accidents per mille of persons employed.

Number.	NAME OF PROVINCE OR STATE.	Description of Mine.	TOTAL PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED.		PERSONS EMPLOYED—								NUMBER OF SERIOUS NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS FOR EVERY 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED.			REMARKS.
			Above ground.	Below ground.	ABOVE GROUND.				BELOW GROUND.				Number of non-fatal accidents above every 1,000 persons employed above ground.	Number of non-fatal accidents below every 1,000 persons employed below ground.	Number of non-fatal accidents above and below every 1,000 persons employed at the mine.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Above ground.	Below ground.	Above ground and below ground.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Bengal	Coal	...	10	4,026	2,813	6,869	2,187	6,839	9,066	15,895	Nil	1·10	0·62		
2	Central Provinces	"	... 1	7	456	79	1,127	106	535	1,233	1,768	1·86	5·67	4·52		
3	Rewah State	"	... 1	3	25	...	932	63	25	995	1,020	4·0	3·01	3·92		
4	Punjab	"	... 2	8	71	1	50	1	72	51	123	27·77	156·90	81·30		
5	Beluchistan	"	... ..	8	325	...	859	...	325	859	1,184	Nil	9·31	6·75		
6	Hyderabad (Deccan).	"	... 1	8	627	45	3,061	626	672	3,687	4,359	1·48	2·16	2·06		
7	Burma (Upper)...	"	... 3	2	91	45	59	40	136	99	235	22·05	20·20	21·27		
8	Assam	"	... ..	1	228	123	471	228	346	699	1,045	Nil	1·43	0·95		
9	Mysore	Gold	... 2	95	4,496	546	6,861	...	5,042	6,861	11,903	0·40	13·84	8·15		
10	Travancore	Plumbago	... ..	2	25	82	13	...	107	13	120	Nil	153·84	16·66		

STATEMENT V.

Particulars of mines, minerals and persons employed, collected from the Returns of Form No. 23.

Number.	Number of mines.	NAMES OR DESCRIPTION OF MINERALS, WROUGHT.	WEIGHT WROUGHT IN TONS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT EACH KIND OF MINE—							REMARKS.
					ABOVE GROUND.		Total above ground.	BELOW GROUND.		Total below ground.	Total above and below ground.	
			Dressed.	Undressed.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	18	Bengal. Coal	707,532		825	545	1,370	170	45	215	1,585	Yearly number.
					247,470	163,717	411,187	51,241	13,459	64,700	475,887	
2	12	Beluchistan. Coal	Tons cwt. qr. lbs. 22,068 8 0 20	.....	300	...	300	809	...	809	1,109	
3	1	Madras. Coal	Tons cwt. 1,337 4	.....	75	7	82	57	...	57	139	
4	1	Burma. Coal	Tons cwt. 12,367 14		91	45	136	59	40	99	235	Yearly number.
5	95	Bengal. Coal ... ..	.....	Tons cwt. 1,063,356 4	3,201	2,268	5,469	6,699	2,142	8,841	14,310	
		Assam. Coal ... ..	.....	.....	960,404	680,557	1,640,961	2,009,898	642,522	2,652,420	4,292,381	
6	(a) 1	Central Provinces. Coal		Tons cwt. qr. lbs. 83 17 3 3	Number employed not stated in returns.							(a) Dug out from surface.
7	(b) 5	Punjab. Coal		Tons cwt. 273,331 2	481	79	560	2,059	169	2,228	2,788	(b) Includes one for fire clay also.
8	9	Coal		66,467	71	1	72	50	1	51	123	Yearly number.
					21,291	279	21,588	14,846	31	14,877	36,465	
9	1	Beluchistan. Coal	Dressed and undressed. Tons cwt. qr. lbs. 185 3 2 22	.....	20	...	20	20	...	20	40	
10	4	Hyderabad (Deccan). Coal	Tons cwt. qr. 240,524 16 2	.....	627	45	672	3,061	626	3,687	4,359	
11	1	Beluchistan. Coal		Tons 2,500	5	...	5	30	...	30	35	Yearly number.
12	3	Assam. Coal	Whether dressed or undressed was not stated. 170,264 tons.	.....	223	123	346	471	228	699	1,045	
13	(c) 1	Bombay (Native States). Coal			No record kept of quantity, nor of persons employed.							(c) Surface coal.
14	17	Bengal. Mica	Tons cwt. qr. lbs. 51 5 1 7		145	205	350	165	...	165	515	Yearly number.
15	10	Madras. Mica	Tons cwt. qr. lbs. 19 9 2 10	.....	25	9	34	526	282	808	842	
16	39	Bengal. Mica ... ..	.....	Tons cwt. qr. lbs. 373 3 3 3	54	65	119	160	85	245	364	
					16,310	19,393	35,703	48,020	25,605	73,625	109,323	
17	1	Bengal. Gold		1,000 tons Gold quartz. 99 ozs. 4 dwt. gold.	30	90	120	107	...	107	227	(d) No crushing of quartz made, chiefly prospecting for lodes.
18	1	Hyderabad (Deccan). Gold ... ..	.....	Tons cwt. 260 10 of gold quartz.	210	190	400	98	...	98	498	
19	1	Madras. Gold ... ..	.....	Ozs. dwt. 324 3	162	30	193	120	...	120	312	
20	(d) 3	Hyderabad (Deccan). Gold ... ..	.....	Nil	110	179	289	22	...	122	411	
21	2	Punjab. Salt		Tons cwt. qr. lbs. 90,023 11 3 14	60	...	60	361	301	662	722	(d) No crushing of quartz made, chiefly prospecting for lodes.
22	2	Bengal. Slate	Dressed and undressed. 500 tons.	.....	75	115	190	...	...	...	190	

STATEMENT V—concluded.

Number.	Number of mines.	NAMES OR DESCRIPTION OF MINERALS, BROUGHT.	WEIGHT BROUGHT IN TONS.		NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT EACH KIND OF MINE—							REMARKS.
			Dressed.	Undressed.	ABOVE GROUND.			BELOW GROUND.			Total above and below ground.	
1	2	3	4	5	Male.	Female.	Total above ground.	Male.	Female.	Total below ground.	12	13
23	(e) 1	Bombay (British States). Slate ... ..	.....	5,174	75	...	75	...	...	...	75	(e) 7 pits.
24	24	Limestone ...	Dressed and undressed, 2,190		No record kept of number of persons employed.							
25	1	Bombay (Native States). Limestone ...	Whether dressed or undressed was not stated.									
26	(f) 10	Ditto ...	530 (soft)	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	
27	4	Stone ...	1,675 (common)	...	15	...	18	...	37	...	43	61
28	22	Do. ...	553	...	64	32	96	64	...	64	160	(f) quarries.
29	1	Do. ...	2,120 (hard)	...	929	...	929	2,640	...	2,640	3,569	
30	18	Do. ...	1,125 (soft)	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	17	
31	1	Do. ...	3,116 (common)	...	30	7	37	...	63	...	78	115
			20 (not good)	...	80	20	100	...	...	...	100	
32	8	Bombay (British States). Fullers earth ...	1,341 (pure)	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	30	
33	1	Bombay (Native States). Red earth called "Met." ...	.....	14	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	
		Bengal.										
34	1	Clay ...	No record of quantity	...	...	...	...	10	6	1	16	
35	1	Madras. Manganese ...	11,000	Number of persons employed varies from 600 to 1,100 according to season, one-half being females.								
36	1	Soapsstone ...	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 53 6 2 18	...	...	...	...	40	...	40	40	
37	1	Plumbago ...	.....	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 1,597 12 3 4	25	32	107	130	...	130	237	
38	(g) 1	Burma. Ruby ...	Dressed to marketable condition carats 33,667.									
	(g) 9	Sapphires ...			378	...	378	6	...	146	524	(g) Includes open casts.
	(g) 2	Spinels ...										

STATEMENT VI.

Number of Mines for each Mineral in each District compiled from the Returns of Form 23 for 1894.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Coal.	Salt.	Mica.	Fire clay.	Totals.	Number.	DISTRICTS.	Limestone.	Stone.	State.	Plumbago.	Manganese.	Gold.	Rubies.	Sapphires.	Spinel.	Soapstone.	Fuller's earth.	Totals.	REMARKS.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
																							(a) Form 23 submitted for 46 only. (b) One not worked during 1894. (c) Clay trial pits. (d) Dug out from surface. (e) Pits. (f) Quarries. (g) Red earth called "Met." available. (h) Information regarding some not available. (i) Includes open casts.
																							(a) Form 23 submitted for 46 only. (b) One not worked during 1894. (c) Clay trial pits. (d) Dug out from surface. (e) Pits. (f) Quarries. (g) Red earth called "Met." available. (h) Information regarding some not available. (i) Includes open casts.

NOTE 1.—It is uncertain as to how many of the above figures represent complete mines, and how many represent parts only, such as sections of mines worked by separate shafts or noxious.

NOTE 2.—A return supplied in February 1894 gave references to 216 mica mines in Bengal.

N.B.—It is also uncertain how many mines have omitted to state in returns.

STATEMENT VII.

Some Castes and Nationalities of the persons employed at a few Mines in India.

Number.	Kolar mines.	Warora.	Mohpani.	Umaria.	Singareni.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindus ...	Europeans ...	Gonds ...	Hindus ...	1. Kachis.
2	Mohammedans ...	Brahmins ...	Kawaras ...	Mohammedans ...	2. Looths.
3	Telugu speaking ...	Mohammedans ...	Guzers ...	Bunias ...	3. Pasis.
4	Tamil do. ...	Hindus ...	Pardhans ...	Rajgonds ...	4. Chamaras.
5	Kanarese ...	Shaiks ...	Katias ...	Barias ...	5. Brahmins.
6	Europeans ...	Pathans ...	Kotwars ...	Katias ...	6. Thakurs.
7	Chinese ...	Kundbis ...	Kories ...	Thakurs ...	7. Kories.
8		Dhers ...	Europeans ...	Brahmins ...	8. Kumbis.
9		Gonds ...		Paris ...	9. Lohars.
10		Pardhans ...		Chamaras ...	10. Amirs.
11				Lohars ...	11. Gadoras.
12				Dhobis ...	12. Navoos.
13				Bhatis ...	13. Kumars.
14				Europeans ...	14. Talis.
15					15. Dhadi.
16					16. Reddy.
17					17. Golla.
18					18. Wadwar.
19					19. Salavad.
20					20. Naidu.
21					21. Koyavad.
22					22. Mungulavad.
23					23. Bestha or Boya.
24					24. Dursis.
25					25. Dhobis.
26					26. Kutlikvadu.
27					27. Bunias.
28					28. Shaiks.
29					29. Syeds.
30					30. Pathans.
31					31. Lambadi.
32					32. Lodhis.
33					33. Telugus.
					34. Quavad.
					35. Mannur.
					36. Moherss.
					37. Kahars.
					38. Caps.
					39. Marats.
					40. Christians.
					41. Europeans.

In Kolar hundreds of Italians are employed.

STATEMENT VIII.

Sanitation at some Indian Mines.

SANITATION.										NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED—			
Number.	NAME OF MINE.	SWEEPERS—		SWEEPERS—		LATRINES—		LATRINES—		ABOVE GROUND.		BELOW GROUND.	
		Above ground.		Below ground.		Above ground.		Below ground.					
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Mysore Reef ...	...	...	...	...	Have latrines.	Have latrines.	...	...	120	15	100	None.
2	South East Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	19	145	...
3	Mysore Mine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Have latrines.	...	1,271	106	1,500	...
4	Champion Reef ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	786	158	1,327	...
5	Oorgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	967	139	1,440	...
6	Nandydroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	88	1,236	...
7	Tank Mine ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	137	13	100	...
8	Coromandel ...	...	...	...	...	Have latrines.	Have latrines.	...	...	145	15	160	...
9	Balaghat ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	Have latrines.	...	243	2	758	...
10	Nine Reefs ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	8	120	...
11	Gold Fields of Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	2	120	...
12	Kempinkote ...	Have sweepers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	11	78	...
13	Honnali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	None	20	...
Each of the mines in Kolar have a number of latrines and a staff of sweepers that are supervised by the Medical Officer.													
14	Warora Colliery ...	9	8	11	...	7	7	...	...	769	175	889	None.
15	Mohpani ...	3	...	A few	...	Have ten flag-stations for refuse	...	...	...	200	37	216	82
16	Umaria ...	21	19	8	...	6	5	...	...	387	51	942	94
17	Singareni ...	35	...	10	...	12	12	...	...	627	45	3,061	626
Also six rangers to secure the latrines being regularly used.						In addition to dust bins, incinerators, three rubbish carts, and one night soil cart.							

N.B.—The figures in columns 11–14 are in some cases only approximately correct.

STATEMENT IX.

Ladders in Mysore Mines.

NAME OF MINE.	Lengths.	Inclination.	Total lengths of ladders in shafts.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
	Feet.		Feet.	
Gold Fields of Mysore ...	20	Vertical and inclined	570	
Nine Reefs ...	25 to 30	Inclined ...	1,138	
Balaghat ...	20	Do. ...	1,330	
Coromandel ...	21	Do. ...	920	
Tank Mine ...	30	Vertical and inclined	867	
Nundydroog ...	20 to 30	Inclined ...	3,824	
Oorgaum ...	...	Vertical and inclined	3,630	
Champion Reef ...	20	Ditto ...	2,060	
Mysore ...	20	Inclined ...	6,152	
S. E. Mysore ...	15 to 30	Vertical and inclined	510	
Mysore Reef ...	15 to 30	Ditto ...	560	
Kempinkote ...	15	75° to 85° from horizontal.	485	
Honalli ...	14 to 23	Vertical and inclined	195	
Harnhalli ...	33	Nearly vertical ...	230	

LADDERS IN USE IN KOLAR MINE FIELDS.

Fig 1

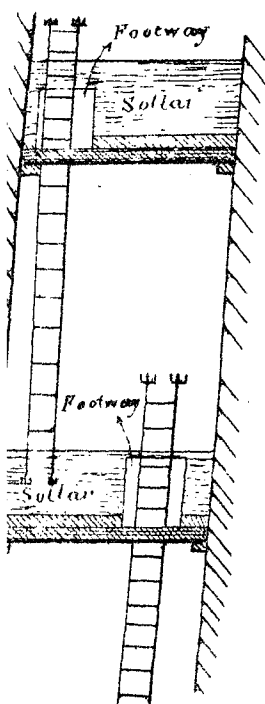


Fig 2

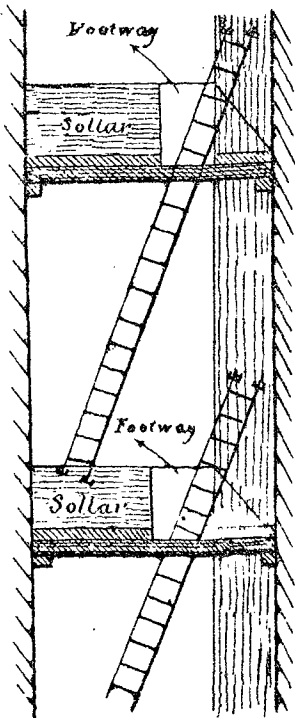
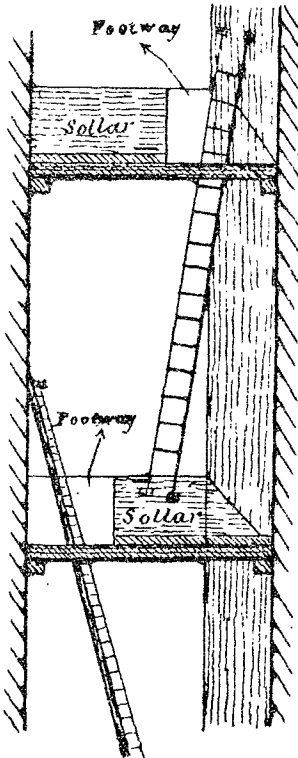


Fig 3. b 2 d



STATEMENT X.

Details of ropes used at Mines.

NAME OF MINE OR COLLIERY.	Average life.	How long been in use.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Mudhabpur Colliery ...	3 to 6 years		
Nimcha " ...	3 " ...	.....	At one shaft the life is shorter. * In shafts.
Laikdee " ...	3 to 4 " ...	2 years.	
Sodepore " ...	4 to 5* " ...	6 months to 5 years.	
" " ...	2 " ,† ...	13 months ...	† In inclines.
Sanctoria " ...	4 to 5 " ,† ...	From 1 week {	† In shafts.
" " ...	1 to 2 " ,§ ...	to 3 years. }	§ In inclines.
Kendua " ...	.....	2 and 14 months	Average life not known.
" " ...			
Singaran Valley Coal Concern	12 to 15 years	2 years.	
Damuda Coal Company ...	4 years ...	.....	
Borrea Colliery ...	.....	.....	Keep regular records of this, but not given.
Belrooi " ...	3 to 4 years	1 year.	
Dhadka " ...	4 " ...	2 to 3½ years.	
Deshergur " ...	6 to 9 months	.....	On inclines.
" " ...	18 " ..	.....	In shafts.
Luchipore " ...	2 years	.....	
Baraboni " ...	2 " ...	.....	
Seebpore " ...	.....	A few months	
Kuldiah " ...	2 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	
Munghulpur " ...	.....	2 " ...	
Kurhurbaree " ...	19 months ...	22 months to 5 years.	
Serampore " ...	.....	4 months to 2 years.	
Roghunath Chak " ...	.....	.....	Not known. Were used by late Company..
Searsole " ...	.....	.....	Not known. All ropes are now nearly new.
Charanpore " ...	4 to 5 years	.....	
Mooduncotta " ...	1½ to 4 " ...	1 to 4 years.	
Raniganj Coal Association ...	4 " ...	.....	When regularly worked. The manager decides as to life.
Warora ...	.....	6 months to 2½ years.	Life of ropes not known, but a record is now being kept.
Mohpani Coal Association ...	2 to 3 years	20 months to 2½ years.	
Umaria Colliery ...	.....	9 months to 7 years.	
Singareni ...	2 years ...	15 months ...	No. 1 incline rope has only been in use a few months.
Gold Fields of Mysore Mine	.....	1 year.	
Nine Reefs Mine ...	3 years ...	5 months to 16 months.	Hemp ropes changed in 2 months.
Balaghat " ...	3 years ...	2 years ...	
Coromandel Gold Mine ...	.....	2 " ...	
" " ...	.....	1 year ...	
Tank Mine ...	8 months ...	3 months ...	
Nundydroog Mine ...	9 " ...	6 months to 10 months.	
Oorgaum " ...	6 " ...	.....	Ropes turned end for end about 3 months.
Champion Reef " ...	1½ years ...	2 years.	
Mysore " ...	6 months in Rowse's shaft, other ropes 1 year.	6 weeks.	
South-East Mysore Mine ...	.....	.....	Nearly new ropes, new shafts.
Mysore Reef ...	8 years of one, others not known.	12 months ... 9 " ...	On No. 1 vertical shaft. On underlay shaft. Others new.
Honnali " ...	.....	3 years ...	A new rope to be put on almost immediately.
Kempinkote Reef ...	.....	2 " ... 4 weeks.	Average life not yet determined.

STATEMENT XI.

Ages of Enginemen.

NAME OF MINE OR COLLIERY.	WINDING ENGINEMEN.		REMARKS.
	Reputed ages.	Ages at which the owner would like them to be employed.	
1	2	3	4
Mudhabpur Colliery (B. C. Coy.).	25 to 40 years	.....	SUMMARY. 39 MINES. <i>Actually employed.</i>
Raniganj and Nimcha (B. C. Coy.).	.....	25 years	
Laikdee Colliery (B. C. Coy.)	23 to 40 years	.....	1 mine employs at 16 years.
Sodepore (B. C. Coy.)	35 "	.....	5 " " " 18 "
Sanctoria (B. C. Coy.)	25 to 45 "	.....	1 " " " 20 "
Kendua (B. I. S. Coy.)	21 "	.....	1 " " " 21 "
Damuda Coal Company	20 "	.....	2 " " " 21 to 50 "
Borrea (New B. C. Coy.)	24 "	.....	1 " " " 22 to 40 "
Belrooi (ditto)	.....	20 years	1 " " " 24 "
Dhadka (ditto)	25 years	.....	2 " " " 25 "
Desherghur (E. C. Coy.)	20 "	.....	1 " " " 25 to 37 "
Luchipore (ditto)	20 "	No minimum	1 " " " 25 to 40 "
Baraboni (ditto)	Ages not given.	.....	1 " " " 25 to 45 "
Seebpore Collieries	.....	21 years	1 " " " 25 to 50 "
Kuldiah (B. C. Coy.)	35 years	.....	2 " " " 28 to 40 "
Kurhurbaree (B. I. R.)	21 to 50 "	.....	2 " " " 30 "
Serampore (ditto)	21 to 50 "	.....	2 " " " 35 "
Searsole	30 "	.....	23
Charanpore	.....	20 years	—
Mooduncotta	.....	18 "	—
Raniganj Coal Association	.....	18 "	<i>Ages at which they would be employed.</i>
"Bamandiah" ...	16 years	.....	5 mines would employ at 18 years.
(Bhoolanath Dhur & Coy.)	30 "	.....	2 " " " 20 "
Warora	.....	.....	1 " " " 21 "
Mohpani	Ages not given.	.....	1 " " " 22 "
Umaria	25 to 37 years	.....	1 " " " 25 "
Singareni	25 to 40 "	.....	10
Gold Fields of Mysore Mine	.....	18 years	—
Nine Reefs Mine	Ages not given.	.....	6 mines have not given any age.
Balaghat Mine	Employs grown up men.	.....	39 Total.
Coromandel Mine	25 to 50 years	.....	
Tank Mine	22 to 40 "	.....	
Nundydroog Mine	.....	.....	
Oorgaum Mine	.....	.....	
Champion Reef Mine	.....	18 years	
Mysore Mine	25 years	.....	
South-east Mysore Mine	20 "	.....	
Mysore Reef Mine	20 "	.....	
Honnali Mine	.....	18 years	
Kempinkote Mine	.....	22 "	

NOTE.—B.C.Coy. stands for Bengal Coal Company.
E.C.Coy. do. Equitable Coal Company.
B.I.S.Coy. do. Barakar Iron and Steel Company.
E.I.R. do. East Indian Railway.
New B.C.Coy. do. New Birbhum Coal Company.

STATEMENT XII.

Registers kept at Indian Mines.

MINES.	REGISTERS KEPT OF—						REMARKS.
	Name.	Age.	Residence.	Date of first employment.			
1	2	3	4	5		6	
Mudhabpur ...	Yes ...	No ...	Yes ...	No.			Register is kept of the men and women in the Company's villages.
Raniganj and Nimcha...	No ...	" ...	No ...	"			
Laikdee ...	...	...	...	...			
Sodepore ...	Yes ...	No ...	Yes ...	No.			Only what is required by Magistrate.
Sanctoria ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			
Kendua ...	No ...	" ...	No ...	"			
Damuda ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			A monthly return is sent to Magistrate of births and deaths on colliery premises.
Borrea ...	Yes ...	" ...	Yes ...	"			
Belrooi ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			
Dhadka ...	Yes ...	" ...	" ...	"			Printed register of all villages. Ditto.
Deshberghur ...	No ...	" ...	No ...	"			
Luchipore ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			
Baraboni ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			The contractor keeps a register of all persons employed by him under 12 years of age.
Seebpore ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			
Searsole ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			
Kuldiah ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			Have the usual roll-call book of all persons on day's pay.
Munghulpur ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			
Kurhurbaree ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	"			
Serampore ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			Only the daily muster roll.
Roghunath Chak ...	No ...	No ...	No ...	"			
Charanpore ...	Yes ...	" ...	Yes of some	"			
Mooduncotta ...	No ...	" ...	No ...	"			Only the daily muster roll.
Raniganj Coal Association, Limited, Giridih.	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			
Bayra ...	" ...	" ...	No ...	"			
Warora ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			Only the daily muster roll.
Mohpani ...	Yes ...	" ...	Partly ...	Yes.			
Umaria ...	No ...	" ...	No ...	No			
Singareni ..	Yes ...	No	"	Yes.			Only the daily muster roll.
Gold Fields of Mysore	No ...	No ...	No ...	No			
Nine Reefs ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			
Balaghat ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			Only the daily muster roll.
Coromandel ...	Yes ...	" ...	" ...	Yes			
Tank Mine ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			
Nundydroog ...	No ...	" ...	" ...	No.			Only the daily muster roll.
Oorgaum ...	Yes of some	" ...	" ...	Yes.			
Champion Reef ...	No ...	" ...	" ...	No.			
Mysore ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			Only the daily muster roll.
S. E. Mysore ...	Yes ...	" ...	" ...	Yes.			
Mysore Reef ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			
Honalli ...	No ...	" ...	" ...	No.			Only the daily muster roll.
Kempinkote ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"			

STATEMENT XIII.

Statement showing how often wages are paid.

NAME OF MINE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED—		When or how often paid at mines not paying oftener than once a week.	REMARKS.
	Below ground.	Above ground.		
1	2	3	4	5
Mudhabpur ...	301	295	.....	Paid daily.
Raniganj and Nimcha.	771	471	.....	Ditto.
Laikdee ...	489	730	Weekly and monthly	Some labourers weekly, establishment monthly, hewers daily.
Sodepore ...	377	163	.....	Daily payments.
Sanctoria ...	1,100	699	.....	Ditto.
Kendua ...	144	127	A few mistris paid monthly.	Ditto.
Damuda ...	878	462	.....	Paid daily.
Borrea ...	1,198	352	.....	Ditto.
Belrooi ...	225	76	.....	Ditto.
Dhadka ...	530	322	.....	Ditto.
Deshergur ...	910	420	.....	Ditto.
Luchipore ...	540	210	.....	Daily payments.
Barabeni ...	107	80	.....	Paid daily.
Seebpore ...	503	345	.....	Ditto.
Kuldiah ...	1,904	644	Weekly ...	Loading wagons, screening rubble, smithy, and hazree coolies are paid by contract.
Munghulpur ...	58	32	.....	Paid daily.
Kurhurbaree ...	1,409	1,209	Weekly.	
Serampore ...	1,587	957	Ditto.	
Roghunath Chak ...	81	83	.....	Ditto.
Charanpore ...	331	176	Monthly, those on fixed wages.	Coal cutters, &c., paid daily.
Mooduncotta ...	303	257	Weekly.	
Raniganj Coal Association, Limited, Giridhi.	420	444	Do.	
Bayra ...	69	31	Do.	
Gold Fields of Mysore.	120	88	Monthly.	
Nine Reefs ...	120	95	Ditto.	
Balaghat ...	758	245	Ditto.	
Coromandel ...	160	160	Ditto.	
Tank Mine ...	100	150	Ditto.	
Nundydroog ...	1,236	722	Ditto.	
Oorgaum ...	1,440	1,126	Ditto.	
Champion Reef ...	1,327	944	Ditto.	
Mysore ...	1,500	1,377	Ditto.	
South-East Mysore	145	225	Ditto.	
Mysore Reef ...	100	135	Ditto.	
Honalli ...	20	20	Ditto.	
Kempinkote ...	78	109	Ditto.	
Warora ...	889	694	Weekly and monthly.	
Mohpani ...	298	237	Fortnightly.	
Umaria ...	1,036	438	Monthly ...	For Government employés.
			Fortnightly ...	For contractor's employés.
Singareni ...	3,687	672	Monthly.	

STATEMENT XIV.

Amounts of explosives used, and the approximate number of shots fired in certain Mines.

NAME OF MINE.	DYNAMITE.				BLASTING GELATINE.				GELIGNITE.				DETONATORS.			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	Amount per month.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Amount per month.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Amount per month.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Amount per month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.								
Mysore Reef	1,012	Nil	Nil	202	9,843	2,972	7,000	550	...	...	...	...	6,050	6,850	16,100	805
S.-E. Mysore	3,870	2,765	Nil	331	Nil	130	3,915	311	...	...	...	...	7,600	5,770	8,700	920
Mysore Mine	Nil	1,010	Nil	...	116,880	86,775	68,945	7,993	3,323	7,274	Nil	...	164,989	185,000	150,000	18,700
Champion Reef	23,300	23,638	8,235	1,163	26,833	67,281	63,510	10,160	...	...	...	...	73,057	142,183	92,830	20,100
Oorgaum	93,140	78,111	31,657	4,450	Nil	23,740	44,210	5,390	...	...	...	...	181,300	210,000	143,200	21,700
Nundydroog	7,065	Nil	Nil	583	49,800	73,983	61,941	6,882	...	...	...	...	91,400	135,233	100,934	12,000
Tank Mine	5,532	2,880	1,257	293	4,865	6,262	3,715	450	...	...	...	...	13,070	15,060	9,700	1,146
Coromandel	720	5,864	3,485	435	Nil	1,025	7,260	907	...	...	...	...	3,530	19,822	18,400	2,300
Balaghat	18,228	14,627	4,760	595	Nil	10,713	9,509	1,188	...	...	...	...	88,842	106,330	50,470	6,308
Nine Reefs	855	4,915	2,680	1,284	Nil	3,290	2,265	283	...	...	...	...	2,138	17,265	12,712	1,284
Gold Fields of Mysore ...	2,145	2,000	2,300	287	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	1,990	12,100	12,109	1,513
				9,928 lbs. of dynamite per month.				34,114								

9,928 lbs. of dynamite used per month and 34,114 lbs. of Blasting gelatine used per month, or a total of 44,042 lbs., or over 19 tons of explosives per month.
86,776 number of detonators used per month. This is approximately the number of shots fired in the same time.
During 1891 there were 9 persons killed from explosives.
Ditto 1892 ditto 12 ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto 1893 ditto 12 ditto ditto ditto.
Ditto 1894 ditto 12 ditto ditto ditto.

NOTE.—The above particulars are given to show the importance of the Rules for regulating the use of explosives.

No.	Name of mine.	Particulars of explosives used.
1	2	3
1	Warora ...	Use—English compressed blasting powder; country made blasting powder; safety fuze; and electric fuzes. 3,000 to 6,000 shots are fired per month, requiring 10 cwt to 12 cwt of powder per month.
2	Mohpani ...	Use—Country made powder; a little English powder; Gelatine dynamite; detonators; cotton covered, and gutta-percha fitted safety fuze. About 150 shots are fired per month.
3	Umaria ...	Use.—Country, and English powder; dynamite; tonite; and safety fuze. Fire about 9,000 to 10,000 shots per month.
4	Singareni ...	Use.—The explosives used are principally English blasting powder; dynamite; and common fuze, for gunpowder; and best fuze, for dynamite. Country blasting powder has also been tried. From 20,000 to 30,000 shots are fired per month.

STATEMENT XV.

Table of fees charged in England to applicants for certificates of service, and to candidates for certificates of competency.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

			£	s.	d.
By an applicant for examination	...	...	...	2	0 0
By an applicant for certificate of service, for registration	...	...	...	0	5 0
For copy of certificate	...	...	...	0	5 0

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1887.

First-class certificate.

By an applicant for examination	...	...	...	2	0 0
For copy of certificate	...	...	...	0	5 0

Second-class certificate.

By an applicant for examination	...	...	...	1	0 0
For copy of certificate	...	...	...	0	2 6
By an applicant for certificate of service	...	...	...	0	5 0

NOTE.—There are no fees, or certificates, under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts.

STATEMENT XVI.

Classification of Mines for the purposes of examinations, and of Manager's and Assistant Manager's Certificates.

The object of the classification, briefly stated, appears to be:—

To avoid metalliferous mining candidates having to be closely acquainted with matters that strictly appertain to coal mining, as well as to avoid coal-mining candidates from being required to be closely acquainted with matters that strictly appertain to metalliferous mining; or to put all mines that are worked in a similar way under one class, and all other mines under a separate class.

There are really three classes of mining:—

1. Coal mining, the special peculiarities of which, as distinguished from other kinds of mining, are (a) the numerous systems, and modifications of systems, of working out the coal; (b) the gases evolved, and as a corollary, special systems of ventilation, safety lamps, examinations and dangers.
2. Stone, slate, and similar mining in stratified measures.

The following may also be included in this class:—

- Lignite, limestone, alum shale, salt, plumbago, and other mines; also some iron-stone, and other mines. The methods pursued in working these mines are often like coal mining in many respects, though the many matters arising from elaborate systems of working, fire-damp, &c., do not generally prevail as in coal mining.
3. Mining in veins, and in irregular deposits. This includes mining for gold, silver, lead, tin, barytes, copper, diamonds, gypsum, &c.

No. 2 resembles No. 1 much more closely than No. 3, especially in some of the systems of working, and the gases sometimes found. But generally they resemble No. 3 in respect to general absence of evolved explosive gases, and the consequent matters of ventilation, safety lamps, and special precautions when blasting.

The English Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, regulates the working of:—

1. Mines of coal.
2. „ of stratified iron-stone.
3. „ of shale.
4. „ of fire-clay.

The following are also included, though not named in the Act:—

5. Ball iron-stone in stratified measures.
6. Stratified iron-stone in greensand and oolites.
7. Hæmatites as in the Churnet Valley.
8. All ores worked in connection with coal.
9. Clay, not generally known as fire-clay, when worked by mine in the coal measures.

The English Metalliferous Mines Acts, 1872 and 1875, regulate the working of “every mine of whatever description, other than a mine to which the Coal Mines Regulation Act applies.”

The following are also included, though not named in the Act:—

1. Ordinary hæmatite mines of Cumberland, Lancashire, Scotland, Forest of Dean, Bristol, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, &c., which occasionally assume a partially stratified form as at Cleator.
2. Stratified iron ore and lignite mines in the county of Antrim.

The following are not deemed to be mines whether under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, or under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875:—

1. Quarries which are not worked underground or by artificial light, but are worked by baring or removing the cover.
2. Tunnels, or shafts driven for any purpose not connected with the extraction of mineral, e.g., railway tunnels, sewers, wells, &c.

An Act called the Quarries Act, 1894, came into force on the 1st of January 1895, which comprises all quarries that are over 20 feet deep. All excavations under 20 feet deep will remain under the Factory Act.

The Quarries Act covers all open workings over 20 feet deep, together with underground workings for non-metalliferous bodies. Amongst the substances thus quarried are chalk, clay, coal, lignite, copper, gold, iron, tin, lead ores, phosphates, slate, and stone of all descriptions.

In France, and in Italy, the material worked, irrespective of the method of working, controls the classification into mines and quarries.

The popular impression generally is that stone workings are quarries, and metalliferous deposits or ore workings are mines.

I would suggest that the Indian classification be—

1. *Stratified mines*.—These to include all mines for working *stratified* minerals or materials in *stratified* formations.
2. *Non-stratified mines*.—These to include all those that are not stratified mines, that is, all workings that are not for stratified minerals or materials, and at the same time not in stratified formations.

This classification is based on the principle that the knowledge required for managing a mine depends much more on the geological formation of the mineral or material, and its enveloping and adjacent material, than on the name and nature of the material that has to be sold from the mine.

A possible modification might be (if in any way found to be advisable) to include all open works in the second class, or all open works except coal workings; but that as soon as any part was driven a given distance below ground, the whole should fall under its proper class. There is much in favour of this modification, at the same time there are circumstances when it would lead to trouble.

The foregoing classification is very similar in effect to the English classification; for all the kinds of mines that fall under the Coal Mines Act are either worked for stratified material or in stratified measures, or both. The working of mines in stratified measures is quite different to workings generally in igneous or in metamorphic rocks where stratification does not prevail, or where the workings are in veins, pockets, irregular deposits, &c.

Another simple classification would be—

1. *Coal mines*.—These to include only workings for, and in connection with coal. The term “coal” to be specifically defined for the purpose of the classification.
2. *Mineral mines*.—These to include all mines other than those for coal.

This classification is based on the facts that coal is only called a mineral by courtesy, and for convenience; and that coal mining stands out quite distinctly from all other kinds of mining in respect to its explosive gases, elaborate systems of ventilation, examinations and reports on fire-damp, safety lamps, precautions when blasting where fire-damp is found, and the many systems and modifications of systems for working the mines.

I am inclined to favour the latter classification, and think it would be the simplest and most workable of the two for India.

JAMES GRUNDY,
Inspector of Mines in India.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th July 1895.

STATEMENT XVII.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SPECIAL RULES.

SUBJECT MATTERS FOR SPECIAL RULES.

1. *Officials.*—The duties of individual officials and directions as to what parts of the Act it is specially their duty to observe, and to enforce by securing observance.
2. *Workmen.*—Rules specially applicable to ordinary workmen, both above and below ground.
3. *Persons in responsible positions affecting safety.*—Rules specially applicable to persons in responsible positions or positions affecting the safety of the workmen or of the mine; such as engineers, enginemen, stokers, banksmen, hookers-on, and surface foremen.
4. *Lamps, explosives, and special matters.*—Rules in addition to the General Rules for regulating the use of safety lamps, explosives, and any special matters affecting the safety of the workmen or of the mine.
5. *Sinkers.*—Rules especially applicable to sinking and to sinkers.
6. *Manufacturing industries.*—Rules applicable to any special work, manufactory, or industry that is carried on at the surface of the mine.

DETAILS FOR SPECIAL RULES.

Suggestions.

RULES AND NOTICES.

1. Details as to publication and making known the rules, and the languages to be adopted for publication.
2. Means of overcoming any peculiarities or special difficulties in the enforcement of the rules.
3. Notices for special purposes, such as connected with riding, carrying tools, conveyance of explosives, signalling, code of signals, travelling on haulage inclines, and any other necessary notice.

OFFICIALS AND OTHERS IN RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS.

4. Appointment of such persons as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the rules and regulations, and for providing for the safety and proper discipline of the persons employed above and below ground.
5. Deputing to another person the work of one who is in a place of trust.
6. Sleeping at his post or neglecting or leaving work by a person who has charge of men, machinery, signals, or apparatus affecting the ventilation.
7. Observance of rules by persons whose duties are in more than one department.

INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS.

8. Suitable additional arrangements for securing inspections and reports.
9. Inspection of accessible parts of the mine that are not frequented by workmen, and are not being worked.
10. The examination and initialling of report books and reports.
11. As to stations beyond which persons must not go until all parts of the mine beyond the stations have been examined by a competent person and found to be safe.
12. Examination of own working places by workmen, and what to do in case of danger.
13. Examination and procedure before and after blasting, or after a fall of coal, roof, or any other material from the sides.

DAMAGE, AND OBSERVING DIRECTIONS.

14. Rules as to wilful damage, or interfering with any arrangements; or impeding the ventilation; or the work.
15. Observing the directions of those in charge of the mine, with a view to safety, discipline, and compliance with the rules.
16. Additional rules as to persons working only where directed; and unless in case of emergency, not to go into any other part of the workings except such as they may necessarily pass through in going to and from their work.
17. Prohibition of entrance into a hoisting compartment of a shaft when hoisting is going on in that compartment.
18. Unauthorized entrance into closed or disused parts of the mine.
19. Breach of discipline and quarrels in the mine.

FOR SECURING SAFETY.

20. Suitable additional provisions as to securing the roof and sides of the mine.
21. The withdrawal of timber and falls of roof.
22. Where timber should be kept and the person to see to this.
23. As to roads along which persons travel or carry coal being reasonably dry, safe, and suited for the purpose.
24. If found necessary, additional rules as to when guides or conducting rods must be used, as when sinking, and regulations for their security and proper efficiency.
25. Quality and strength of winding ropes.
26. Regulations as to banking, and persons riding, especially where the shaft is not fitted with proper cages, or cage guides or conductors; or where females have to ride.
27. Rules for the guidance of those at the bottom of a shaft, or at an inset part of the way down, or at the bottom of, or part of the way down a haulage incline, when winding is proceeding or persons are riding or have to ride; and also when leaving such places.
28. For the guidance of workmen in case of holing into old works, or tapping water or noxious gases, or other special danger; or observing, or having the knowledge of anything that is likely to interfere with the safety of the person or of the mine.
29. The working of the sides, tops, or overburden of open works to be carried on so as to prevent dangerous falls.
30. The overburden or "tops" of open works and all loose ground or material shall be cleared far enough back from the edge of the working to prevent danger to the persons employed.
31. Where any working is mined by a system of steps or galleries, these shall be of sufficient breadth, and of breadth in comparison with their height, to ensure safety as far as possible.
32. Every crane in use must be provided with an efficient catch and brake.
33. As to overloading and keeping clean and free from loose material the winding cage, skip, bucket, or wagon.
34. The securing and use of banking wagon where properly constructed cages and guides or conducting rods are not in use, especially where females ride; and other regulations, with a view to securing their safety in such cases.
35. Signalling and means of distinct communications between pit top and winding enginemen.
36. Prohibition of riding in a sling, cradle, or trestle; or on the edge or outside of apparatus provided for riding inside; or on a full load.
37. As to persons riding on same deck of a cage with tools, gear or any loose material.
38. As to keeping the bottom and all outside parts of the cage, skip, tub or bucket clean and free from loose material when hauling from the mine, especially in sinking pits.
39. Rules to regulate the use of machinery, ropes, chains, hauling on inclines; and for the guidance of persons in charge of tubs, trams, trolleys, or wagons on inclines, including the use of stop blocks, safety points, brakes, sprags, skotchies, or dusters, where the use of these is necessary.
40. To prevent persons throwing down rock, stones, ground, coal, or other material or thing which might endanger other persons without giving them warning and seeing that they have retired to a safe place.
41. As to fires and dangerous stores, oily waste, &c.
42. Rules for the protection of surface property, public squares, roads, railways, cemeteries, storage places or warehouses, rivers, tanks or reservoirs, and water rights.
43. Protecting the people from the effects of poisonous or injurious substances by regulating their disposal so as to prevent them contaminating drinking-water, &c.
44. The movement of railway wagons at surface near the mine; giving warning and other necessary precautions; and also as to riding, especially at the screens.

FENCING.

45. Fencing of winzes, shoots, stopes, sliding holes, sumps, pump holes, or other such parts below ground.
46. As to moveable fences; loose materials about a shaft; properly securing tools, timber, or other materials when being sent down or up a shaft.
47. Temporary fences, signals, notices, danger or fire boards near all parts, and all the approaches to all parts that are temporarily dangerous.
48. As to fencing, notice boards or warning boards where the workings have produced large cracks at the surface, or caused the ground to fall in; or where noxious vapours and gases rise to the surface from underground fires; where there are poisonous or injurious waters or by products from surface or other works.
49. Fencing, protection and securing of prospecting trenches.
50. As to fencing off of ladderway; carrying tools or explosives in ladderway; the prescribed shafts, inclines, roads, compartments, and ladderways in which persons may or may not ride or travel.
51. All dangerous bridges, or overhead, or elevated passages shall be securely fenced.
52. The use of counterpoised or other devised doors, wagons, or jetties at levels or hooking on mouthings in shafts for preventing materials or persons falling down.

LIGHTING AND VENTILATION.

- 53. *Safety lamps*.—Going about the mine without a light.
- 54. *Ventilation*.—Behaviour where firedamp, or other explosive or noxious gas is present.
- 55. Suitable provisions for the cleaning, trimming, and examination of safety lamps where such are required.
- 56. As to the lights to be used where the ventilation is weak, and means tending to keep the roads and working parts clear of smoke, free from noxious gases, and healthy.
- 57. The measurement of the ventilating current.
- 58. The proper lighting of the pit bank and other parts of the surface of mines between sunset and sunrise.
- 59. Stationary lights at working plots, signal stations, and other such parts of vertical and inclined shafts below ground.
- 60. Precautions when authoritatively entering any underground parts of the mine, such as shafts, winzes, and underhand stopes that have been out of use, and not been examined for some time.
- 61. Intake and return air-courses, air-stoppings, fire-stoppings, air-doors, bratticing, air-crossings, sumps, and scaffoldings.

SANITATION AND HEALTH.

- 62. Any necessary rules as to sanitation above and below ground.
- 63. The provision of convenience for workmen sheltering from the rain or sun, having food, and drying their clothes.
- 64. As to providing sufficient and proper latrine, or retiring accommodation for the use of females, at the surface of mines, where females are employed, exclusive of any such accommodation provided for the use of males.
- 65. The person to be responsible for the work of keeping the mine sanitarily clean being properly carried out.

EXPLOSIVES.

- 66. Details as to the use of explosives; the quantity, and the way in which they may be taken into the mine, and the use of cartridges.
- 67. Regulations as to naked lights where explosive or inflammable substances are kept, and the times that such places are to be open or available for use.
- 68. Condition or state of explosives when distributed for use.
- 69. Record of the amounts of the various kinds of explosives given out and used.
- 70. Disposal of explosives by contractors and workmen during the working day or shift, and of that left over or unused at the end of the shift.
- 71. As to a workshop on surface, for making preparation and storage of cartridges and other explosive materials.
- 72. Additional rules as to explosives for sinkers.

LADDERS.

- 73. Additional suitable rules as to ladders; regulating their position, relative position, inclination, length, length above sollars, how to be fastened; distance apart of sollars or platforms, size, position of footway through sollars; and fencing off of ladders or footway, especially at sollars.
- 74. Prohibition of ropes, chains, pipes, &c., from being in the ladder-way so as to interfere with the free and full use of the ladders.
- 75. Depth beyond which suitable and safe means must be provided for daily lowering and raising all persons into and out of the mine.

ENGINES, BOILERS, AND PERSONS IN CHARGE.

- 76. Keeping winding engine in good condition.
- 77. Persons entering engine-house or handling the engine.
- 78. Examination of engine and other parts by enginemen; and procedure before winding persons after a cessation of work.
- 79. Attention and duty of enginemen when persons are below ground, or being hauled up shaft or incline.
- 80. Care and examination of steam-boilers and fittings; maximum pressure of steam; height of water in boiler; and procedure in case of failure of any parts or suspected accident.
- 81. As to speed of winding of persons, and safety appliances, with a view to preventing an overwind.
- 82. Suitable and safe travelling ways into underground steam-engine houses, boiler galleries, and steam-pipe tracks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

83. As to keeping a Register of children or of contractors with the number and names of the men they employ, and of the names of all persons directly employed by the mining company above and below ground.

84. The use of animals below ground.

85. Additional rules as to ambulance stretchers, splints and bandages, and first aid to the injured.

86. Unauthorized entrances into a mine.

87. Suitable rules as to electric appliances where such are used.

88. The collecting and taking away by Inspector of Mines of samples of mineral or other products for official purposes.

89. Dwelling accommodation.

90. Provision of good drinking-water.

91. Fines and other deductions, and disposal of the sums so deducted.

92. Proper and full accounts to be kept of the same.

93. As to payments; when amount of wages depends on the amount of work done, the amount paid is to be definite as compared with amount of work done, and as agreed upon by an official named in the rules.

94. The amount of work paid for to be measured according to such lengths and capacities as shall be posted up at the office where workmen are paid; as for example, rules to require the size and capacities of tubs, trams, skips, and buckets used, to be so posted up.

95. To limit the maximum length of time between pay days; the place of payment; and the kind of coin by which workmen are to be paid.

96. Rules for regulating coke and other manufactures when at and connected with the mine.

97. Hours of work.

98. Suitable regulations for children.

99. The sizes of winding drums; and pulleys on the headgears, poppet heads, or headstocks, where persons ride, in relation to the size and kind of rope used on them.

100. Suitable rules for the regulation of such mines (small) as may be exempted by the Governor-General in Council from the principal portions of the Act and General Rules.

101. Additional rules about plans, and the duties of the Surveyor or persons appointed to make plans.

APPENDIX 20.

ABSTRACT OF THE COMMITTEE'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Committee appointed under letter No. $\frac{8}{26-13}$ of the 7th May 1895, for the consideration of the proposed Mining Act and Rules met at the Bengal Secretariat on the 10th June 1895.

PRESENT.

H. C. WILLIAMS, Esq., I.C.S.	...	...	President.
E. CABLE, Esq.	...	...	} Members.
J. GRUNDY, Esq.	...	...	
W. MILLER, Esq.	...	...	
KUMAR DAKSHINESWAR MALIA	...	...	

The President opened the proceedings by addressing the Committee on what he considered the special objects of the Committee and inviting their views on the subject.

It was resolved that the Committee should meet daily during the present week, and that different persons be invited to attend to give their evidence.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss part 2 of Mr. Grundy's proposals, "Interpretations," and then proceeded to the question of Inspectors.

On the 11th the same members were present, and having finished the question of Inspectors discussed the questions of Managers and Certificates.

On the 12th the same members were present. The discussions of the preceding day were continued, and the section dealing with the entrance into, exit from, and fencing of mines was taken up.

On the 13th the discussion of this section was proceeded with.

On the 14th two witnesses from the East Indian Railway Collieries were examined.

On the 15th the same section was again discussed, and as the non-official members were unable to attend in the following week, the Committee adjourned to meet at Barakar on the 27th to inspect mines and examine witnesses.

The President, Mr. Cable, and Mr. Grundy left Howrah on the night of the 26th in a special carriage kindly placed at their disposal by Colonel Gardiner, Agent of the East Indian Railway, and reached Barakar on the morning of the 27th. Kumar Dakshineswar Malia also travelled by the same train from Raniganj.

After arrival the President and Mr. Miller went over the Desherghur Colliery mines, and the whole Committee were engaged from 1-30 to 6-30 in examining Mr. Agabeg, Manager of the Burrakur Coal Company, at the Barakar dak bungalow.

The morning of the 28th was spent by the President, Mr. Cable, Mr. Miller and Mr. Grundy in visiting the Kendwa Iron Works, Laik & Co.'s, Mr. Scorer's, Babus Nand Lall Gorain's and J. N. Mukerjea's collieries, and after breakfast the whole Committee examined Mr. Higby, Manager of the Borrea Coal Company, and one native subordinate of Mr. Agabeg's colliery.

On the 29th the President, Mr. Cable and Mr. Miller visited the Chota Dhema collieries owned by Babu Baman Das Mukerjea, Dr. Shircore, Babu Ram Bandhu Chatterjee, Laik & Co., and No. 6 pit of the Desherghur colliery.

Several managers of other mines had been invited to meet the Committee at breakfast, and discuss matters.

In the afternoon the Committee examined Babu Jadab Lall Banerjea, the owner of several collieries.

On the 30th the President, Messrs. Cable, Miller and Grundy visited several small and new native-owned collieries in the Manbhumi district along the Grand Trunk Road, and also Kumardubi belonging to the Barakar Coal Company. They also looked at the Laikdihi quarry colliery belonging to the Bengal Coal Company, but did not go over it.

Messrs. Williams, Cable and Grundy left Barakar on the night of the 30th, and reached Gaurandi belonging to the Barakar Coal Company on the morning of the 1st. They were joined *en route* by Kumar Dakshineswar Malia, and then, after inspecting the colliery, returned to Ondal. Thence Mr. Cable and Mr. Grundy returned to Calcutta, while Mr. Williams proceeded to Giridhi, where he spent the 2nd and 3rd visiting the East Indian Railway collieries under Dr. Saise, and discussing with him and Mr. Ward the proposed rules. On the night of the 3rd Mr. Williams left for Calcutta, arriving there on the 4th.

The sittings of the Committee were resumed on the 11th, but on that date Mr. Miller was unable to attend. On the 12th Kumar Dakshineswar Malia was absent, but the Committee examined Rai Narsing Datta of Howrah, a mine owner, and received from him some valuable suggestions. On the 13th all the members were present.

From the 15th to the 20th the Committee sat every day, adjourning for a fortnight on the 20th to enable the President to get the revised General Rules and Act printed and to write a draft report, and to let the non-official members attend to their own business.

The 5th August was fixed for proceeding with the discussion, and on that day the revised General Rules and proposed Act were laid before the meeting. Mr. Miller was, however, unable to attend owing to press of other work, and both he and the other non-official members asked for a further adjournment, as there had not been time for them to go again through the revised rules, which had only been issued from the press on the 3rd, and they had not seen the revised Act. The meetings were therefore adjourned to the 12th after discussing some proposed changes, it being agreed that Mr. Williams, Mr. Cable and Mr. Grundy would meet to discuss some further points on the 9th.

After discussing various matters on the 9th, the Committee adjourned to the 12th, when all the members were present, and the sittings continued every day to the 19th.

On the 17th the Committee of the Mining Association were good enough to give this Committee their views on one or two debateable subjects.

On the 19th the Committee, having passed the draft Act and Rules, were dissolved, leaving the President to complete the report, which was to be circulated to all the members for their views, and with the reservation that, if necessary, the President would recall them to discuss any further questions arising out of the Report.

H. C. WILLIAMS,

President.

ABSTRACT OF EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES ON MINING QUESTIONS
GIVEN BEFORE THE MINING COMMITTEE CONSISTING OF—

H. C. WILLIAMS, Esq., I.C.S.	...	...	...	<i>President.</i>
E. CABLE, Esq., MESSRS. BIRD & Co.	...	...	...	} <i>Members.</i>
J. GRUNDY, Esq., INSPECTOR OF MINES IN INDIA	...	...	...	
W. MILLER, Esq., MANAGER, EQUITABLE COAL COMPANY	...	...	...	
KUMAR DAKHINESWAR MALIA OF SEARSOLE	...	...	...	

WITNESSES :

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | DR. SAISE | ... | ... | Manager | ... | E. I. R. Collieries,
Giridhi. |
| 2. | BABU KSHETRA NATH SIRCAR | ... | ... | Head Native Assistant | ... | Ditto. |
| 3. | BABU CHURAMAN GOPE | ... | ... | Head Sinking Sirkar | ... | Ditto. |
| 4. | E. C. AGABEG, Esq. | ... | ... | Manager | ... | Burrakur Coal Com-
pany, Gaurandi. |
| 5. | BABU BIJON BEHARY KHANDIET | ... | ... | Owner and Manager | ... | Beguniah. |
| 6. | R. G. HIGBY, Esq. | ... | ... | Manager | ... | Borreah Coal Com-
pany. |
| 7. | BABU JADAB LALL BANERJEE | ... | ... | Owner and Manager | ... | Barakar. |
| 8. | BABU NARSING DUTTA | ... | ... | Owner | ... | Howrah. |

QUESTIONS.

[N.B.—Every witness was not asked every question. The numbers relate to the originally proposed rules as drawn up by Mr. Grundy. There were some mistakes in printing them, which were not corrected at the time, as it was considered necessary to circulate them, as soon as possible, to the members of the committee to save loss of time.]

1. Do you think the definition of a "Mine" will do? Should it include every pit over 10 feet in depth, and if it does, will it not be necessary to exempt certain classes of mines from the operation of the Act, *e.g.*, stone quarries, or would you make no exemptions, but increase the depth to 20 feet? Would you also exempt all quarries, etc., where less than 20 persons are employed, from the definition?

Page 1, "Mine."

Page 1.

2. Have you any suggestions to make as regards the definition of "Owner" and "Agent," "Contractor" and "Manager?"

3. What class of mines would you compel to have a first or second class Certificated Manager? Would you exempt all employing under 50 persons during any 24 hours under ground, regardless of the depth of the mine?

Page 1, "Manager."

Page 5, section 4.

4. Do you consider the divisions of 150 and 50 persons suitable?

5. Are you (1) in favour of employment of women under ground, (2) opposed to the employment of children? If so, do you consider that no children below the age of twelve should be taken under ground? Will the appointment of Certifying Surgeons as in the Factory Act be necessary to fix the age?

Women and children. This question was only asked to Dr. Saise.

Inspector.

6. Should, in your opinion, District Magistrates be Inspectors as under the Factory Act?

7. What sort of control would you suggest should be exercised in respect of the Special Inspector of Mines? Should his report be submitted through the Local Government? Should there be a Board of Control and, if so, who should compose it? Should there be any right of appeal against the Inspector's orders?

Inspector, Board of Control.

8. From your experience of working mines on contract, do you think it would be safe to allow the contractor to have the appointment of Manager or Assistant Manager?

Page 6, paragraph 6.

9. The Committee at present propose to issue four classes of certificates as follows: First class certificates of service and second-class certificates of service and first-class certificates of competency and second-class certificates of competency.

Page 6, paragraphs 9 and 10.

Have you any suggestions to make?

Page 6, paragraph 18.

10. Do you approve of the provisions about the qualifications of examiners?

11. It is suggested that fees for applicants for certificates of competency should be Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively. Do you consider this reasonable?

Page 6, paragraph 20.

Page 6, paragraph 15.

12. Do you consider it necessary to insert the word "sobriety" in rule 14? Will not general good conduct include it?

Page 6, paragraphs 14 and 15.

13. Have you any suggestions to make as to the subjects of examination for Certificate of each degree of Competency?

14. Have you any suggestions to make on the subject of means of entrance into, and exit from, mines? Is 30 feet a sufficient distance between the two shafts or outlets?

Page 7, section 5.

15. Do you consider it necessary to examine every shaft or outlet daily, or will once a week be enough? If the examination is made daily, should not the report be daily and not weekly?

Page 8, paragraph 5.

16. Do you consider the insertion of the proposed rule 9 on page 8 necessary? Is it necessary that the breaking strength of the rope or chain should be ten times the weight of the heaviest load?

Page 8, paragraph 9.

17. It has been suggested that 70 times should be substituted for 100 in rule 12 on page 8? Which do you think preferable, and what would be the effect on small collieries?

Page 8, paragraph 12.

18. Do you consider the proposed rule 13 good? Will it have much effect on small collieries?

Page 9, paragraph 13.

19. Do you consider that all pits less than 150 or 100 feet in depth should be excluded from the operation of this rule about guides and signals?

Page 9, paragraph 14.

20. Is it not a fact that no covers are used to buckets in India? If so, would not this rule act harshly? And should not buckets be exempted to at least 150 feet? Should also the exemption apply in sinking pits?

Page 9, paragraph 15.

Page 9, paragraph 16.

„ 9, paragraph 18.

„ 9, paragraphs 21—24.

„ 9, paragraph 25.

„ 10, section 6.

„ 10, paragraphs 4 and 5.

„ 10, paragraph 8.

„ 10, paragraph 10.

„ 11, section 7.

„ 11, section 8.

„ 11, paragraphs 3, &c.

„ 12, paragraph 9.

„ 12, section 9.

„ 13, section 10.

„ 13, section 11.

„ 14, paragraph 7.

„ 14, paragraph 11.

„ 14, paragraphs 12, 14 and 18.

„ 15, section 12, paragraph 1.

„ 16, paragraphs 3 and 4.

„ 16, section 13, paragraphs 1 and 6.

„ 16, paragraph 1.

„ 17, section 14, paragraph 1.

„ 16, paragraphs 1 and 3.

„ 16, paragraph 7.

„ 17, section 14, paragraph 2.

„ 17, section 14, paragraph 4.

„ 17, section 15.

21. Do you consider there is any objection to the age being fixed at 18 instead of 20?

22. Is it possible in all mines to carry out Rule 18? Will workmen go down without their tools?

23. Do you consider the rules about ladders necessary and capable of any improvement?

24. Have you any objections to this rule? Is 500 feet a suitable depth?

25. Have you any suggestion to make as regards roads in mines? Must timber be kept at all times?

26. Do you consider the examination of every working shaft at the commencement of each shift necessary? Would it not be enough to hold the Manager responsible for this being done?

27. Have you any suggestions to make as regards Rule 8?

28. Have you any suggestions to make as regards Rule 10?

29. Have you any suggestions to make with regard to the section on "working places in mines," especially in regard to paragraph 4, relating to dangerous accumulations of water?

30. Have you any suggestions to make as regards section 8? Is the 10 weeks suggested in Rules 2 and 8 too much or too little?

31. Do you approve of the rules about safety lamps? Would you make it compulsory for any mines to keep safety lamps in stock, and if so, what mines?

32. Will any difficulty be experienced in carrying out Rule 9?

33. Are there any suggestions as regards machinery? Are all these things (Rule 5) examined daily?

34. Have you any remarks to make on section 10?

35. Have you any suggestions to make in regard to this section (11), especially with regard to rule 2?

36. Is proposed Rule 7 in accordance with the practice at present in vogue?

37. What do you consider the maximum number of shots which should be permitted by law? Is your experience confined to coal mining?

38. Would you suggest any alterations as regards the times mentioned in paragraphs 12, 14 and 18?

39. Will there be any difficulty in bringing the plans up to within a period of 6 months? Would you suggest any addition to, or deduction from, that time? Should all mines be compelled to keep plans, and if not, what would you exempt? How far will they be able to give all the particulars suggested?

40. Have you any remarks to make as regards the plans of abandoned mines?

41. What do you consider should be such serious personal injury as to necessitate immediate report of an accident to the Magistrate and Inspector of Mines? Do you consider the inability to work for 48 hours, as laid down in Factory Act, leads to unnecessary reporting?

42. Do you think the kind of accident alluded to in (i) and (ii) should be reported at once?

43. Will sending the notices required in section 14 be found to be a real hardship or not?

44. Should the Owner and Agent be held responsible, as well as the Manager?

45. Is paragraph 7 workable? Would you make it compulsory on all mines, or if not, what mines would you exempt? Would you make it compulsory for every mine to have a medical attendant?

46. Do you think it necessary for the Owner, &c., to report these cases to the Special Inspector?

47. Have you any objections to the form of the annual return as proposed? Will the smaller mines have much difficulty in filling it up?

48. Is there in your opinion any necessity to make any rules about payments? If so, do you approve of the proposed rules?

- Page 18, section 16.
- „ 18, section 17, paragraph 4.
- „ 19, section 18, paragraph 4.
- „ 2, section 3, paragraph 4.
- Section 3.
- Page 3, paragraph 14. Suggestions.
- Proposed additional rule.
- Page 3, suggestion, paragraph 9, and additional question.
49. What are your views as regards the employment of children? What restrictions as to ages at which they may be taken below ground, would you recommend?
50. Do you consider it necessary to erect latrines?
51. Have you any suggestions to add as to the necessary qualifications for Inspectors? and do you agree with paragraph 3 of section 18?
52. At whose request do you consider Special Rules should be established?
53. Should the intention to establish General and Special Rules be notified in the *Gazette*, and if so, after what time should they become law?
54. Should it be made compulsory to keep a register showing names of all contractors and of persons employed on mines?
55. Is there any objection to a proposed rule that copies of General and Special Rules should be hung up in an available place in the vernacular of the district?
56. How often should parts of the mine, which are accessible, but are not frequented by workmen or being worked, be inspected?
57. What is the custom about giving of notice prior to leaving employ? Should any such notice be given or not?
58. Have you any other suggestions you could give to this Committee on the subject of proposed rules, etc.?
59. From your experience, can you tell me whether there are many Managers of small mines who are unable to read or write?

ANSWERS.

Number of questions.	Babu Khetra Nath Sircar.	Churaman Gope.	Mr. E. C. Agabeg.	Babu Bion Behary Khandjet.	Mr. R. G. Higby.	Babu Jadab Lal Banerjee.	Dr. Saisei.	Babu Nursing Datta.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Q. 1	.....	.....	Agrees with the definition of mine except that it should not include surface tramways and railways, because the latter is a different class of work.	.....	Nothing to suggest	Quarries should not be included in mines. There is no danger, nor any special knowledge required.	Agrees with the definition; would exempt no mines from the operation of the Act.	.....
Q. 2	.....	.....	Agrees	.....	Nothing to suggest	.....	Approves, but would prefer Superintendent to Agent and would treat Contractor as Owner.	Nothing to suggest.
Qs. 3 and 4	Certificated Managers should be made compulsory. Advocates the exemption of collieries employing less than 150 persons. Agrees with the division.	.....	Collieries employing 150 persons below ground and have first class Certificated Managers and all other mines second class Certificated Managers or Assistant Managers would exclude small mines. Shallow mines dangerous.	.....	150 people too low. First-class collieries should have 300 persons and second-class below 300 down to 50.	First or second-class collieries should not depend on the number of persons employed, but quantity of coal raised. Above 1,000 tons first-class, below 1,000 tons second-class. Below 500 tons no Certificate necessary.	All mines having over 200 should have first-class Certificated Manager. All below second-class. Certificated Manager. No mines should be exempted.	Over 200 persons first-class Manager; over 10, second-class; and all below, should be exempted. Any mine should, however, be made liable to have a Certificated Manager.
Q. 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Is in favour of employing women at present, and opposed to the work of children. No reduction of output has followed prohibition of children at East Indian Railway collieries, and there is no discontent. Certifying Surgeons not necessary. Any one can judge within a year or two, and that is enough for India.	.....
Q. 6	.....	.....	Magistrates should be <i>ex-officio</i> Inspectors. Is on the spot and sees everything.	.....	.....	.....	District Magistrates should be Inspectors, but no one below, and no legal steps should be taken till the Inspector has investigated.	District Magistrate should be Inspector. All cases should be instituted on his authority as Inspector. In case of emergency he should have power to stop work.
Q. 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	There should be a Board of Arbitration worked by disinterested mining people.	.....	Board of Control. Reports should be submitted through Local Government. Board of Control to consist of Commissioner of Division and three first-class Certificated Engineers, a quorum to consist of Commissioner and two members. Appeal should lie to Board against Inspector's orders.	As regards Board of Control, persons against whom an order is passed, should show cause why order should not be carried out, and if the Magistrate does not agree, Managers should be drawn by ballot to assist Magistrate in trying the case. If Commissioner can be appointed so much the better; order of Commissioner should be final.

Q. 8	Contractor should not appoint Manager, as it would damage both mine and miners. Easiest coal would be taken out and the difficult places avoided.	.....	Contractor should not appoint Manager or Assistant Manager or work without a Manager or Assistant Manager.	No experience of Contractor's work.	Agrees with Khetera Babu and Mr. Agate. Would also exclude any person employed by a Contractor.	Contractors are practically under Managers. They may get full powers if trustworthy.	Sees no objection on the score of salary as the Contractor would be recognized as the responsible Owner. The real Owners would be unwise to let Contractor do this.	Has let out mines on contract. Contractor must be supervised. Should not be Manager or Assistant Manager.
Q. 9	.....	.....	Nothing to suggest	.....	First class certificate of services should cover 300 persons and 3 years, experience. Agrees with the rest.	No examination necessary for Managers, especially those having experience of big mines.	Approves	To get 1st class certificate, a man should have been apprenticed 5 years, to get 2nd class, 3 years enough. Second class standard should be very easy. Hundred persons under ground should give a man a first class certificate and all below, a second class. All present Managers should get second class certificates. If Inspector thinks they work good, Colliery may be darker. But though few men be at work. Should not be at bottom of 3,600 fms a month to let a man have 1st class certificate.
Q. 10	.....	.....	Agrees	.....	Agrees	.....	Thinks minimum age of Examiners, should be 30.	.....
Q. 11	Agrees	.....	Agrees	.....	Agrees	.....	Agrees	Agrees.
Q. 12	.....	.....	"General good conduct" sufficient.	.....	Insertion of "sobriety" unnecessary.	Insertion of "sobriety" necessary.	Thinks it especially necessary	"Sobriety" should not be used. Natives differ about its meaning.
Q. 13	.....	.....	Nothing to suggest	.....	The subjects of examination should be less stiff than in England.	.....	See separate appendix to his evidence.	.....
Q. 14	.....	.....	Nothing to say	.....	Approves	.....	Approves, but thinks 100 feet would be better.	.....
Q. 15	Examination of shaft weekly or daily depends on the state of the sides of the shaft. Underground workings are now examined daily, and shafts weekly. Reports made accordingly.	.....	Examinations and reports should be weekly but, under certain circumstances, daily. Reports should follow examinations. The best sirdars often cannot write.	.....	Examination and verbal report should be made daily to the Manager or Assistant Manager by sirdars.	Examination by Mining Inspector daily and verbal reports are made only when there is anything wrong.	Daily inspections and daily reports.	.....
Q. 16	.....	.....	Rule 9 necessary. Breaking strength of rope should be 8 times as winding is slow.	.....	Rule 9 unnecessary	Six or 7 times sufficient. The strength should vary according to depth of the pit.	Chains should not be allowed. Rule 9 necessary.	.....
Q. 17	.....	.....	Sixty times should be the size as 100 would require extensive new machinery. Speed makes a very great difference.	.....	60 or 70 times enough	Same as other	Should be altogether omitted. Ropes should be examined daily. Large and small collieries equally affected.	.....

Number of questions.	Babu Khetra Nath Sircar.	Churaman Gope.	Mr. E. C. Agabeg.	Babu Bijon Behary Khandait.	Mr. R. G. Higby.	Babu Jadab Lal Banerjee.	Dr. Saise.	Babu Narsing Dutta.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Q. 18	Brakes are on the drum shaft.	.....	Brakes should be on the drum shaft. Indicators necessary only for deep shafts over 300 feet.	.....	Agrees. Indicators may be applied, but not necessary, as winding is slow.	Brakes and indicators not necessary as winding is slow, and engines are country-made.	All winding shafts over 150 feet should follow this, not those under, and not sinking shafts.	.....
Q. 19	Signals in use at their colleries. Guides not necessary to pick up to 30 feet deep. Every pit requires jetties, &c.	Guides are not employed in sinking. They should be used over depths of 300 feet.	Guides necessary for pits over 100 feet deep when two buckets are used, and for cages, but not otherwise. Every shaft requires signals, but return signals necessary only over 200 feet depth.	.....	Rules about guides, etc., unnecessary.	.....	Same as above	.....
Q. 20	No cover to buckets. Cages have covers when miners are in them and should be used even in sinking pits.	No need for cover as long as only one bucket is used.	No covers necessary to buckets not in sinking pits.	.....	No covers necessary to buckets and in sinking pits. Buckets should not be used in deep mines.	.....	No covers for buckets required up to 150 feet, and cages must be used below that. Sinking pits should be exempted.	.....
Q. 21	Enginemen should be 20 years of age.	.....	Eighteen years enough	May be 18 years, but generally 20 to 25 years.	Prefers a boy of 16	Should be 20 years	Twenty-two years	.....
Q. 22	Workmen should not be permitted to take down tools with them, though it is the custom. Miners pay for lost tools.	.....	The rule is unworkable. No miner would go down without his tools.	The rule nearly unworkable. Would lead to constant quarrelling.	The same as Babu Bijon Behary.	The same opinion as Babu Bijon Behary. No accidents have happened for 40 years.	Quite possible. This rule has been carried out for some years here.	.....
Q. 23	.....	.....	No experience about ladders	.....	.....	.....	Rules badly wanted indicating from limited experience.	.....
Q. 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Should apply to all mines. Proposals admirable.	.....
Q. 25	The rule about it is good	.....	Nothing to suggest	No timber used in mines	.....	.....	Timber must be kept and easily accessible.	.....
Q. 26	Examined once every shift by sirdars.	.....	Owner to be responsible under special circumstances.	.....	Examination once every 24 hours enough.	.....	Quite necessary at every shift. Not enough to hold the Manager responsible.	.....
Q. 27	.....	.....	Fifty feet should be extended to 75 feet.	.....	Approves this rule. Fifty feet enough.	.....	No suggestion	.....
Q. 28	.....	.....	No objection	.....	No objection	.....	No objections	.....
Q. 29	Sirdars examine every working place. Agrees with the rule.	.....	No objection	Never had any trouble with much water.	.....	Miners examine themselves, and sirdars also do the same. No experience of accumulation of water.	No suggestions	.....

Q. 30	.....	No objection.	.....	No safety lamp. Never any fire lamp.	.....	No experience of gas explosions	.....	No suggestion. Time reasonable	.....
Q. 31	.....	Approves of the rule	.....	No safety lamp. Never any fire lamp.	.....	No safety lamp. Rare in this country.	.....	Rules approved. But all mines where gas has been found and collieries working the same seam within two miles, should keep safety lamps.	.....
Q. 32	.....	Agrees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Agrees	.....
Q. 33	.....	Thinks it should be "and moving."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No suggestions. Examined daily.	.....
Q. 34	.....	Nothing to say	.....	I and my assistant can both read and write Bengali.	.....	.....	.....	Nothing, but any information required by the Inspector must only be given on his written authority.	.....
Q. 35	Dynamite used. It is taken in leather bags and put in a magazine supervised by European crewman. Smoking tube inhibited. Wooden boxes only are used as steamers.	Explosives taken in a wooden box. Fuse attached to cartridge with detector. Wooden steamers before descending. Wooden steamers only used for stowing. Water used for stowing. Iron tools sent away before dynamite is taken down. Only dynamite used.	Loose powder should be used and taken down in a secure box covered with wood outside and locked. Safety fuse taken down loose.	Country powder used. It is taken down in a tin and covered with wood. Fuse taken in a separate box.	Dynamite and powder used for sinking and tunnelling. Ten pounds of dynamite may be taken down. Fuse may be taken loose. Powder should not be in cartridge. Ordinary country powder.	Country powder used. In making shot's first paper is put then powder, then clay, then stemmed with a copper crowbar or a wooden stick or an iron bar. If plenty of earth. Copper crowbars are expensive and are stolen. Men enter in different ways and meet.	.....	Leather bags worn over shoulders are better than canvas. Fifteen pounds should be the limit. This is the rule at East Indian Railway collieries. Detonators and explosives must not be carried by the same man. Men enter in different ways and meet.	.....
Q. 36	See above	Agrees. This is the present practice.	See above	Earth put on top of powder and rammed with steel rod. No accidents ever happened.	Stick used for dynamite, iron crowbar for powder, water tamping for dynamite, and sand and clay for powder. Copper tips put on crowbars, wood will not do.	See above	.....	Agrees with present practice.	.....
Q. 37	Ten shots at least necessary in sinking pits and in blowing out stumps. Five shots not enough.	Ten or twelve shots required for sinking.	No limit to number in case of electricity. Seven in case of hand-firing. Has seen ten fired.	Use five or six shots; no more allowed.	Ten shots should be allowed. This does not apply to electrical firing.	Three to five shots	.....	Sinking shafts Blowing out stumps of coal 15 Galleries (coal mining) ... 6	.....
Q. 38	Two Europeans superintend shots. After blowing, stumps, none are allowed to go down for five or six hours, but in sinking pits, people go down as soon as smoke clears away. In mis-shots eight hours' time allowed before persons descend. Two shots at a time fired in galleries, and we wait about an hour before going in.	If electricity is used, men go down after two hours, otherwise three or four hours. In mis-shots eight hours allowed. A new shot is placed two feet away. Two or three persons count shots.	No special remarks	Always wait till smoke has cleared. One hour after, firemen go down, if all is right. In mis-fires more time allowed. Earth taken cut and water poured in 5 reach powder. Bad fuses cause misfires. They occur once or twice every twenty or 30 times.	Approves of the rules	Men go down after the clearing away of smoke. Water poured in case of mis-fire and men wait for an hour or two. Special order forbids any one to touch it.	.....	Approves of all the suggestions	.....

Number of questions.	Babu Khetra Nath Sircar.	Babu Churaman Gope.	Mr. E. C. Agabeg.	Babu Bijon Fehary Khandait.	Mr. R. G. Higby.	Babu Jadab Lal Banerjee.	Dr. Saise.	Babu Nursing Dutta.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Q. 39	Plans of all mines kept monthly.	.....	Difficulty in putting in bonuses of royalty. Plans would take up endless room. None should be exempted from being obliged to keep them.	.....	Plans kept monthly. No difficulty in six months' rule, and every mine must have plan. Boundaries need not be shown. Our scale is 1 inch=40 feet for working plan and 1 inch=100 feet for general plan.	Six-monthly plans made by a mining Surveyor. Boundaries of small holdings shown. Difficult for large ones.	No difficulty. All mines easily do so.	.....
Q. 40			No objection except that the Surveyor and not the Manager should be punished for wrong surveys.	.....	Agrees ... ..	.....	Agrees ... ..	.....
Q. 41			All serious cases should be reported at once, i.e., if Doctor thinks them serious.	.....	No remarks to make ...	.....	Chota Nagpur Commissioner orders all accidents to be reported as serious, which fall under section 320, Indian Penal Code. A Surgeon certifies "Slightly" in section quoted that case will last 20 days. Forty-eight hours' rule bad. During crop season men absent themselves often for nothing.	.....
Q. 42							Yes ... ..	.....
Q. 43							Yes. Owners will creep out, even though their parsimony has led to accident. (NOTE. —Dr. Saise has evidently misunderstood the question.)	Manager should be <i>primafacie</i> responsible for everything. Case must be clearly established to make Owner responsible.
Q. 44			All mines employing 200 coolies (above and below) should have a Medical Officer.	.....	.....	Doctors should live near each mine, not necessarily on it.	All mines or groups of mines should have a Doctor. First aid boxes and trained sirdars have done much to minimize suffering and injury. Mining accidents very bad.	There should be a Medical Officer within two miles.
Q. 45			No objection ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Q. 46					Not necessary for old colliery to report a new shaft or incline. No objection as regards new colliery.	.....	No hardship ... ..	.....
Q. 47					Great objections to giving the information asked for in this return, especially to paragraphs 1, 4 and 5.	Very difficult for Owner to supply the information asked for.	No difficulty for any one ...	.....
Q. 48			No interference should be made as regards payments fines &c. These Manager would lose his control over the labour.	Miners paid daily. No rule waited. There would be a trouble if we did not pay daily and labourers would run away.	No rules about payments necessary. A miner could run away if not paid properly.	Miners paid daily. No rules necessary.	Approves of the proposed rules.	No need to make any rule about payments.

Q. 49	... No children under 12 allowed to go down. Some work on surface. Others go to school. Stopping the working of children is good bars healthful, and bars accidents. No babies allowed. This custom introduced for 2 years.	Children under 12 not allowed to go down. Formerly they used to go even if they did not work. If permitted, the parents would gladly take down those capable of work.	Children and babies go down not in great numbers. No interference necessary. It would be fatal and a register might frighten them.	Some children work and babies even of three or four months taken down. Those of nine or ten years old work, and of five or six, look after babies. Interference would provoke dissatisfaction.	No interference necessary. Limit of ten years would do. Difficult to keep children's register. Women take down children when there is none to look after them at home.	Children come and go with their parents as they like. Interference would stop the parents work.	Already answered, vide Q. 5	Children do not suffer by going down mines nor are they largely employed. I think they are safer below ground than above when with their parents. Register of children means restriction.
Q. 50	... No latrines are kept above or below and would not be used if kept. Melters are kept.	.....	No Sonthal would use latrines nor allow women to use them. If miners want them, they might be built.	Miners will not use latrines.	Latrines will never be used by any miner male or female. Trial of it was made at Giridih, but failed.	No Sonthal will use latrines. They are jealous of their females. No one will be a sweeper to a Sonthal.	Underground .. Surface ..	..... .....
Q. 51	... .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	He should be 35 years of age. Otherwise agree.	.....
Q. 52	... .....	.....	Special rules should be made at the request of the Manager.	.....	.....	.....	Owner or Manager and the Inspector.	.....
Q. 53	... .....	.....	A month's time enough	.....	.....	.....	Yes, and posted up in the district for three months.	.....
Q. 54	... .....	.....	A register as proposed would be an advantage.	.....	.....	Sonthals will object to their names being entered in any Register. They are timid.	Should be made compulsory	.....
Q. 55	... .....	.....	No objection	.....	No objection	.....	Should be made compulsory...	.....
Q. 56	... .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	At manager's discretion	.....
Q. 57	... .....	.....	No custom of giving notice of leaving work on either side. Fifteen days notice should be given on either side.	.....	.....	.....	Workmen leave when they like, knowing they forfeit wages due. These are credited to Colliery Benefit Fund. Sometimes a week's notice is given but men dislike working out a notice, owing to trouble and annoyance.	.....
Q. 58	... .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rules should be introduced gradually.	.....
Q. 59	... .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Never heard of them	.....

5.—Draft Mines Act and Draft General Rules.

DRAFT MINES ACT.

AND

DRAFT GENERAL RULES.

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DRAFT MINES ACT.

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DRAFT MINES ACT.

PRELIMINARY.

Remarks.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Mines Act, and shall come into force on the first day of January 189 .

(2) The general rules published in accordance with the provisions of section 10 shall apply to all mines of every description throughout British India.

(3) The special rules published in accordance with the provisions of section 18 shall apply to such mines or groups of mines for which they are specially established.

DEFINITIONS.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the context, the following words shall have the following meanings:—

“Mine” should also include all the land held by the owners of the mine for the purposes of the mine.

(1) “Mine” includes every shaft, pit, quarry, or other excavation that extends to more than ten feet below the surface of the adjacent ground, and which is being made or worked for the purpose of extracting minerals or materials that form parts of the earth, either for the purpose of sale or for use in a commercial industry. “Mine” also includes every passage leading to such mine workings, and all works and erections of whatever kind, both above and below ground, and either in or adjacent to the mine. It also includes surface tramways and railways that are not under the direct charge and supervision of a railway company independent of the mine-owner.

(2) “Shaft” includes “pit” and all passages or outlets leading to the underground portion of the mine.

(3) “Plan” includes a map and section, and a correct copy or tracing of any original plan as so defined.

(4) “Record plan” is a plan of an abandoned mine, or of a mine the working of which has been discontinued, and which is required by this Act to be deposited with Government as a record of particulars of the mine.

The definition of “explosive,” if retained, should be revised so as to exclude all substances that are not in themselves of an explosive nature. As it stands at present, it includes charcoal.

(5) “Explosives” or “Explosive Substance” shall be deemed to include any materials for making any explosive substances or materials used, or intended to be used, or adapted for causing or aiding in causing any explosion in or with any explosive substance.

(6) “Owner” when used in relation to any mine means any person or body corporate who is the immediate proprietor, or lessee, or occupier of any mine, or of any part thereof; and does not include a person or body corporate who merely

receives a royalty, rent, or fine from a mine, or is merely the proprietor of a mine subject to any lease, grant, or license for the working thereof, or is merely the owner of the soil, and not interested in the minerals of the mine.

Remarks.

(7) "Contractor" means a person working a mine or part of a mine under a contract with the Owner of the mine, and employing not less than 50 persons below ground. He shall be subject to this Act in like manner as if he were an Owner, but not so as to exempt the Owner from any liability.

(8) "Agent" when used in relation to any mine means any person having on behalf of the Owner the care or direction of any mine or any part thereof, and appointed as the representative of the Owner in respect of any mine or any part thereof, and as such superior to a Manager appointed in pursuance of this Act.

(9) "Manager" means a person having the management of all parts of a mine both above and below ground.

(10) "Certificated Manager" means a person holding a first or second class certificate under this Act, and who has the management of all parts of a mine, both above and below ground.

(11) "Superintendent" is synonymous with "Manager."

(12) "Assistant Manager" means a person holding a first class or a second class certificate under this Act, and acting as assistant to the Manager over all parts of the mine under the directions of the Manager.

(13) "Mine Captain" or "Chief Underground Agent" is synonymous with Assistant Manager, except that their supervision may only extend to all underground works, and not, or only in part, to surface works at the discretion of the Superintendent.

(14) "Assistant Underground Agent" or "Foreman" means an assistant to a "Mine Captain" or "Chief Underground Agent" and exercising supervision over the whole or a part of a mine, but inferior to, and acting under directions of a "Mine Captain" or "Chief Underground Agent."

(15) "Workmen" or "workpersons" means all persons who are employed at the mine either above or below ground and inferior in position to an Assistant Manager or a Mine Captain.

(16) This term includes all males and females of less than twelve years of age.

(17) "Inspector of Mines" means all persons specially appointed by the Governor-General in Council for the purpose of securing the proper observance of the provisions of this Act.

(18) "Ventilating District" means such part of a mine as has an independent intake commencing from a main intake aircourse, and an independent return terminating at a main return aircourse.

(19) "Coal," for the purpose of this Act, is to have its ordinarily accepted meaning, and to include any substance used, or that can be used, as a combustible substance for generating heat.

(20) "Coal mines" includes all mines worked for all classes of coal, as well as for all materials worked with, or in connection with coal.

(21) "Mineral mines," includes all mines other than coal mines.

(22) "Court of Arbitration" means a body consisting of at least three members, appointed to enquire into and decide on all matters of appeal, other than offences under the Act, and all such members shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code during such time as they are acting as members of such court.

(23) "Sinking Shaft" is a shaft or part of a shaft which is exclusively devoted to its depth being increased, and shall be considered to be a "Sinking Shaft" until proper winding arrangements have been completed, for a period not exceeding three months after the sinking has been stopped.

INSPECTORS AND THEIR POWERS.

3. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time appoint, and remove, and dismiss, and notify in the official gazette, such persons as he thinks fit to be Inspectors under this Act, and may assign them their duties within such limits as he may think fit, and may remove, suspend, or dismiss any persons so appointed.

The District Officer is not "specially appointed" under section 2 (17). He should be empowered to perform certain functions of the Inspector, and those only. The object is to have somebody on the spot who can act on an emergency. But a District Officer should not enjoy all the powers of an Inspector, or he might upset the Special Inspector's orders.

4. The District Officer shall in virtue of his office be an Inspector of all mines, if any, in his district.

5. Such Inspectors shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Governor General in Council may from time to time indicate in this behalf.

6. Any person who in India practises or acts as, or is partner of any person who practises or acts as, a land agent or mining engineer; or is an Owner, Agent, Manager, Superintendent, or Valuer of Mines, or Arbitrator in

Instead of declaring that certain people shall not be Inspectors, the Act should declare that Inspectors shall not do certain things.

any difference arising between Owners, Agents, or Managers of Mines, or is otherwise employed in or about any mine, or is a "Miner's agent," shall not act as an Inspector of Mines under this Act, and no Inspector shall be a partner, or have any interest, direct or indirect, in any mine or mining rights in India.

Powers of an Inspector. 7. An Inspector under this Act shall have power to do all or any of the following things, namely :—

- (i) To make such examination and enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act relating to matters above and below ground are complied with in the case of any mine;
- (ii) To enter, inspect, and examine any mine and every part thereof at all reasonable times by day and night, but not so as to impede or obstruct the working of the mine;
- (iii) To examine into and make enquiry respecting the state and condition of any mine or any part thereof, and the ventilation of the mine, and the sufficiency of the special rules for the time being in force at the mine, and all matters and things connected with, or relating to, the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine or any mine contiguous thereto, or the care and treatment of the horses and other animals used in the mine;
- (iv) To do all other things required of him by this Act, and to exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Official secrets. 8. All copies of, and extracts taken from registers and other records, and all other information acquired by any such officer or by any one appointed by him on the inspection of any mine shall be regarded as strictly confidential and shall be deemed to be "official secrets," any divulgence of which shall be regulated by the Indian Official Secrets Act.

GENERAL RULES.

General rules. 9. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules on any subject relating to mines which shall apply to all mines of every description throughout British India.

The power to make rules given by the section appears to be too wide. The matters for regulation are indicated in section 34, but the rules should be confined to the object of securing the safety and well-being of the work-people employed in mines or of the public.

Power should be taken to make rules for *classes* of mines, which would then apply to all mines of the specified class throughout British India.

Publishing of general rules. 10. Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and in all local official gazettes, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Prior publishing of draft rules, so as to permit objections being made. 11. Before such rules are finally sanctioned, the Governor General in Council shall publish in every official gazette, and in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, and such draft shall not be taken into consideration until three

Remarks.

The "suggestions" at page xxi of the Appendices to the report should be made a schedule to the Act.

months after the publication of such notice, and he shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft, before the date so specified.

SPECIAL RULES.

12. Special rules are those specially adapted to, the requirements of the mine or group of mines for which they are established, and made for the conduct and guidance of the persons acting in the management of such mines, or employed in or about the mines as, under the particular state or circumstances of such mines, may appear best calculated to prevent dangerous accidents, and provide for the safety, convenience, and proper discipline of the persons employed in or about the mines. They may deal with any of such matters which are not adequately dealt with in the general rules, or not alluded to therein.

13. Special rules may be established for a mine at the request or wish of the Owner, Agent or Manager or of the Inspector of Mines, or of the Local Government.

14. In all cases where it is proposed to establish special rules, the Owner, Agent, Manager or Local Government may draw up a series of proposed rules or make a written request to the Inspector of Mines to submit suitable rules for their approval or modification; or an Inspector may on his own initiative draw up and submit to the Owner or his representatives or the Local Government for their approval a set of rules.

15. Such proposed rules when drawn up shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at the mine concerned under the orders of the Inspector in the language of the district for a period of not less than 30 days, and any objections to the proposed rules made by any person employed at or having any interest in a mine to which the rules will apply may be made in writing to the Inspector of Mines at his address as entered in the notice within that period.

16. In all cases where the parties concerned are unable to agree as to the proposed special rules, and the Inspector is unable to bring about an amicable agreement, the matter shall be referred to the Court of Arbitration for its decision.

17. In all cases where such a set of rules has met with the approval of the Owner or Agent, and of the Manager, and Inspector of Mines, and the Local Government, and has been signed by them, or, in case of any dispute, the Court of Arbitration has decided on the necessity for and fitness of such rules, the Inspector shall forward them to the Local Government for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

18. Such rules, when sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official gazette of the Province in which the mine is situated, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

The Committee suggest (paragraph 32 of their report) that the sanction of the Local Government will be sufficient. But it will probably be well that, for the present, and till the system is well established, special rules should receive the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE (1).

19. All cases against an Owner, Agent, Manager, or Assistant Manager shall be instituted by the Inspector. All other cases shall be instituted by the Owner, Agent, or Manager.

Exception.—No case shall be instituted against an Inspector except with the express permission of the Governor General in Council.

Prosecutions against the Owner, Agent Manager, or Assistant Manager should be instituted either by the Inspector, or by the District Officer with the concurrence of the Inspector. It is at present proposed to appoint only one special Inspector of Mines, and as it will be impossible for him to speedily visit each mine on all necessary occasions, it seems necessary to allow the District Officer to institute prosecutions with his concurrence.

20. An information of any offence against this Act shall be laid as soon as possible, and must be laid within six months after the offence is believed to have been committed or after the commission of the offence has become known.

12. No offences against this Act shall be tried by any Magistrate not being a Magistrate of the first class or a Sub-divisional Officer.

22. No Honorary Magistrate who has any interest in any mine shall act as the Magistrate for the trial of any offence provided for under this Act in connection with that mine.

23. No District Officer shall try any case which arises out of any inspection made by him in his capacity as Inspector of Mines.

24. If in any case in which the Inspector of Mines has applied for sanction to prosecute any person, the District Magistrate, after holding a preliminary enquiry or not, is of opinion that such case should, in lieu of a prosecution, be referred to the Court of Arbitration for decision, the District Magistrate may refer such case accordingly.

The District Magistrate would refer, not the case, but "any question arising in the case" to the Court of Arbitration.

The words "has lodged a criminal information against" should be substituted for "has applied for sanction to prosecute."

The Committee (paragraph 47 of their report) suggest that in technical cases assessors might be appointed to assist the Magistrate trying the case. This suggestion seems to be a good one and a section might be added empowering the Magistrate to call in the aid of assessors; but it should not be compulsory, even in the case of a Manager on his trial for an offence for which he is liable to imprisonment, as it might be impossible to obtain the assistance of qualified assessors who are not interested in the result of the trial.

25. If at any time a report is made by an Inspector to the Court of Arbitration that any Manager, or Assistant Manager, who has been granted a certificate under this Act, is, by reason of incompetency or gross negligence, unfit to discharge his duties, or has been convicted by a Magistrate of any offence for which he was liable to a fine of Rs. 500 or three month's imprisonment, the certificate shall be cancelled or suspended.

Remarks.

sonment, the Court of Arbitration shall hold an enquiry into his conduct, and shall, if it thinks fit, request the Governor General in Council through the Local Government to cancel or suspend his certificate :

Provided that—

- (1) The Court of Arbitration may, if it thinks fit, call on the Manager or Assistant Manager at the commencement of the enquiry to deliver up his certificate.
- (2) The enquiry be public and be held at such place as the Court of Arbitration may select.
- (3) The Court of Arbitration shall furnish a statement of the case on which the enquiry is instituted to the Manager or Assistant Manager concerned.
- (4) The Local Government may appoint any person to look after the case.
- (5) The Court of Arbitration shall have power to summon and examine witnesses on oath and record their statements.

26. When a certificate of a Manager or Assistant Manager is cancelled or suspended in pursuance of this Act, the Governor General in Council shall cause this fact to be recorded in the register of certificates, and require the Manager or Assistant Manager to deliver up his certificate when necessary.

27. Where he thinks fit, the Governor General in Council may renew or restore the certificate on such terms as he thinks fit.

28. When the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the cancellation or suspension of any certificate under this Act, such cancellation or suspension shall be notified in the *Gazette of India* and in all local gazettes.

29. If, in any respect which is not provided against by any express provision of this Act, or by any general or special rules, any Inspector finds any mine or any part thereof, or any matter, thing, or practice in, or connected with any such mine, or with the control, management, or direction thereof by the Manager, to be dangerous or defective, so as, in his opinion, to threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person, he may give notice in writing thereof to the Owner or Agent and Manager or person in charge of the mine, and shall state in the notice the particulars in which he considers the mine or any part thereof, or any matter, thing, or practice, to be

An appeal from the order of the Inspector should lie to the Court of Arbitration. Cf. section 18* of the Metalliferous Mines Act.

*18. If in any respect (which is not provided against by any express provision of this Act, or by any special rule) any Inspector find any mine to which this Act applies, or any part thereof, or any matter, thing, or practice in or connected with any such mine, to be dangerous or defective, so as in his opinion to threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person, such Inspector may give notice in writing thereof to the Owner or Agent of the Mine, and shall state in such notice the particulars in which he considers such mine or any part thereof, or any matter, thing, or practice, to be dangerous or defective and require the same to be remedied, and unless the same be forthwith remedied, the Inspector shall also report the same to a Secretary of State.

If the Owner or Agent of the Mine objects to remedy the matter complained of in the notice, he may within twenty days after the receipt of such notice, send his objection in writing, stating the grounds thereof, to a Secretary of State; and thereupon the matter shall be determined by arbitration in manner provided by this Act; and the date of the receipt of such objection shall be deemed to be the date of the reference.

If the Owner or Agent fail to comply either with the requisition of the notice, where no objection is sent within the time aforesaid, or with the award made on arbitration, within twenty days after the expiration of the time for objection or the time of making of the award (as the case may be), he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the notice and award shall respectively be deemed to be written notice of such offence;

Provided that the Court, if satisfied that the Owner or Agent has taken active measures for complying with the notice or award, but has not, with reasonable diligence, been able to complete the works, may adjourn any proceedings taken before them for punishing such offence, and if the works are completed within a reasonable time, no penalty shall be inflicted.

No person shall be precluded by any agreement from doing such acts as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this section, or be liable under any contract to any penalty or forfeiture for doing such Acts (Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, 35 and 36 Vict., Chap. 77).

dangerous or defective, and require the same to be remedied, and unless the same be forthwith remedied, he shall report the same to the Magistrate of the District, who shall then deal with the case.

He would lodge a criminal information before the Magistrate of the District.

30. It devolves on the Owner, Agent, or Manager to enforce the observance of this Act and rules, and in the event of any contravention of, or non-compliance with, any of them by any person whomsoever, the Owner, Agent, or Manager shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means by publishing, and, to the best of his power, enforcing the said Act and rules for the working of the mine, so as to prevent such contravention or non-compliance, and that such contravention or non-compliance occurred without his knowledge or consent: Provided that a Manager who has been invested by the Owner or Agent with full powers of managing a mine shall be held responsible for every offence committed under this Act, and proceedings shall be instituted against him, unless he has shown to the satisfaction of the Inspector on an enquiry that such an offence has been committed without his consent or connivance, in which case the Inspector shall institute proceedings against such of those persons whom he believes to be the actual offender.

The Proviso should be omitted; see paragraph 8 of the Resolution.

31. Whoever abets the commission of an offence punishable under this Act or under the rules made under this Act, or attempts to commit any such offence, and in such attempts does any act towards the commission of the same, shall be punishable as if he had committed the offence.

32. Any Magistrate imposing any fine in accordance with the provisions of this Act may award the whole or such part of it as he thinks fit as compensation to any persons injured.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE (2).

33. Persons found guilty of the offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be liable to be punished to the extent mentioned in the second column thereof with reference to such offences respectively.

The penalties need revision, and should provide for continuing offences. Some provisions similar to those of the first clause of section 32* of the Metalliferous Mines Act should be adopted, and powers should be taken to attach penalties for breach to rules under the Act.

1. Wilful obstruction by any person of an Inspector in the execution of his duty under this Act, and refusal or neglect by any person to furnish the Inspector with the means necessary to make any entry, inspection, examination, or enquiry under the Act in relation to any mine.

Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 250.

2. Wilful failure to comply with any lawful and written requisition of an Inspector.

Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

3. Omission to submit any notice and return required under this Act.

Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

4. Failure of Owner, Agent, or Manager to keep or produce for inspection, examination, or copy any plan.

Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100.

5. Any Owner, Agent, or Manager keeping or producing any incorrect plan.

Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

6. Failure of the same after a written notice from the Inspector to produce correct plans.

Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 300.

7. Any person wilfully preparing an inaccurate or incomplete plan, and producing it as being accurate and complete.

Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

8. Any Inspector or other officer subordinate to an Inspector doing any act or being guilty of any omission in contravention of this Act, or of any rule or order made

Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

* 32. Where a person who is an Owner or Agent or a person employed in or about a mine is guilty of any offence against this Act which, in the opinion of the Court that tries the case, is one which was reasonably calculated to endanger the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine, or to cause serious personal injury to any of such persons, or to cause a dangerous accident, and was committed wilfully by the personal act, personal default, or personal negligence of the person accused, such person shall be liable if the court is of opinion that a pecuniary penalty will not meet the circumstances of the case, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months. (Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, 35 and 36 Vict., Chap. 77).

Remarks.

Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 or imprisonment of either description, which may extend to one month.

Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 or imprisonment of either description, which may extend to one month.

Liable to imprisonment of either description which may extend to one year or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or both.

Liable to imprisonment of either description which may extend to one year or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or both.

Liable to imprisonment of either description which may extend to one year or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or both.

Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

Liable to imprisonment of either description which may extend to three months or a fine not exceeding Rs. 500, or both.

there under, or with intent to cause injury or annoyance to any person vexatiously and unnecessarily making use of any power conferred upon him under this Act.

9. Any person being in a state of intoxication or riotous and therefore incapable of taking care of himself in or about a mine.

10. Any person pulling down, injuring, or defacing any notice posted up in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

11. Any person counterfeiting or knowingly making any false statement in any certificate or in any official copy of any certificate granted under this Act.

12. Any person corruptly using any such certificate or such copy as true, knowing the same to be false.

13. Any person making or producing or making use of any false declaration, representation, statement, or evidence for the purpose of obtaining for himself or any other person a certificate or employment as a certificated Manager or Assistant Manager or for the grant, renewal, or restoration of any certificate under this Act.

14. Contravention of any rule made under this Act for which no special penalty is provided—

(a) When the breach of such rule has resulted in no loss of life or serious injury to persons.

(b) When such breach has resulted in loss of life or serious injury to persons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

34. The Governor General in Council may from time to time make general or special rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, and, when made, may alter or repeal such rules—

(a) Regulating the duties and powers of Inspectors in respect of the inspection of mines and all matters connected with the Act.

(b) Prescribing the duties of Owners, Agents Managers, and Assistant Managers and of all persons under them.

(c) Prescribing the issue of Certificates of Service under this Act, and the fees to be paid for them.

(d) Regulating the examinations for Certificates of Competency, the selection and appointment of examiners, the subjects of examination, the remuneration to be paid to examiners, the fees to be paid by the examinees, and from what source the costs of examination are to be met.

(e) Prescribing the forms of notices, returns, and reports to be made and the particulars to be contained in them.

(f) Determining what plans are to be kept by Owners, Agents, or Managers, and the mode of keeping them, and deciding in what places record plans are to be kept.

(g) Fixing the amount to be paid for any copies granted under this Act.

(h) Regulating the storage and use of explosives when not inconsistent with the Explosives Act and Rules.

(i) Regulating the division of mines into coal and mineral mines, and as to the mines on which the services of certificated managers need not be compulsory.

(j) Dealing with Certificates granted in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies.

(k) Regulating the procedure of the Court of Arbitration and providing for all costs

incurred by it in connection with summoning witnesses and other steps of any enquiry.

- (l) Regarding the safety of the workmen, their means of entrance into, and exit from mines, the number of shafts or outlets required, the fencing of outlets or passages, and care of machinery, including steam boilers.
- (m) Regarding the inspections to be made of all parts of the mine.
- (n) Providing for the cleanliness and safety of the roads and working places in the mine.
- (o) Regulating ventilation, dealing with noxious gases, the use of safety lamps, and any accumulation of water.
- (p) Regulating the procedure in case of any accidents in a mine and the supply of medical comforts; and
- (q) Generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

35. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the Gazette exempt any mine or group of mines, or person or class of persons, from the operation of the whole or parts of this Act, and may at any time alter or repeal such exemption.

Power to exempt mines or persons.

36. The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the Gazette delegate any of the powers conferred upon him by this Act to any Local Government subordinate to him.

Delegation of powers to Local Governments.

37. The Local Government may from time to time by notification in the Gazette delegate any of the powers conferred upon it by this Act to any officer subordinate to it.

Delegation of powers by Local Government to its subordinate officers.

General Rules as proposed in accordance
with Section 9 of the Act.

1.—MANAGERS AND ASSISTANT MANAGERS AND
THEIR CERTIFICATES.

The words "all parts of" may be inserted after the words "personal supervision over"—see Mr. Grundy's memorandum, page 22, paragraph 2.

Here, and elsewhere, it will be necessary to make it clear that "below ground" means underground; and not merely below the surface level.

1. Every mine shall be under a Manager, but those employing over 50 persons below ground in any twenty-four hours shall be under a Certificated Manager, who shall be responsible for the control, management, and direction of the mine, and who shall either himself, or through an Assistant Manager, exercise daily personal supervision over the mine, and a person shall not be qualified to be a Manager or Assistant Manager of such a mine unless he is for the time being certificated as follows.

2. The Manager of a mine employing more than 150 persons below ground in any twenty-four hours shall be the holder of a first-class Certificate under this Act. An Assistant Manager and the Manager of any mine employing from 50 to 150 persons below ground in any twenty-four hours shall be the holder of a first or second-class Certificate under this Act.

3. A person shall not be qualified to be a Certificated Manager or an Assistant Manager of a mine, unless he is for the time being registered as the holder of a first-class Certificate in the case of a Manager, and of a first or second class Certificate in the case of an Assistant Manager, granted under this Act. Except that a person who is registered as the holder of a second-class Certificate may be the Manager of a mine where less than 150 persons are employed below ground in any twenty-four hours.

4. A person holding a Certificate granted under any Mines Act in force in the United Kingdom or British Colonies, may send the same to the Inspector of Mines, who shall within a reasonable time return it, together with an accompanying Certificate making it applicable to India and no such Certificate is applicable to India until this is done.

5. A mine in which less than 50 persons under ground are employed in any twenty-four hours shall not be required to have a Certificated Manager, unless the Inspector shall by notice in writing served on the Owner or Agent of the mine require that it be under the control of a Certificated Manager of either class.

6. Any Manager who has not obtained a certificate under this Act shall be the Manager of one mine only. Any Manager having a second class Certificate may manage one or more mines, provided the aggregate number of persons employed below ground in them in any twenty-four hours does not exceed 150.

7. The Owner or Agent of every mine shall appoint himself or some other person to be the Manager or the Assistant Manager of such mine; and shall, within two months of such appointment send a written notice to the Inspector of the Manager's or Assistant Manager's name and address with particulars of his certificate.

8. The Manager may appoint a qualified Assistant Manager with the approval of the Owner, such appointment being notified as in the preceding rule.

The Rule should declare that the mines must be so close together as, in the opinion of the Inspector, to allow of "daily personal supervision" (*Rule 1*) by the Manager.

9. A person working a mine on a contract with or from the Owner so as to profit directly by the amount of work done or mineral raised, or any person employed by such contractor, shall not be eligible for the post of Manager at that mine. Provided that on application from the Owner, the Local Government may allow a duly qualified person, though a Contractor, to be a Manager or Assistant Manager, if it is satisfied that the provisions of the Act will be efficiently carried out by this arrangement.

10. A mine shall not be worked for more than three months in any twelve without being under the control of a duly qualified Manager as required by this Act, or during such longer time and under such conditions as may be given in an exemption granted by the Local Government. Provided that, in the case of a mine managed by a first-class Certificated Manager, the Owner or Agent may grant leave for a period not exceeding six months in three years to such Manager, on the condition that his post be filled by an Assistant Manager. The said six months shall include the three months allowed by the first part of this paragraph.

11. An Assistant Manager nominated and fulfilling the requirements of this section shall, in the absence of the Manager, have the same responsibility and be subject to the same liabilities as the Manager, but this shall not affect the personal responsibility of the Manager: Provided that the Manager shall not be held responsible when he is absent on leave granted by the Owner or Agent under the preceding rule.

12. There shall be eight descriptions of Certificates under this Act, *viz.*, four for Coal, and four for Mineral mines, namely, first-class Certificates of Service and second-class Certificates of Service, also first-class Certificates of Competency, and second-class Certificates of Competency. For the purposes of this Act the four descriptions of first-class Certificates shall be of equal value and sufficiency, and the four descriptions of second-class Certificates shall be of equal value and sufficiency, but each description of Certificate shall only be applicable to that class of mines for which it was granted.

13. A first-class Certificate of Service shall be granted by the Governor General in Council to every person who satisfies him that he has at any time previous to this Act coming into force acted substantially as the Manager of a mine where more than 150 persons are employed below ground in any twenty-four hours, or where the monthly outturn of material has averaged during a year not less than the average outturn which might reasonably be expected to have been raised by that number of persons in the district, and who has so acted at that or any similar mine for a period of not less than five years.

14. A second-class Certificate of Service shall be similarly granted to—

- (1) Every person who has at any time preceding the time when this Act comes into force, been substantially the Manager of any mine for a period less than five years, but not less than two years.
- (2) Every person who has for not less than three years acted substantially as an Assistant Manager at a mine where not less than 50 persons have been employed below ground in any twenty-four hours:

Service in any class of mines should qualify for a certificate of service for that class only.

The suggestion of Mr. Grundy (memorandum, page 23, paragraph 10) that the five years should be within a limit, which may be fixed at the previous ten years, may be agreed to.

The certificate should be granted on the recommendation of the Inspector, or of the Court of Arbitration. An appeal will then lie to the latter from the refusal of the former to recommend, (*cf.* paragraph 117 of the Report).

The mine in which the service has been rendered should in both cases be one employing more than fifty people. But the following form of clause (2), proposed by Mr. Grundy on pages 20 and 23 of his memorandum seems preferable:—

Every person who has for not less than three years acted substantially as an Assistant Manager directly under a person who had either any English first class Certificate or under a person who shall establish his qualifications to receive a first class Certificate of Service under this Act.

The rules should make clear the meaning of "substantially"; *cf.* paragraph 65 of the report.

Remarks.

As regards the Proviso, the period for confirmation should be three years; the service during that time should be approved; and the provisional certificate may be withdrawn at any time before confirmation.

Provided that during the first year after the passing of this Act, the Governor General in Council shall, in the case of persons acting as Managers and Assistant Managers on the date on which the Act comes into force, reduce the qualifying service for first and second class Certificates of Service in all such exceptional cases in which he is satisfied that such a course is necessary for the welfare of the mine, and of the Owner, Agent, Manager, and work-people thereof, by granting a provisional Certificate of Service of the required class to enable the acting Manager or the acting Assistant Manager, as the case may be, to continue to act in his present position, though his service in that capacity would not qualify him for the required Certificate in the ordinary course. And further provided that the provisional Certificate be made permanent on the expiry of two years from the date of the provisional Certificate.

15. All Certificates shall contain particulars of the name, father's name, place, and date of birth, place of employment, and length and description of the previous service, of the person to whom the same is granted; and a Certificate of Service may be refused to any person who fails to give a full and satisfactory account of the particulars aforesaid.

16. For the purpose of granting first-class and second-class Certificates of Competency for the purposes of this Act, separate examinations for each class and description of Certificates shall be held at such times and places as shall be ordered by the Governor General in Council; and full particulars of such proposed examinations shall be published in every local gazette and in the leading newspapers of each Province at least three months before the dates fixed for such examinations.

17. Every person shall be granted a first-class or a second-class Certificate, as in the particular case may be applicable, who passes the examination satisfactorily, and gives satisfactory evidence as to his experience, ability, and general good-conduct; and that he is at least 21 years of age, and that he has had practical experience in a mine for at least five years.

18. The examination shall be held partly by examination papers and partly by oral examination. The question papers shall be written in English as well as in the Vernacular of the District from which the candidate appears and the answers shall be recorded in the language chosen by the candidate. Such choice shall be named in the application made by him to appear at the examination.

19. The following shall be the general subjects of examination for all classes of Certificates of Competency, the question being drawn up with due regard to the class of mine in respect of which the examination is being held:

- (1) Elementary Education—Reading and Writing, in any one language (credit will be given for a colloquial knowledge of any second language—) Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, simple and compound (but without fractions).
- (2) The provisions of the Indian Mines Act, including the General Rules, and the Special Rules in force at the mine where the candidate may be employed, with especial reference to the duties of officials as regulated by the Act.

- (3) Means for securing general safety, and the necessary precautions against accidents.
- (4) Procedure in the case of accidents; and in the case of any dangers or defects arising either in the mine or in regard to the machinery.
- (5) Practical Mining Geology, so far as it affects the practical working of mines.
- (6) Systems of working out minerals from mines.
- (7) Timbering.
- (8) Practical questions on the ways of ventilating mines.
- (9) The practical properties of the gases found in mines.
- (10) The practical uses of safety lamps for lighting and for testing.
- (11) The practical use of explosives.
- (12) Practical mining mechanics.
- (13) Mining machinery and plant.
- (14) Practical questions on water and pumping.
- (15) Sinking.
- (16) Surveying, so far as to be able to take and plot a few sights, set out work ascertain the dip, and be able to know whether a survey is being properly made and whether the mine plan is correct.
- (17) The practical use of mining instruments and tools.
- (18) Cleaning, dressing and preparing the material for sale.
- (19) First aid to injured persons.
- (20) Precautions when using electricity.

20. The examinations shall be conducted by three examiners appointed from time to time by the Governor General in Council, and their decision shall be final.

21. The examiners shall be persons who have had at least 10 years' practical experience and acquaintance with all the departments of the kind of mine in regard to which the examination is being held; and at least one examiner shall be chosen, who has had considerable experience of mining in India.

22. The Inspector of Mines shall make all the necessary arrangements for the proper carrying out of each examination; and shall give every necessary and reasonable assistance to the examiners, and may advise them as to the subjects of the examinations or on other matters connected with the examinations.

23. The Inspector of Mines shall keep a Register of all holders of Certificates under this Act. Such Register shall distinguish between first and second-class Certificates, and between Certificates of Service and Certificates of Competency and the kind of mine to which each Certificate applies, and shall also give the holder's name, and age, his father's name, and the date when the Certificate was granted, and also the residence of the holder at the time the Certificate was granted, as well as the mine at which he was at that time employed, and any further particulars of his previous mining service.

24. Whenever any person proves to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any Certificate granted to him under

It is suggested that there should be *five* Examiners. The Board might be composed of the Inspector as President and four members, of whom two should be non-official.

It might be said that the Inspector will be President of the Examining Board.

For an explanation of this Rule Mr. Grundy's memorandum, page 23, paragraph 19, should be read. The point is that Managers of Metalliferous Mines, who usually come to India for three years only, bring no English Certificates with them. The principle of the rule, which virtually extends Rules 13 and 14 to future cases where the qualifying service has been subsequent to the passing of the Act, appears to be sound.

this Act, the Governor General in Council may, on his application through the Inspector of Mines and on such terms and conditions as he may determine, cause a copy of the Certificate to which the applicant appears by the Register to be entitled to be made out and certified by the Inspector of Mines, and delivered to the applicant. The word "duplicate" shall be stamped across such copy.

25. When it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that periodical changes in the persons acting as Managers or Assistant Managers are unavoidable at such mines, or series of mines as would not under any Mines Act in force in the United Kingdom and British Colonies be required to be under the control of a Certificated Manager or Assistant Manager, he shall, on application, at any time, grant such, Certificate of Service, as the case may require to any person appointed to act as Manager or Assistant Manager of such mines, on condition that such person gives satisfactory evidence of having substantially acted in the position of Manager of a mine for at least five years if applying for a first-class Certificate; and as Manager for two years or Assistant Manager for three years, if applying for a second-class Certificate.

26. The following shall be the scale of fees to be paid in accordance with the provisions of this section :—

Fees for appearing as a candidate	Rs.
for a first-class Certificate of Competency	20
Fees for appearing as a candidate for a second-class Certificate of Competency	10
Fees for obtaining a copy of an entry in the Register of Certificates	1
Fees for obtaining a duplicate copy of a Certificate	1
Fees for obtaining a Certificate granted under paragraphs 13, 14, or 25.	Rs. 20 for a first-class Certificate. Rs. 10 for a second-class Certificate.

II.—SHAFTS AND OUTLETS.

27. No Owner, Agent, or Manager of a mine shall employ any person in a mine, or permit any person to be in a mine for the purpose of employment therein, unless—

- (a) There are at least two shafts or outlets with which all the underground workings of the mine have communication, so that such shafts or outlets afford separate and efficient means of ingress and egress available to all persons employed in the mine, whether the shafts or outlets belong to the same mine or to more than one mine:

Provided also that such shafts or outlets must not at any point be nearer to one another than 30 feet; and that there is between two such shafts or outlets, a communication in the mine not less than four feet high and four feet wide.

- (b) Proper apparatus for raising and lowering persons at each such shaft or outlet is kept on the works belonging to the

mine, where such is required, for readily getting into and out of the mine ; and if such apparatus is not in actual use at least two shafts or outlets, it shall be kept constantly in proper working order and available for use.

28. The foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to shafts or outlets shall not apply—

- (a) While a shaft is being sunk or an outlet being made.
- (b) To any work or working which is being done or made for the purpose of a communication between two or more shafts or outlets.
- (c) To any working for the purpose of searching for or proving minerals limited to the period of one year.

29. The foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to shafts or outlets shall not apply to—

- (a) Any working for the purpose of searching for or proving minerals which may extend beyond one year,
- (b) A mine, one of the shafts or outlets of which has become, by reason of some accident, unavailable for the use of the persons employed in the mine,
- (c) If the quantity of mineral proved is not sufficient to repay the outlay which would be occasioned by sinking or making a second shaft or outlet, or by establishing communication with a second shaft or outlet,
- (d) If the workings in the mine have reached the boundary of the property or the extremity of the mineral field, of which the workings of the mine form a part, and it is expedient to work away the ground or the pillars formed in the course of the ordinary working, notwithstanding that one of the shafts or outlets may be cut off, or the communications rendered too costly to be kept open by such working away of the ground or of the pillars,
- (e) In other cases where there are special difficulties which make compliance with the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to shafts or outlets not reasonably practicable :

Provided that the mine is exempted by the order of the Governor General in Council, and the conditions annexed to the order of exemption are followed.

30. Every shaft or outlet that is used for the passage of any workmen into and out of the mine shall be examined by a competent person, appointed by the Manager or Assistant Manager for the purpose, as to everything affecting its safety at least once a week and such person shall after each examination make and sign a true report comprising the results of such examination. All such reports are to be made in a book provided by the Owner, Agent, or Manager for the purpose, and kept in a convenient place at or near the mine.

31. Every shaft or outlet, that is used for the passage of any workmen into and out of the mine shall be made, and be constantly kept in a secure, safe, and convenient condition.

32. Every top and side entrance of every mine down which persons are liable to fall shall, whether in or out of use, be suitably fenced, and constantly kept in a thoroughly secure and safe

It is clear from Mr. Grundy's memorandum (paragraph 6, page 27) that daily examination is not always necessary ; and the difficulty noticed by him might be met by allowing the Inspector to order daily examination where the outlets are of such a character as in his opinion to necessitate it.

condition. This shall not prevent any necessary and temporary removal of any such fence for purposes of the mine or of the workmen if proper precautions be taken to prevent accident.

33. Every rope and chain used in any part of a mine where persons ride, or are lowered or raised, shall be of good make and material, and shall be constantly kept in a good, sound, and safe condition, and with suitable cappings or sockets that are to be kept in a perfect condition.

34. A single chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons in any working shaft or plane except for the short coupling chain, not exceeding ten feet long, attached to the cage, skip, bucket, or tub.

35. There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering and raising persons, such flanges, or horns, or other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping. The rope shall be securely fastened to the drum; and there shall be at least two turns of rope on the drum when the cage, skip, bucket, or tub is at the bottom.

36. There shall be attached to every machine worked by steam, water, or mechanical power, and used for lowering or raising persons, an adequate brake or brakes acting on the same shaft as the drum, and so arranged that it can be easily controlled by the person in charge of the machine from his position at the starting gear. There shall be also a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) showing to the person who works the machine the position of the cage, skip, bucket, or tub in the shaft or plane: Provided that shafts not over 150 feet in depth shall be exempted from the necessity of having an indicator.

37. Every working shaft used for drawing minerals and for lowering and raising persons into and out of the mine shall be provided with efficient guides for guiding the cage or skip along the shaft; and with efficient means of conveying distinct and definite signals both ways between the top and bottom, and all insets or working levels in the shaft, and to and from the winding machinery. And there shall be provided at every such shaft and kept in efficient condition keps, catches, banking or landing wagons or jetties at the top, and at all insets or working levels in the shaft; and these shall always be used when persons have to get into or out of the cage, skip, or bucket: Provided that no guides are required in any "sinking shafts" or in shafts not exceeding 150 feet in depth where buckets or tubs are used for winding.

38. Every apparatus on or in which persons ride in any working shaft shall be provided with a sufficient cover overhead, except when used for

Remarks.

Mr. Grundy's suggestions as to minimum strength of rope and minimum diameter of drums or pulleys (paragraphs 9 and 12, page 28, of his memorandum) might be generally adopted as regards all ropes, drums, etc., fitted after the passing of the Act. But the minimum ratio of the diameter of the drum to that of the rope should be 60 times: see paragraph 82 of the Committee's Report.

Mr. Grundy's rules 21 to 25 about ladders (pages 26-7 of his memorandum) are suggested for adoption: see his paragraph 21, page 29. His rule 19 (page 26 and paragraph 19, page 28) should also be adopted unless there are stronger objections than are shown in that paragraph. And with reference to paragraph 84 of the Report, signalling apparatus should be compulsory at depths over 150 feet; sinking shafts, however, being exempted, except when the apparatus is prescribed by the Inspector.

Remarks.

working in the shaft, or where a written exemption is given by an Inspector of Mines: Provided that this rule does not apply to "sinking shafts" or to shafts not exceeding 150 feet in depth where buckets or tubs are used for winding.

39. The person in charge of, or working any machinery by which persons are lowered or raised into and out of any mine or shaft shall be a competent male person of not less than 18 years of age; and he shall attend for that purpose during the whole time that any person is below ground in the mine. And he shall not for any purpose or on any pretence leave his position at the starting and stopping gear during the time that persons are being lowered, or raised, or suspended by it; and no other person shall handle the machinery while persons are being lowered or raised.

40. The person in charge of or working any machinery for lowering and raising persons into and out of the mine shall have a thorough understanding of every signal used, and shall carefully attend to the same, and shall on no account start his machinery until he has received the proper signal. And if a signal be indistinct, he shall not start his machinery until a distinct signal has been given.

41. No person shall descend into or ascend out of any mine in any unusual manner; nor at any unusual time; nor with more than the specified number riding at one time; nor on a full load, nor in the same deck of a cage with full tubs of coal or other mineral or material; nor until the proper and usual signals have been given and returned; except in case of emergency, or by special leave from the Manager or Assistant Manager.

42. Tools, wood, stones, or any other loose articles or material must not be placed at, or allowed to remain in such proximity to the mouths of shafts or winzes, or at any part of shaft or winzes, whether vertical or inclined, so that they may be likely to fall into them.

III.—MACHINERY.

43. All dangerous and moving machinery, both above and below ground, shall be kept fenced to such an extent that no accident can happen by reason of it, except through carelessness.

44. Unless otherwise provided for in a separate Steam Boiler or Motive Power Act, every steam boiler, whether separate or one of a range, shall have attached to it at least one proper and adequate safety-valve, and also a proper steam gauge and water gauge, to show respectively the pressure of the steam, and the height of water in each boiler; and these, and all other boiler fittings, shall be constantly kept in proper working order and condition.

45. Every boiler stoker shall be informed of the maximum pressure of steam to be maintained in each boiler, and the minimum height for the water; and no safety-valve, lever, weight or pressure shall be altered without the authority of the Manager or Assistant Manager, or the properly appointed engine-wright.

46. Every steam boiler shall be properly cleaned, and thoroughly examined both internally and externally, at least once in a year, and a record of its condition shall be posted up in an engine-house at the mine.

47. All ropes, chains, guides, headgears, poppet heads, jack rolls, boiler fittings, engines, and all other machinery shall be kept properly cleaned and oiled, or greased where required, and in good

Remarks.

order and condition; and shall be carefully examined daily, and reported on, either separately, or as part of a more complete examination, by a competent person, appointed by the Manager or Assistant Manager for the purpose.

IV.—ROADS IN MINES.

48. The roof and sides of every travelling road and working place, and of all parts of every mine in which persons work or pass, shall be made and kept in a secure and safe condition; and a person shall not, unless appointed for the purpose of exploring or repairing, travel or work in any such travelling road, working place, or other part of the mine which is not so made and kept in a secure and safe condition.

49. Every entrance to every part of any mine that is not for the time being in a secure and safe condition, no matter what may be the cause of the insecurity or danger, and the entrances to every part that it is desirable to prevent persons from inadvertently entering, shall be properly fenced across the whole width of the entrances; or, where fencing cannot be procured, shall be provided with such sufficient danger board, danger signal, or other contrivance as should be sufficient to prevent persons from inadvertently entering those parts.

50. The Manager of the Mine shall appoint a sufficient number of competent persons for the purpose of making secure and safe all parts of the mine; he shall if necessary make suitable provision for a constant and sufficient supply of suitable timber being kept in a convenient place at or in the mine; and where any part of a mine requires to be regularly timbered, the timber shall be fixed according to a general or special order given from time to time in writing by the Manager or Assistant Manager and setting forth the general position, and such distance or distances apart for the timber as shall in his opinion be the most suitable for the existing conditions.

51. Every part of every mine in which any person has to work or pass shall be examined at least once during every working shift by a competent person appointed by the Manager or Assistant Manager for the purpose; and every such examination shall include everything within its scope that is likely to affect the safety of the workmen or of the mine. Such competent person shall make an additional examination at the change of each shift, or within two hours before the commencement of the shift if there has been a cessation of work, of all working and used parts of a ventilating district in which firedamp has been found to be present within the previous 30 days. Where such examinations before the commencement of the shift are required by the rules, the Manager or the person in charge with the Manager's permission shall appoint convenient stations beyond which workmen shall not pass until all parts of the ventilating district beyond such stations have been examined and stated to be safe.

52. Every such person who makes an inspection during the shift shall write or cause a true report to be written of the result of such examination, either during or at the close of such shift, and he shall himself sign his full name to the report as soon as it is made. Every person who has made an examination before, or at the change of shifts on account of firedamp having been recently found in the ventilating district shall write or cause to be written a true report of the result of each such examination as soon as is reasonably practicable after the completion of the examination, and he

shall himself sign his full name to every such report as soon as it is made.

Remarks.

53. In any ventilating district in which inflammable gas has been found at any time during the last preceding ten weeks, the person appointed to inspect that part of the mine shall carry a lighted and locked safety lamp or other recognized means for testing for firedamp, and he shall make all the necessary tests for firedamp during every inspection.

54. All roads and places along which and in which persons daily work and pass, both in the mine and leading into the mine, shall be made and kept in a safe, fit, and convenient condition for the purposes for which they are used, so far as is reasonably practicable, and all underground working shall be so carried on as to prevent sudden and unforeseen collapses or heavy falls of ground or otherwise cause danger.

55. At least one travelling road in the mine leading from each of two shafts or outlets to all the working places or to places adjacent to them, shall be constantly kept in a safe condition and fit for travelling in, even though it is not ordinarily used by workmen; and all reasonable means shall be taken to keep the workmen acquainted with the right way to get from their working places to the second outlets.

56. Every underground haulage plane in which the haulage is self-acting, or worked by machinery, and on which persons travel, shall be provided, if exceeding 100 feet in length, with some means of communicating distinct and definite signals, both ways, between each stopping place and the ends of the plane; and shall be provided in every case with sufficient manholes or spaces for refuge at intervals of not more than 50 feet, and the back of such manholes or spaces shall be at least 5 feet from the nearest line of rails. And no person shall travel in such haulage planes below the wagons or tubs that are in motion, nor without a light, nor stand in or at the bottom of such planes when the wagons or tubs are in motion, nor shall they travel contrary to any notice, instructions, or rules by which such travelling is regulated.

57. Every haulage plane and the means by which the haulage is worked, shall be kept provided with all apparatus that is necessary for the safety of all persons in and about the plane, such as chains, shackles, stop blocks, brakes, drags, skotches or sprags, switches, and runaway shunts.

58. There shall be at least two proper travelling ways into every underground steam engine-house, steam boiler gallery, and steam pipe track.

V.—WORKING PLACES IN MINES.

59. Every person shall frequently and carefully examine his own working place and see that it is safe in every respect; and no person shall work or remain in any part that is not secure and safe unless for the purpose of securing and making it safe; and if any person at any time finds that his working place is not secure and safe he shall either secure it or leave the place, and in the latter case he shall inform the official in charge of that part of the mine and all other persons that are likely to be affected by the insecurity or danger. And all overmen, foremen, sirdars, contractors, and other officials shall be empowered to stop any work they may consider to be dangerous, and cause the workmen to be removed from the danger, whether the work be in their immediate charge or not, and they shall report the case as soon as possible to the person in charge.

Remarks.

60. Every person shall work only in such place and manner as directed by the officials placed over him, and shall in the performance of his work and as long as he remains at the mine obey such directions as he may from time to time receive from such officials with a view to safety, or to the convenience and proper discipline of the mine; and, unless in case of emergency, no workman shall go into any other part of the workings except such as he may necessarily pass through in going to and from his work.

61. Every miner after a fall of coal, or other material, from the roof or sides of his working place shall carefully examine the place and shall not recommence his ordinary work or allow a tub or tram to be loaded there until the part is made secure and safe.

62. Where any place or part of a mine is likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water, the working approaching that place shall not, at any point within 100 feet of that place, exceed 8 feet wide and 6 feet high; and there shall be constantly kept at a sufficient distance, never being less than 15 feet in advance of the working face, at least one borehole near the centre of the working, and sufficient flank boreholes at least 20 feet deep on each side.

63. Where any place of working is approaching a part of a mine that is likely to contain an accumulation of noxious gas or other source of danger, or is likely to be affected by such danger, the place shall only be worked in accordance with the written instructions of the Manager or Assistant Manager who shall, amongst other conditions, specify the height and width of the working being driven, whether boreholes shall be made in advance, naming their number, depth, and position, and in what part of the seam or strata the work shall be carried on.

64. If it is at any time found by any official in charge that the mine, or any part thereof, is dangerous from any cause whatever, every workman shall be withdrawn from the mine, or part so found dangerous, and a competent person appointed for the purpose shall inspect the mine or part so found dangerous, and, if the danger arises from inflammable gas, shall inspect the mine or part with a locked safety lamp; and with every case shall make, or cause to be made, a true report of the condition of the mine or part, and shall sign his full name to such report, and a workman shall not, except in so far as is necessary for enquiring into the cause of danger, or for the removal thereof, or for exploration, be readmitted into the mine, or part so found dangerous, until the same is reported in writing by the person appointed aforesaid not to be dangerous. Every such report shall be recorded without delay in a book which shall be kept at the mine for the purpose, and signed with the full name, by the person who made the inspection.

VI.—VENTILATION, NOXIOUS GAS, AND LIGHTING.

65. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced and provided in every mine, to dilute, and render harmless, noxious gases, so that the shafts, levels, roads, working places, all parts of the mine in use, and all other parts, where necessary, shall be free from noxious gases, to such an extent as to be safe, healthy and fit for working in and passing along; and if a

any time the ventilating current is from any cause insufficient to carry away the smoke and noxious vapours given off by the lamps in ordinary use, then such lamps and lamp-oil shall only be used as will not charge the atmosphere of the place with smoke or noxious vapours to a deleterious extent.

66. No part of any return air from any ventilating district shall be allowed to pass over or to any fire, if the return air may be reasonably suspected of being fouled with inflammable gas, or within ten weeks of any inflammable gas having been found in the ventilating district.

67. No lamp or light, other than a locked safety lamp, shall be allowed or used—

(a) In any place in a mine in which there is, or is likely to be, any such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous; or

(b) In any working approaching near a place in which there is, or is likely to be, an accumulation of inflammable gas.

68. When it is necessary to work in any part of a ventilating district with safety lamps, it shall not be allowable to have any naked light in any other part of the same ventilating district situated between the place where such lamps are being used, and the upcast shaft, unless the return air does not contain such a quantity of inflammable gas as can be detected by a safety lamp.

69. The Manager shall order when and where safety lamps are to be used, and the kind to be used.

70. Whenever safety lamps are used they shall be provided by the Owner of the Mine.

71. The Manager shall determine the limits between which safety lamps only are to be used, and he or the Assistant Manager shall appoint a competent person to clean, trim, examine, and securely lock all such lamps before they are taken into the mine for use; and the lamps shall not be taken into the mine or used until they have been so examined and found to be in safe working order and securely locked.

72. A safety lamp shall not be unlocked either for relighting or for any other purpose except by the persons, at the place, and under such other conditions, as shall be specified in a written notice caused by the Manager to be posted up at the place where the lamps are given out to the workmen for use; but safety lamps shall not be unlocked, or relighted in the return air-side of the place where lamps are required to be used, and a person, unless he is duly authorised in writing by the Manager or Assistant Manager for the purpose, shall not have in his possession any key or any other contrivance for opening the lock of a safety lamp.

73. No person shall have in his possession in those parts of a ventilating district where safety lamps are being used, any unlocked safety lamp, naked light, match, smoking apparatus, or any other means or apparatus for obtaining a light or opening a safety lamp.

74. Where it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of restoring the ventilation, or for any similar cause, to work in a part of a mine that for the time being contains inflammable gas, or more than an ordinary quantity of any other noxious gas, the work shall only be carried on and continued under the direct and personal supervision and guidance of the Manager or Assistant Manager,

Remarks.

or some other fully competent and experienced official appointed to the duty by the Manager or the Assistant Manager.

75. An accumulation of inflammable gas shall not be removed while the ordinary workmen are in any part of the mine which is likely to be affected by it; nor when it is likely to go to any naked light; and then only under the direct supervision and guidance of the Manager or Assistant Manager, or some other fully competent and experienced official appointed to the duty by them.

76. In the case of any mine in which firedamp is frequently found, the Manager shall cause the quantity of air circulating through the respective ventilating districts, or separate currents, to be measured at least once in every month, and a record of the particulars of each such measurement shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose at the mine.

VII.—INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS.

77. All the inspections required by this Act shall be regularly made by competent persons appointed by the Manager or the Assistant Manager for the purpose, and the reports shall in all cases be made as soon as is reasonably practicable after the completion of the inspections, and shall at least be endorsed with the full name written by the person who made the inspection. No contractor other than one exempted under Rule 9 may make the inspections required by this Act at a mine for which he is the Contractor.

78. In all cases where any person required by this Act to make any report, in accordance with its regulations, is unable to write, he shall be present when his report is written, and shall have it read over to him, and shall attach his mark to such report in token of this having been done. The name of the person writing the report shall also be entered at the end of the report, together with a statement of its having been read over to the person for whom it is written.

79. The report books mentioned in this Act shall be provided by the Owner, Agent, or Manager for the purpose; and shall be constantly kept in a convenient place at or near the mine, where any workmen may see the reports made for that or the previous day; and any Inspector under this Act, or any of his subordinates having his written authority, may at all reasonable times inspect and take copies of, and extracts from any such books; but nothing in these rules shall be construed to impose the obligation of keeping any such book or copy thereof more than twelve months after the book has ceased to be used for entries therein under this Act.

VII.—USE OF EXPLOSIVES.

80. Explosives may only be stored as sanctioned by the District Magistrate. They may not be stored below ground in the mine. They shall only be given out for use in their ordinary manufactured form, and in good condition, so far as can be practically known; and any explosives issued from the magazine shall be taken directly to the working or to a suitable place adjacent to the place where they will have to be used; and any unused explosive left over at the end of a shift must be returned to a suitable receptacle provided for the purpose.

Remarks.

81. Explosives shall not be taken into the mine except in a secure case or canister; detonators must not be carried or kept in the same case or canister with other explosive material: there must be a separate case for each. For detonators it may be the tin-box in which they are supplied. A workman shall not have in use at one time in any one place more than one of such cases or canisters containing explosives other than detonators.

82. Where the means of going into and out of the mine is by means of ladders, no workman shall carry explosive with him along the shaft ladders as far as the bottom permanent level, but other provision shall be made for the conveyance of explosives into and out of the mine.

83. At all mines where cartridges are used that are not purchased in a form ready for use, the Owner of the Mine shall provide, at or near the mine, a workshop in which all such cartridges as are to be used in the mine shall be prepared and stored ready for use, by a person appointed by the Manager or Assistant Manager for the purpose, and under such regulations as shall be set forth by special rules. Such workshop may, with the approval of the Inspector of Mines, be provided conjointly for several adjacent mines.

84. All lights must be removed to a safe distance and position during the preparation of blasting charges in any stage; and while explosives are being handled in any way smoking is strictly prohibited.

85. When blasting by means of a detonator the fuze, with attached detonator, may only be inserted in the priming cartridge immediately before it is required for use.

86. No iron or steel tool or any iron or steel implement whatever shall be used in the process of charging or stemming for blasting, and no coal, coal dust, or combustible substance shall ever be used for tamping material, but only clay or some other non-inflammable or non-combustible substance shall be used for that purpose. Only sand loosely filled in, soft clay, or water must be used as tamping material for any explosive requiring the use of a detonator, and with such explosives no metal instrument of any kind shall be used in the process of charging or stemming for blasting.

87. No two different kinds of explosives shall be used in the same shot hole at the same time.

88. No explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a shot hole of insufficient size, nor shall a doubled cartridge, or two cartridges abreast, be ever attempted to be forced into a shot hole, and the charge must never be pounded at the bottom of the hole.

89. Every person blasting shall give sufficient warning when he is ready for lighting the charge, and shall cause a sufficient guard to be placed at every avenue and passage of approach to the locality of the shot about to be fired, so as to prevent any person not having received his caution from placing himself in a dangerous position with reference to the shot.

90. Not more than five shots shall be charged in any one place at any one time, except in the case of "sinking shafts" or large open working faces not under cover; and all the charged shots must be lighted at the one operation. The Inspector may exempt any mine from so much of this rule as limits the number of shots to be charged and lighted at one operation.

The words "as far as the bottom permanent level" should run "except below the bottom permanent level." The rule as at present worded would authorise explosives being carried to within six inches of that level.

Remarks.

91. After one or more shots have been fired, no person must go to the place within ten minutes from the time of the explosion of the last shot, or such longer time as may be necessary for the place to become clear of fumes, except for a brief examination or in case of emergency.

92. After any shot has been fired, a person who is ordinarily in charge of shot-firing, or the contractor or the headman of the shift in that place, must be the first to go and examine the place, the brattices, sheets, doors, roof and everything affecting its safety, and give instructions as to its safety; and until he has pronounced it to be perfectly safe, no other person shall be allowed to go there, except for the purpose of making it safe.

93. When more than one shot is being fired in the same place at the same time, the number of shots exploding must be counted by at least two persons, one of whom must be the person who lighted the charges. And unless both are certain that all the shots have exploded, or in case of a misfire, or in case the charge has burned away without exploding, such working place must not be re-entered, and no person must go near it until after the lapse of one hour after blasting, except in case of special emergency. But if the firing was effected by means of electricity, the working place may be re-entered at any shorter time after the source of electricity has been disconnected from the cable. To prevent persons from inadvertently going near the working face, the entrance to the place must be either fenced across the whole width of the entrance, or some person must remain at the entrance to give any necessary warning.

94. A misfire signal shall also be put up in some conspicuous place if the place of misfire is being left, as at the end of shift; or those likely to go to the place shall be warned, or both precautions may be taken.

95. A charge after having been put to the bottom of a shot hole or having been stemmed, must never be withdrawn from the hole or unrammed, and no stemming material may ever be withdrawn.

96. In case of a misfire, no part of a new hole shall be drilled nearer to the misfired charge than one foot from any part of it, and any hole drilled nearer than two feet from any unexploded charge, in the same face of work, shall only be drilled under the supervision of the person who charged the unexploded shot.

97. No gunpowder shot, or shot with ordinary powder fuze that gives off sparks or red heat to the outside, shall be charged or fired in any mine within twenty-four hours of any firedamp being present within 100 feet of the place of firing. The Manager of the mine shall issue the necessary orders in writing to prohibit the use of such explosives in such parts, and to name those that shall be used.

IX.—PLANS.

98. The Owner, Agent, or Manager of every mine shall keep in the office at the mine, or at some other place conveniently situated with respect to it, an accurate plan of the mine; and as far as is reasonably practicable and applicable to the mine for which it is made, the plan shall show the workings up to a date not more than six

See paragraph 13 at page 39 of Mr. Grundy's memorandum. The matter is so important that it would seem advisable to adopt Mr. Grundy's rule, with a 24 hours' interval.

Remarks.

months previously, and the general direction and rate of dip of the strata, or the actual strike and dip of the reefs, or other mineral deposits; and a section of the strata or ground between the surface and the workings near one of the shafts; or if that is not reasonably practicable, a statement of the depths of the working shafts, and depths at which the mineral deposits were intersected, with a section of the seam, reef, lode, or mineral deposit. The plan shall also show the boundaries of the royalty, mineral leased, or block belonging to the mine, also the outcrops of material which is being worked, shaft openings, and all other important surface marks, such as railways, buildings, public roads, and reservoirs, that are within 600 feet from any part of the mine workings: Provided that all mines worked in the open and not under cover, and those which are not required under the Act to have a certificated Manager, be exempted from the necessity of keeping such plans.

99. The scale on which the plans and sections shall be made must be some fraction or multiple of the standard scale of 1 inch on the plan representing 100 feet actual; but no plan or section shall be made on a scale of less than 1 inch to 200 feet. And all plans made for the same mine in compliance with this Act must be made on the same scale.

100. Where any mine or seam is abandoned, or the working thereof discontinued or likely to be so for more than a year, the workings must, where possible, first be surveyed before they become inaccessible, and the Owner of the mine at the time of its abandonment or discontinuance shall, within six months after the abandonment, or three months after the end of a year after discontinuance, send to the Inspector of Mines to be deposited by him in a place appointed by the Local Government, the plans and sections that have been made for the mine or seam in compliance with this rule, or a true and accurate copy of the same, on the same scale and showing everything that was shown by the original. This record plan shall be preserved under the care of the Local Government, but no person, except a public servant specially authorized by the Local Government, shall be entitled, without the consent of the Owner of the mine who deposited the plan, to see it till after the expiration of ten years from the time of the abandonment.

101. The Owner aforesaid shall also within four months after the abandonment or discontinuance of the mine, send to the Inspector all the returns, that the Act would have required him to send subsequently, if the mine had continued working, giving all the information complete up to the time of its abandonment or discontinuance.

102. An Inspector of Mines under this Act shall be empowered to examine, or copy for official purposes only, any or all plans and sections made in compliance with this Act; and if the Owner, Agent, or Manager of any mine fails to keep, or if they or the Assistant Manager wilfully refuse to produce or allow to be examined, or copied, any plans or sections aforesaid, or wilfully withhold any portion thereof, or wilfully refuse, on request, to mark thereon the state of the workings of the mine, or conceal any part of those workings, or wilfully produce an imperfect or inaccurate plan or section, the Inspector shall require the Owner, Agent, or Manager to cause

Remarks.

an accurate plan and section, showing all the particulars hereinbefore required, to be made within a reasonable time at the expense of the Owner of the mine, or shall institute proceedings, as the case may require.

X.—REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS.

103. In any case, where at any mine there has occurred loss of life or any serious personal injury from any cause whatever, the Manager or, in his absence, the next senior official, shall send notice* of the same, as soon as possible, within twenty-four hours, to the Magistrate of the district or the sub-division in whose jurisdiction the mine is situated. He shall at the same time send a copy of the notice to the address of the Inspector of Mines. The notice shall be in form B attached.

A personal injury shall be serious when the accident causes loss of any member; compound fracture of any member; a wound causing great loss of blood; internal bleeding; any simple fracture, wound, bruise, or other injury that endangers the person's life, or any injury which is declared by any properly qualified medical man to be serious.

104. The Manager, or, in his absence, the next senior official, shall send notice in writing within twenty-four hours to the address of the Inspector of Mines of any case where at a mine there has occurred—

- (a) Any accident resulting in any personal injury caused by any explosion of gas, or any explosive, or from anything connected with a steam boiler;
- (b) Any serious accident to the mine without personal injury.

105. Where loss of life or serious personal injury has immediately resulted from an explosion or accident, the place where the explosion or accident occurred shall be left as it was immediately after the explosion or accident, until the expiration of at least three days after the sending of such notice as aforesaid, or until an Inspector has visited the place, whichever first happens, unless compliance with this enactment would tend to increase or continue a danger, or would impede the working of the mine.

106. Where any personal injury of which notice is required to be sent under this section results in the death of the person injured, notice in writing of the death shall be sent to the Inspector within twenty-four hours after such death comes to the knowledge of the Manager, or in his absence of the next senior official.

107. The Inspector shall at his discretion examine the place of accident, make any measurements and sketches, and examine any persons in the investigation of an accident, or do any other such thing as he deems likely to assist him in the investigation, but so as not to injure or impede the working of the rest of the mine.

The "necessary articles and medicines" should be specified in a schedule to the rules. But it seems advisable (paragraph 110 of the Committee's Report) that a medical officer and dispensary should be maintained when the number of work-people exceeds a certain number. Opinions are invited on this point.

108. In order to render immediate assistance and for the removal of persons in cases of injuries of such a nature as broken bones, wounds, bleeding, contusions, scalding, apparent drowning and asphyxia, there must be kept ready at hand in a convenient place at every mine, all such necessary articles and medicines as a medical officer shall advise.

XI.—NOTICES AND RETURNS.

Remarks.

109. (i) Where any working is commenced for the purpose of opening a new shaft; or any incline, level, or other working is being made for a new mine;
- (ii) Where the working of a shaft is discontinued, or the workings of a whole mine, or of a principal section of a mine or any incline or level used for an outlet, or for haulage to the surface, is abandoned, or the working thereof discontinued;
- (iii) Where the working of any shaft, or any other working, of which notice of abandonment or discontinuance has been given, is recommenced;
- (iv) Where any change occurs in the name of any mine or in the name of the Owner, Agent, Manager, Superintendent, Assistant Manager, or Chief Underground Agent of any mine, or in the principal officers of an incorporated company which is the Owner of the mine;

the Owner, Agent, or Manager shall give notice thereof in writing to the Inspector within four months after the commencement, abandonment, discontinuance, recommencement, or change.

110. On or before the 15th day of February in each year, the Owner, Agent, or Manager of every mine shall send to the Inspector a correct return specifying, with respect to the year ending on the preceding 31st day of December, the particulars contained in the form A attached, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed in lieu thereof by the Governor-General in Council.

111. Forms for the purpose of the returns required by this section shall be issued by the Inspector in triplicate to all Managers in the first week of January in each year, and shall provide for showing the number of persons employed below and above ground, distinguishing the numbers of males and females, those of each sex below twelve years of age, and others employed at the mine at continuous work on the surface; also the following particulars with respect to the minerals:—

- (a) The quantity and value of the products raised as valued at the mine immediately on landing as far as it can be given.
- (b) The quantity and value at the mine of the dressed or prepared minerals, or of anything manufactured, or in any way made at the mine from the products of the mine.

XII.—GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS AND THEIR POWERS.

112. A person shall not be qualified for an appointment as Inspector of Mines who fails to comply with the following conditions:—

- (1) He shall not be less than thirty years of age.

The forms should be supplied by the Inspector *on application* (see paragraph 5, page 43 of Mr. Grundy's memorandum).

This rule should be omitted. It will rest with Government to decide the qualifications of the Inspector to be appointed by them.

Remarks.

- (2) He shall have had at least fifteen years' practical experience of mines, both below and above ground.
- (3) He shall be registered as the holder of a first-class Certificate of Competency either under this Act, or under the Mines Regulation Acts in force in the United Kingdom.
- (4) He shall give satisfactory evidence of having a sound and thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of all mining departments.

113. Every Inspector, other than the District Officer, after an inspection shall, if he has a complaint to make on which he thinks action should be taken, notify the same to the Manager and forward a copy of his inspection note for the information of the District Officer, in whose jurisdiction the mine is situated, who shall take such action thereon as he thinks fit, and shall advise the Inspector of the action taken.

114. Every Inspector other than the District Officer, (not being an Assistant Inspector) shall submit an annual report to the Governor General in Council, who shall distribute copies of it to the Local Governments concerned, provided that where the jurisdiction of such Inspector is co-terminous with the jurisdiction of any Local Government, such annual report shall be submitted through it. He shall also submit any special report on any mine or class of mines that may be called for by the Local Government of the Province in which the mine is situated, or by the Governor General in Council.

115. The Inspector of Mines must do all that can be reasonably expected of him to encourage and assist in the establishment of special Rules.

XIII.—COURT OF ARBITRATION.

116. A Court of Arbitration shall be established for the purpose of making inquiries into and deciding on matters connected with the working of this Act, which may be referred to it, and which are of such a kind that a Magistrate may not be able to deal with them.

117. Any District Officer may refer to such Court any case on which he does not feel competent to give any opinion, or any Inspector dissatisfied with any order given by such officer, or any Owner, Agent, Manager, or other person, dissatisfied with any orders passed by the Inspector, may refer the case for the decision of the Court.

118. Any Inspector or Owner, Agent, or Manager intending to object to any orders so passed, shall give written notice to the person against whose orders the objection is made, of his intention to refer such case, and the grounds of his objection.

119. Such reference alluded to in the foregoing sections shall be made within one month of one of the parties informing the other of his intention to refer the matter in dispute to the Court for arbitration.

120. On the receipt of any such reference the President shall fix as early a date as possible for the decision of such case, informing the parties concerned of the date so fixed and of the place of hearing.

Magisterial decisions must not be referred to the Court of Arbitration. For the words "such officer" should be substituted the words "any District Officer in the exercise of his powers as Inspector."

The District Officer would refer a question arising in the case, and not the case itself.

The time-limit must run from the date of the order to which objection is to be taken.

121. Each Court shall consist of not less than three members, of whom the President shall be a Secretary to the Local Government or the Commissioner of a Division in which mines are situated, and the other members shall be Owners, Agents, or first-class Certificated Managers.

122. In each district a list shall be kept containing the names of all Owners, Agents, and first-class Managers of mines situated in that district, and the Local Government shall select from that list the names of the two members to be associated with the President on the sittings of the Court.

123. In the event of any member of the Court so nominated being interested in the mine concerned, the President shall nominate another Owner, Agent, or Certificated Manager to take his place.

124. The Local Government shall summon different members to sit on the Court for the trial of each case, and shall decide where the Court shall be held, having due regard to the convenience of all parties.

125. The Court shall decide:—

- (a) All cases referred to it by the District Officer or other persons for its decision;
- (b) Questions relating to the cancelment or suspension of Certificates;
- (c) Questions relating to the granting of Certificates of Service, when the person who has applied for one is dissatisfied with the decision of the Inspector;
- (d) The necessity of Special Rules;
- (e) Any question about the division of mines into parts;
- (f) Questions arising from any refusal to comply with any written order of the Inspector; and
- (g) Generally take cognizance of all matters connected with this Act.

126. The Proceedings of the Court shall be open to the public and it may examine any witnesses on oath, call for and examine any plans, papers, or books, make any inspection or enquiry, and generally do all things necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

127. Its decision shall be final.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

128. Where two or more parts of a mine are worked separately, and with separate ventilating districts, the Owner, Agent, or Manager may give notice to that effect to the Inspector; and if the Inspector has no reason to believe that such division will tend to lead to an evasion of this Act, then each such part shall,

Remarks.

The list should be framed by the Local Government, and should contain the names of only such of those persons mentioned in rule 121 as it appoints to be members. The selection for any particular sitting might rest with the President: Provided that no person interested in the mine concerned shall sit, and that one at least of the members at each sitting shall hold a first-class Certificate for the class of mine to which the reference to be decided relates.

Decisions of Magistrates must be excluded from rule 125 (g).

The Local Government should possess the power of revision; and the grounds of the decision should therefore be recorded in full in each case.

Remarks.

for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a separate mine. If the Inspector has any grounds for objection, he, or the Owner, Agent, or Manager shall refer the matter to the Court of Arbitration for its decision.

129. Where mining operations have caused large cracks, holes, and falls of earth on the surface, or where such are likely to occur, these places must be properly fenced in, or conspicuous notice-boards put up to warn persons off and prevent thoroughfare.

130. All exemptions from any sections or rules, provided for in this Act, shall be applied for and granted through the Inspector of Mines, who shall make such enquiries into each case, as he may deem to be necessary, and may advise the Governor General in Council through the Local Government on the propriety, or otherwise, of granting the application or any part of it, and on the conditions to be annexed to the order of exemption.

No woman may make inspections. 131. No woman shall be eligible to make any of the inspections required under this Act.

132. No person shall come to any mine, while in a state of intoxication; nor take any intoxicating drink into a mine, nor drink it upon the works, except with the permission of the Manager or other person in charge.

133. A mine for which an exemption has been applied for under this Act, may be started, or its work continued, pending the receipt of any order, as to exemption for which application has been made. Such application must be made by registered letter.

134. The Manager shall order, where necessary, written or printed notices, to be posted up near the entrances to the mine, and kept in good condition, as to all matters as may be required by this Act, or by the General or Special Rules or for any other reason deemed to be necessary; and he shall also have posted up at the mine or at the office, copies of all General Rules and of the Special Rules applicable to his mine, written or printed in English and in the vernacular language of the district. In any case where any doubt exists as to which language is the vernacular language of the district, the Court language shall be deemed to be the vernacular language.

135. No person shall wilfully damage or without proper authority interfere with, remove, or render useless, any fence or fencing, manhole or place of refuge, guide, means of signalling, cover, chain rope, flange, or horn, brake, indicator, steam gauge, water gauge, safety-valve, notice, or notice-boards or other appliances provided at or in any mine in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

This rule allows a Manager to apply for an exemption from any rule whatever, and to act as if it had been sanctioned until he is told that it is refused. This appears to be too wide. The Inspector should have power to grant or refuse any exemption *ad interim* pending the receipt of final orders; and no application for exemption should be acted upon unless the Inspector has so granted it, or has failed to reject it within a month after the despatch of the registered application.

The points mentioned in rule 3 at paragraph 43 of Mr. Grundy's memorandum might be particularly specified. The vernacular should be the vernacular used by the workpeople; and in case of doubt the District Magistrate should decide what vernacular or vernaculars should be used.

Remarks.

136. Any fines, other than those imposed on trial, or deductions made from workmen's wages shall only be applied to such purposes, as are provided for by the Special Rules.

Disposal of fines.

The "or" should be "and"—see original rule 8 at page 48 of Mr. Grundy's memorandum. The words "or in default of such provision, to the general benefit of the workpeople" should be added.

137. The Magistrate of the district shall send at the close of each quarter, for the information of the Inspector, a statement showing the result of all cases tried under this Act in his district during the past quarter.

Quarterly record of cases.

Special Rules.

The details for special rules (pages 15 to 19 of Mr. Grundy's memorandum) should eventually form a schedule to the Act, as enumerating matters with which, *inter alia*, special rules might deal, with such alterations as the decisions come to regarding the general rules may require.

FORM A.

INDIAN MINES ACT, 189 .

Yearly Return.

This return is to be correctly filled up by the Owner, Agent, or Manager, and sent to the Inspector of Mines on or before the 15th day of February in every year.

Year ending the 31st December 18 .

- 1. Name of mine.
- 2. Postal address of mine.
- 3. Name and address of Owner or Company.
- 4. Name of Manager.
- 5. Address of ditto.
- 6. Number and class of his certificate.
- 7. Name of Assistant Manager.
- 8. Address of ditto.
- 9. Number and class of his certificate.
- 10. Name and address of the Inspector of Mines to which this return is to be sent.

* * * * *

Number of persons ordinarily employed during the year.

	Males over 12 years.	Males under 12 years.	Total males.	Females over 12 years.	Females under 12 years.	Total females.	Total persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Above ground.							
Employed at mine work ...							
Above ground.							
Employed at other continuous work.							
Total above ground ...							
Below ground.							
Total below ground ...							
TOTAL ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND.							

Particulars of minerals raised during the year ending the 31st December 18

NAME OF MINERAL.	Quantity raised.		Values of products raised as valued at the mine immediately on landing.	QUANTITY OF DRESSED OR PREPARED MINERALS AND OF ANYTHING MANUFACTURED OR MADE AT THE MINE FROM THE PRODUCTS OF THE MINE.		VALUE OF DRESSED OR PREPARED MINERALS AND OF ANYTHING MANUFACTURED OR MADE AT THE MINE FROM THE PRODUCTS OF THE MINE.
				Total quantity.		Total value.
1	2		3	4		5
Total ..	Maunds.	Tons.		Maunds.	Tons.	

FORM B (24).

Notice of Accidents.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Date of accident.	Hour of day or night.	Hour of person's shift or how long he or she had been at work.	Name of the mine.	Situation of mine.	Description of mine or name of mineral wrought.	Name of the owner or company.

8	9	10	11	12	13
Names and number of the persons killed, and whether male or female.	Names and number of persons seriously injured, and whether male or female.	Reputed ages.	Occupations.	Cause of accident according to terms detailed below, and whether above or below ground.	Remarks on cause, and nature of injury, and cause of death.

Signed.—

Position at mine.—

The following are the terms to be used in column 12.

1. Falls in mine— Fall of roof, stone, or coal.	13. Miscellaneous below ground— Suffocation by gases.
2. Falls in mine— Fall of sides.	14. Miscellaneous below ground— By explosives.
3. Falls in mine— Fall of coal in working places.	15. Miscellaneous below ground— Eruptions of water and falling into water.
4. In shaft— Overwinding.	16. Miscellaneous below ground— On inclined and engine planes.
5. In shaft— Ropes and chains breaking.	17. Miscellaneous below ground— By trams or tubs.
6. In shaft— Whilst ascending or descending by machinery.	18. Miscellaneous below ground— By machinery.
7. In shaft— Falling into shaft from the surface.	19. Miscellaneous below ground— By other causes.
8. In shaft— Falling from a part of the way down.	20. On surface— By machinery.
9. In shaft— Things falling from surface.	21. On surface— Boilers or steam-pipes bursting.
10. In shaft— Things falling from a part of the way down.	22. On surface— On railways or tramways belonging to mine.
11. In shaft— Miscellaneous.	23. On surface— Miscellaneous.
12. Miscellaneous below ground— Explosion of firedamp.	

6.—Memorandum by Mr. Grundy, upon the Report of the Committee.

Report on Draft of a proposed Indian Mines Act, General Rules, Suggestions for Special Rules, and Work of a Committee appointed "to consider the measures necessary for Regulating the Working and Sanitation of Mines in India."—By James Grundy, Esq., Inspector of Mines in India.

CALCUTTA, December 1895.

I have the honour to submit this report in compliance with the instructions contained in the Government of India's circular letter No. ¹²⁵²/₂₆₋₁₁ of the 3rd May 1895, to the effect that when the Committee have finally formulated their proposals I should prepare a separate memorandum, in which I should state in what respects (if any) I consider their proposals open to objection or insufficient, with reasons for so thinking.

On the receipt of the foregoing instructions, which also requested me to "at once set about the framing of the proposals referred to in paragraph 3 of my letter to the Bengal Government," (letter No. ¹²⁵⁰/₂₆₋₁₀, dated the 3rd May 1895, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture) I commenced to frame a draft Mines Act, General Rules, and proposals for Special Rules. The request, in effect, for a very early submission of my proposals was quite incompatible with their importance, their extent, and the thought and labour required for their preparation. However, with great and continuous labour I was able to submit the heads of the proposed rules and regulations on the 20th May, and a complete set of the draft proposals on the 28th May. * * * *

* * * *

1. My proposals, as a whole, were divided into three parts, styled A, B and C. The objects of this arrangement were—

- (1) To first of all conform with the instruction to specify matters regarding which legislation is considered to be desirable, and to give the provisions suggested under each head. ("Resolution No. ⁸/₂₆₋₁₃, dated Simla, the 7th May 1895.")
- (2) The arrangement was a natural development of the whole structure, and gave the whole a definite order that has been very helpful throughout.
- (3) It was especially convenient and helpful when first drafting the proposed rules.

2. The first, A, is a series of 20 headings or divisions.

These were intended to divide up, and at the same time to include, the whole of the subject, and to present the whole in one view, as well as being convenient for reference. These headings provided a suitable and very convenient foundation on which to build up the superstructure of the proposed Act; they regulated the arrangement and relative positions of the several parts, and may be looked upon as a brief syllabus or list of contents of the draft proposals.

3. The order of the headings, which is the order of the draft proposals, was arranged with a view to being the most natural, as well as probably the most convenient. Thus—

No. 1 is the title and application of the rules and regulations.

No. 2 clears the way by defining and giving definite meanings to a series of technical terms that are the most important in the proposals. This was quite necessary to avoid ambiguity before the proposals become law, as well as uncertainty, and discussions in law courts after they may have become law.

No. 3 divides the proposals, or rules and regulations, into the two great and very distinct divisions of General Rules, and Special Rules.

No. 4 provides for the management of mines and refers to, and regulates the duties of, those acting in the management, as well as the proceedings for gaining the necessary qualifications to be recognised by the mining law.

Then follows—

No. 5 to cover all means for going into and out of the mines.

Having arrived in the mine—

No. 6 regulates "Roads in mines."

No. 7 "Working places in mines." These working places may be either in, or at the end of the roads.

No. 8 refers to all parts so far as they are affected by "ventilation, noxious gases, and lighting." That is, it refers to roads leading into and in the mine; the working places, and all other parts; the lighting for persons when in the mine; and the relation between the ventilation, noxious gases, and lighting.

No. 9 covers all the machinery both in and at the mine.

No. 10 provides for the regular inspection or examination of and reporting on all parts of the mine, and on everything that is likely to affect its safety.

No. 11 deals with that most important matter, the "Use of explosives."

No. 12 covers all matters with reference to "Plans."

No. 13 deals with all matters connected with accidents, such as notices, investigations, etc.

No. 14 deals with notices of new mines, and changes, and periodical returns.

No. 15 the payment of employes.

No. 16 registration of all employes under 12 years of age.

No. 17 some "General Regulations" that do not naturally fall under any of the foregoing heads.

No. 18 provides for inspections by representatives of the Government.

No. 19 "Legal proceedings" for enforcing observance of the rules and regulations.

No. 20 as to Head of Mining Department.

Almost everything connected with the working of a mine is thus covered.

A few alterations of the order were made in Committee; so I give my original draft, and also the form finally adopted by the Committee in parallel columns, for comparison.

EXPLANATIONS AS TO ARRANGEMENT.

It is important to note that—

1. In the next following nine pages, the *left-hand* columns give my original proposals and the *right-hand* columns refer to corresponding sections in the Committee's Draft.

2. From page 12 onwards, I give the original form of my draft proposals; and, at the end of each Division I give the explanations and remarks that are applicable to the Sections and Rules in the Division immediately preceding.

A. HEADS OF DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF ALL MINES IN INDIA. Submitted for the consideration of the Mines Regulation Committee appointed by the Government of India and the Government of Bengal.	ORDER ADOPTED BY THE MINING RULES COMMITTEE.
RULE HEADINGS.	ACT.
1 Title. Application of Rules and Regulations. 2. Definitions or interpretation of terms. 3. General Rules and Special Rules. 4. Managers, Assistant Managers, Examinations and Certificates. 5. Means for going into and out of mines. 6. Roads in mines. 7. Working places in mines. 8. Ventilation, noxious gases and lighting. 9. Machinery. 10. Inspections and Reports. 11. Use of explosives. 12. Plans. 13. Accidents. Classification, reporting, investigation, and ambulance provision. 14. Notices and returns. 15. Payments. 16. Registration of children. 17. General regulations. 18. Government Inspectors, powers, etc. 19. Legal proceedings. 20. Head of Department for granting exemptions, orders, etc., and for appeal and adjustment of differences between Inspectors and others.	1. Preliminary. 2. Definitions. 3. Inspectors and their powers. 4. General Rules. 5. Special Rules. 6. Penalties and procedure. 7. Miscellaneous. GENERAL RULES. 1. Managers, and Assistant Managers and their certificates. 2. Shafts and Outlets. 3. Machinery. 4. Roads in mines. 5 Working places in mines. 6. Ventilation, noxious gas and lighting. 7. Inspections and reports. 8. Use of explosives 9 Plans. 10. Reporting and investigation of accidents. 11. Notices and returns. 12. Government Inspectors, and their powers. 13. Court of Arbitration. 14. Miscellaneous.

JAMES GRUNDY,

Inspector of Mines in India.

It may be noticed that the principal differences between the "Heads of Draft proposals" as drawn up by me and those followed by the Committee are:—(1) Dividing the proposal into two great divisions, namely, "Act" and "General Rules;" (2) Collecting all the penalties together; (3) striking out "Registration of children," and "Payments;" and (4) Providing for a "Court of Arbitration."

The next following part, B, gives the sub-divisions under each of the heads given in A.
A and B together specify the matters regarding which legislation may be considered desirable; and C gives the provisions that are suggested under each head.—Paragraph 4 of Government of India Resolution No. $\frac{8}{26-13}$, dated 7th May 1895.

B. SUBDIVISIONS OF HEADS OF "DRAFT PROPOSALS."	CORRESPONDING SECTIONS IN THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT ACT.
I.—TITLE. APPLICATION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS. 1. Title. Indian Mining Rules and Regulations Act. 2. Application. The application of the General Rules and Regulations shall extend to all mines in India. The Special Rules established under this Act shall be applicable in their various modifications in such form, and for such mine or group of mines, as shall from time to time be decided between the mine-owners affected, the Government Inspector of Mines, and the Head of the Mining Department (the Governor-General in Council). 3. Date of application.	Section 1 (1). 1 (2). 1 (3). 1. (1)
II.—DEFINITIONS OR INTERPRETATION OF TERMS. 1. Mine. 2. Shaft. 3. Plan. 4. Explosives. 5. Owner. 6. Agent. 7. Manager. 8. Superintendent. 9. Assistant Manager. 10. Mine Captain, or Chief Underground Agent. 11. Assistant Underground Agent or Foreman.	CORRESPONDING DEFINITIONS IN THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT. Section 2. (1). (2). (3). (5). (6). (8). (9). (11). (12). (13). (14).

II.—DEFINITIONS OR INTERPRETATION OF TERMS— <i>contd.</i>	CORRESPONDING DEFINITIONS IN THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT. Section 2 <i>contd.</i>	
12. Workmen or work-persons.	(15).	
13. Males and females.	Not in Committee's draft.	
14. Children.	(16).	
15. Inspector of Mines.	(17).	
16. General Rules.	Not in Committee's draft.	
17. Special Rules.	Ditto.	
18. Record plan.	Ditto.	
19. Ventilating district.	(18).	
III.—GENERAL RULES, AND SPECIAL RULES.	CORRESPONDING RULES IN THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT.	
	Sections of Draft Act.	Numbers of General Rules.
1. <i>General Rules</i> .—Scope and application of term.	1 (2), and Section 9.	.....
2. <i>Special Rules</i> .—Object, force, how formed and established. Amendments. Publication.	1 (3), and 12 to 18.	.....
IV.—MANAGERS, ASSISTANT MANAGERS, EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.		
Object of having Managers and Assistant Managers.	.....	1 (1).
Some of their duties. Qualifications.	.....	1 (1 to 6).
Disqualification. Kinds of Certificates.	.....	1 (3 & 9), also 1 (12).
Qualifications for Certificates of Service.	.....	1 (13 and 14).
Examinations for Certificates of Competency.	.....	1 (16 to 22).
Register of holders of Certificates.	.....	1 (23).
Forgery, false declaration, and use of counterfeit Certificate.	33 (13)	.....
Working mine without a Certificated Manager.	.....	1 (10).
Renewal of certificate when lost or destroyed.	.....	1 (24).

	CORRESPONDING RULES IN THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT.	
	Sections of Draft Act.	Numbers of General Rules.
V.—MEANS FOR GOING INTO AND OUT OF MINES.		
Number of shafts or outlets. Relative positions.		2 (27).
Communication between them in mine.		2 (27).
Both to be constantly kept available for use.		2 (27).
Exemptions. Inspection, and report.		2 (28, 29 and 30).
To be made and kept secure and safe.		2 (31).
Fencing. Ropes and chains. Engine or other power used to wind men. Guides.		2 (32 to 37).
Engineman, or person in charge of other winding machinery.		2 (39).
Signals. Cover overhead when riding in shaft.		2 (37 and 40, also 38).
Loose material about shaft. Persons riding, and conveyance of materials. Ladders.		2 (42 and 41).
VI.—ROADS IN MINES.		
Security of roof and sides.		4 (48, 54 and 50).
Signalling, and manholes in inclined planes.		4 (56).
Fencing off of all such roads or parts of the mine that are for the time being out of use, and likely in any way to lead to danger.		4 (49).
Inspections and reports.		4 (51 and 52).
Travelling in haulage planes.		4 (56).
Apparatus at haulage planes.		4 (57).
Roads from working places to outlets that are not ordinarily used by workmen.		4 (55).
All roads in use to be safe and convenient for travelling and working in.		4 (54).

	CORRESPONDING RULES IN THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT.	
	Sections of Draft Act.	Numbers of General Rules.
VII.—WORKING PLACES IN MINES.		
Security of roof and sides.		4 (48), 5 (61).
Inspections and reports.		4 (51 and 52).
Workings approaching to, or likely to be affected by, dangerous accumulations of water, or noxious gas, or other source of danger.		5 (62 and 63).
Direction of persons as to their work.		5 (60).
Sudden dangers.		5 (59 and 64).
VIII.—VENTILATION, NOXIOUS GASES, AND LIGHTING.		
All used parts and all other parts where necessary, to be, and to be constantly kept adequately ventilated.		6 (65).
The use of a furnace or other underground fire.		6 (66).
Places, or parts of mines, containing fire-damp or any other noxious gas.		6 (74 to 76).
The use of safety lamps.		6 (69 to 73).
Lighting of the mine where explosive gas has not been found.		6 (67 and 68).
IX.—MACHINERY.		
Fencing where dangerous		3 (43).
Necessary parts of engines.		3 (47).
Boilers, fittings, and cleaning.		3 (44 to 46).
Ropes and chains.		3 (47).
Inspections and reports.		3 (47).
Wilful damage to machinery or other apparatus.		14 (135).
Head-gears, poppet-heads, jack-rolls, etc.		3 (47).

	CORRESPONDING RULES IN THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT.	
	Sections of Draft Act.	Numbers of General Rules.
X.—INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS.		
Inspections by competent persons of all parts of the mine in use.		4 (51), and 7 (77).
Inspections by competent persons of shafts and outlets, shaft fittings, and external parts of all machinery.		2 (30), and 3 (47).
Reports of the results of Inspections.		7 (78 and 79).
XI.—USE OF EXPLOSIVES.		
Storage. Conveyance, stemming, and stemming materials, firing, unramming, misfires.		8 (80 to 90, and 93 to 96).
Procedure where fire-damp has been found.		8 (97).
As to smoking and naked lights when preparing charges.		8 (84).
Examination of place of firing.		8 (91 and 92).
XII.—PLANS.		
Who to provide plan, where it is to be kept, and what it is to show.		9 (98).
Minimum scale.		9 (99).
Producing plan.		9 (102).
Plan of abandoned mine or record plan.		9 (100).
XIII.—ACCIDENTS—CLASSIFICATION, REPORTING, INVESTIGATION, AND AMBULANCE PROVISION.		
Terms of classification, decision as to when an accident comes under each term. Reporting accidents. Form of report, and information to be given thereby. Place of accident, and investigation.		10 (103 to 107).
Treatment of injured, and ambulance provision.		10 (108).

		CORRESPONDING RULES IN THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT.	
XIV.—NOTICES AND RETURNS.		Sections of Draft Act.	Numbers of General Rules.
Notices—			
To Inspector of change of Owner ; appointment of Manager ; appointment of Assistant Manager ; commencement of a mine ; discontinuation or abandonment ; recommencement ; change of name, and of accident or sudden danger without personal injury. Notices of prosecutions, and when to be given.			11 (109). 10 [104 (b)]. 14 (137).
Posted at mine as to riding in shafts ; signals.			14 (134).
Returns—			
Quantity and value of products raised.			11 (110 and 111).
Quantity and value of anything manufactured or in any way made at the mine.			11 (110 and 111).
Rates, and totals of royalties, rents, wayleaves, etc.			Not in Committee's draft.
Distribution, and uses of the products and manufactures.			Ditto.
Particulars of persons employed.			11 (110 and 111).
Total wages paid during the year.*			Not in Committee's draft.
Forms of returns. •			11 (110 and 111).
XV.—PAYMENTS.			
To be paid a definite sum for a definite amount of work.			Not in Committee's draft.
When, and where to be paid.			Ditto.
Deductions.			14 (136).
XVI.—REGISTRATION OF CHILDREN.			
Who is to keep the register.			Not in Committee's draft.
Where it is to be kept.			Ditto.
Form of register.			Ditto.
How the information is to be obtained.			Ditto.

	CORRESPONDING RULES IN THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT.	
	Sections of Draft Act.	Numbers of General Rules.
XVII.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.		
Division of a mine into parts.	.....	14 (128).
Withdrawal of workmen in case of sudden danger.	.....	5 (64).
Pillars and other permanent supports in mine.	... ..	4 (54).
Working under surface buildings, or other constructions, or large bodies of water.	.....	Not in Committee's draft.
Letting down the surface ground.	.....	4 (54), and 14 (129).
Sanitation aboveground and belowground, and latrine accommodation.	.....	4 (54), and 6 (65).
Observing directions.	.....	5 (69).
Wilful damage.	.....	14 (135).
XVIII.—GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS, POWERS, ETC.		
Appointment.	Section 3.	.....
Qualifications.	.....	12 (112).
Disqualifications.	6.	.....
Powers.	7.	.....
Duties.	7.	.....
Reports.	.....	12 (114).
XIX.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.		
Who to be guilty persons.	Sections 30 and 31.	.....
Who to prosecute.	19.	.....
Penalties.	33.	.....
Procedure for offences for which no penalty is expressly provided.	29 and 33 (14).	.....
Time within which an information must be laid.	20.	.....
Offences provided for in the Indian Penal Code.	.....	.....
Appeal.	24.	13 (116 to 127).

		CORRESPONDING RULES IN THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT.	
		Sections of Draft Act.	Numbers of General Rules.
XIX.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—<i>contd.</i>			
Disqualifications of persons trying mining cases.		22 and 23.	.....
Punishment by fines at the mine, without trial.		.....	.....
Application of fines.		.....	14 (136)..
XX.—HEAD OF DEPARTMENT FOR GRANTING EXEMPTIONS, ORDERS, ETC., AND FOR APPEAL, AND ADJUSTMENT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INSPECTORS AND OTHERS.			
What official is to occupy this position.		Sections 9 and 11; also 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, and 37. Also General Rules 128 and 130.	
How references have to be made.		Ditto	ditto. Also General Rules 116 to 127.
General subjects of references.		Ditto	ditto.
Matters influencing decision.		Ditto	ditto.
JAMES GRUNDY, <i>Inspector of Mines in India.</i>			

ORIGINAL DRAFT.

1.—MINING RULES AND REGULATIONS.

[1 (1) C. D. M. A.] This Act may be called "The Indian Mining Rules and Regulations Act, 189 ."

Title.

[1 (2) C. D. M. A.] The application of the General Rules and Regulations shall extend to all mines of every kind throughout the whole of British India, and in all parts that are either in whole or in part governed by the Government of India.

Application.

[1 (3) C. D. M. A.] The Special Rules established under this Act shall be applicable, in their various modifications, in such form, and for such mine or group of mines, as shall from time to time be decided between the mine-owners affected, the Government Inspector of Mines, and the Governor-General in Council.

Date of application.

The provisions of this Act shall come into force on the 1st day of January 189 .

EXPLANATIONS.

The numbers with letters in heavy type, and in brackets, refer to the Sections of the Act, and numbers of the General Rules as they left the Mining Rules and Regulations Committee, thus—[1 (2) C. D. M. A.] means the 1st section and 2nd sub-section of the Committee's Draft Mines Act. And, [115 C. G. R.] is for No. 115 of the Committee's General Rules.

1. A shorter and perhaps a better name for the Act would be—

The Indian Mines Act 189 , and this title has been accepted by the Mining Rules and Regulations Committee.

2. The terms "all parts that are either in whole or in part governed or controlled by the Government of India," were inserted by me to provide for the possible adoption of the Regulations in all mining parts of the Indian Empire; but the Committee did not accept this.

3. *The applicability of Special Rules.*—The Committee have adopted a briefer form than the above which, apparently, fully meets the case in effect, but may lead to trouble in cases where the sections are not carefully read or properly understood, and *publication* is thought to be sufficient.

4. *Date of application.*—The Committee thought that this paragraph was not necessary.

2.—DEFINITIONS OR INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

[2 C. D. M. A.] In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following words shall have the following meanings:—

(1) The term "MINE" includes every shaft, pit, quarry, or other excavation that extends to more than ten feet below the surface of the adjacent ground; and being made or being worked for the purpose or extracting minerals or materials that form parts of the earth, either for the purpose of sale or for use in a commercial industry. "Mine" also includes every passage leading to such mine workings, and all works and erections of whatever kind both above ground and below ground, and either in or adjacent to the mine. It also includes surface tramways and railways that are not under the direct charge and supervision of a railway company independent of the mine-owner.

(2) "SHAFT" includes pit and all passages or outlets leading to the underground portion of the mine.

(3) "PLAN" includes a map and section, and a correct copy or tracing of any original plan as so defined.

(4) "EXPLOSIVES."—The general term or expression "explosives," or "explosive substance," shall be deemed to include any materials for making any explosive substances; or materials used or intended to be used, or adapted for causing, or aiding in causing, any explosion in or with any explosive substance.

(5) "OWNER" when used in relation to any mine, means any person or body corporate who is the immediate proprietor, or lessee, or occupier of any mine, or of any part thereof; and does not include a person or body corporate who merely receives a royalty, rent, or fine from a mine, or is merely the proprietor of a mine subject to any lease, grant, or license for the working thereof, or is merely the owner of the soil, and not interested in the minerals of the mine; but any contractor for the working of any mine, or any part thereof,

shall be subject to this Act in like manner as if he were an owner, but so as not to exempt the owner from any liability.

(6) "AGENT," when used in relation to any mine, means any person having on behalf of the owner the care or direction of any mine or any part thereof; and appointed as the representative of the owner in respect of any mine or any part thereof, and as such superior to a manager appointed in pursuance of this Act.

(7) "MANAGER" means a person holding a first-class certificate under this Act, and having the management of all parts of a mine both above ground and below ground.

(8) "Superintendent" is synonymous with "Manager."

(9) "Assistant Manager" means a person holding a first-class or a second-class certificate under this Act, and acting as assistant to the Manager over all parts of the mine under the directions of the Manager.

(10) "MINE CAPTAIN OR CHIEF UNDERGROUND AGENT."—These terms are synonymous with Assistant Manager, excepting that the supervision may only extend to all underground works, and not, or only in part, to surface works at the discretion of the Superintendent.

(11) "ASSISTANT UNDERGROUND AGENT OR FOREMAN" means an assistant to a "Mine Captain" or "Chief underground Agent," and exercising supervision over the whole or a part of a mine, but inferior to, and acting under the directions of, a "Mine Captain" or "Chief underground Agent."

(12) "WORKMEN OR WORKPERSONS" means all persons, both male and female, who are employed at the mine either above ground or below ground, and inferior in position to an Assistant Manager, or to a Mine Captain.

(13) THE TERM "MALE" INCLUDES ALSO FEMALE.—Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing singular number include also the plural number, and words importing plural number include also the singular number.

(14) "CHILDREN" includes all males and females of less than twelve years of age.

(15) "INSPECTOR OF MINES" means all persons specially appointed by the Governor General in Council or the Secretary of State in Council, to fulfil the duties of section.....of this Act.

(16) "GENERAL RULES" are the rules, regulations, or sections embodied in this Act, and applicable to every mine in India.

(17) "SPECIAL RULES" are the rules and regulations established under section.....of this Act, and applicable to the mine or group of mines for which they are established.

(18) "RECORD PLAN" is a plan, as defined in this section, of an abandoned mine or of a mine the working of which has been discontinued, and to be deposited with the Government of India as a record of particulars of the mine.

(19) "VENTILATING DISTRICT" is to be understood as being such part of a mine as has an independent intake commencing from a main intake aircourse, and an independent return terminating at a main return aircourse.

"2.—DEFINITIONS OR INTERPRETATION OF TERMS."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. When drafting the foregoing "Definitions," an effort was made to make them clear and free from vagueness, and just sufficiently comprehensive to include all that then appeared likely to be required.

2. A few alterations in the wording were made by the Committee; and those definitions numbered 13, 16, and 17 were discarded. The "General Clauses Act," it was thought, made No. 13 unnecessary, and Nos. 16 and 17 were thought to be explained in the sections on Rules. No. 17 is fully explained by section 12 of the Committee's Draft Act, but the term "General Rules" is not anywhere properly explained in that Act.

Seven new definitions were added, namely,—"Contractor," "Certificated Manager," "Coal," "Coal Mines," "Mineral Mines," "Court of Arbitration," and "Sinking shaft."

The new definition of "Contractor" was made necessary by additions to the rules in which contractor plays an important part, as in General Rule 9 of the Committee's draft.

The definition of "Certificated Manager" makes a distinction between a "Manager" and a "Certificated Manager," this distinction being necessary after it was decided to allow non-certificated persons to manage small mines (General Rule 5 of the Committee's draft).

The definitions "Coal Mines" and "Mineral Mines" were made necessary by the decision to have two classes of mines, namely, "Coal Mines" and "Mineral Mines". The decision to provide for a "Court of Arbitration" made it necessary to define that term.

3.—GENERAL AND SPECIAL RULES.

1. The General Rules are to be understood as the rules and regulations of this Act as distinguished from Special Rules, and are to be generally applicable to all mines of every kind.

General Rules.

- [12 C. D. M. A.] 2. These are rules specially adapted to the requirements of the mine or group of mines for which they are established, for the conduct and guidance of the

Special Rules.

persons acting in the management of such mines, or employed in or about the mines as, under the particular state or circumstances of such mines, may appear best calculated to prevent dangerous accidents, and provide for the safety, convenience, and proper discipline of the persons employed in or about the mines.

3. All such Special Rules, when established in conformity with and agreeable to this Act, shall have equal force with the General Rules, and persons found guilty of an offence against the Special Rules shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act.

[13 C. D. M. A.] 4. Special Rules shall be established for a mine at the request or wish of the owner, agent or manager or of the Inspector of Mines.

[14 and 18 C. D. M. A.] 5. In all cases of the establishment of Special Rules, the owner, agent or manager may draw up a series of proposed rules, or make a written request to the Inspector of Mines to submit suitable rules for their approval or modification, or the Inspector may on his own initiative draw up and submit to the owner for approval a set of rules; and in all cases when such a set of rules is shown to meet with the approval of the owner, agent or manager, and of the Inspector of Mines by being signed by them, and are also sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, they shall forthwith become law.

[115 C. G. R.] 6. The Inspector of Mines must do all that can be reasonably expected of him to encourage and to assist in the establishment of Special Rules.

7. The special rules shall regulate any or all of the following matters, and such other matters as it may be found at any time necessary to add, and any alterations of the established Special Rules shall be made by the same process as the establishment of a new set of rules.

SUBJECT-MATTERS FOR SPECIAL RULES.

1. *Officials.*—The duties of individual officials and directions as to what parts of the Act it is especially their duty to observe, and to enforce by securing observance.

2. *Workmen.*—Rules especially applicable to ordinary workmen both above ground and below ground.

3. *Persons in responsible positions affecting safety.*—Rules especially applicable to persons in responsible positions or positions affecting the safety of the workmen or of the mine; such as engineers, enginemen, stokers, banksmen, hookers-on, and surface foremen.

4. *Lamps, explosives, and special matters.*—Rules in addition to the General Rules for regulating the use of safety lamps, explosives, and any special matters affecting the safety of the workmen or of the mine.

5. *Sinkers.*—Rules especially applicable to sinking and to sinkers.

6. *Manufacturing industries.*—Rules applicable to any special work, manufactory, or industry that is carried on at the surface of the mine.

“3.—GENERAL AND SPECIAL RULES.”

EXPLANATIONS.

1. No. 1 of the above has been discarded by the Committee.

2. No. 2 in a modified form is Section 12 of the Committee's draft Act.

3. No. 3 has been discarded, but I think it would have been better to keep it, though, in effect, Section 18 of the Committee's draft Act contains its equivalent. But, I presume, the Act and rules should be made plain and intelligible to the workman who requires the rules by which he is to be guided, and under which he is to work, to be fully and clearly stated and not put in a way that would just free them from vagueness and uncertainty when read by an experienced person.

4. No. 4 was adopted with a little alteration and the addition of the words "or of the Local Government."

5. No. 5 is practically a combination of sections 14 and 18 of the Committee's Draft Act.

6. No. 6 forms No. 115 of the Committee's General Rules.

7. No. 7 has been discarded, but is partly covered by the last two lines of Section 12 of the Draft Act. But no mention is *directly* made in the Committee's Act or Rules as to the mode of adding to, or altering Special Rules after they are established. I think that reference to this might well have been made in the Draft Act.

8. No. 8, and the following suggestive "Details for Special Rules" have been transferred to the "Addenda" to the Committee's Report. If these suggestive details are to be of much use some means will have to be taken to make them available to those who may want Special Rules, or who may have to propose or draw up such rules.

DETAILS FOR SPECIAL RULES.

Suggestions.

RULES AND NOTICES.

1. Details as to publication and making known the rules, and the languages to be adopted for publication.

2. Means of overcoming any peculiarities or special difficulties in the enforcement of the rules.

3. Notices for special purposes, such as connected with riding; carrying tools, conveyance of explosives, signalling, code of signals, travelling on haulage inclines, and any other necessary notice.

OFFICIALS AND OTHERS IN RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS.

4. Appointment of such persons as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of the rules and regulations, and for providing for the safety and proper discipline of the persons employed above and below ground.

5. Deputing to another person the work of one who is in a place of trust.

6. Sleeping at post or neglecting or leaving work by a person who has charge of men, machinery, signals, or apparatus affecting the ventilation.

7. Observance of rules by persons whose duties are in more than one department.

INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS.

8. Suitable additional arrangements for securing inspections and reports.

9. Inspection of accessible parts of the mine that are not frequented by workmen and not being worked.

10. The examination and initialling of report books and reports.

11. As to stations beyond which persons must not go until all parts of the mine beyond the stations have been examined by a competent person and found to be safe.

12. Examination of own working places by workmen, and what to do in case of danger.

13. Examination and procedure after blasting, or after a fall of coal, roof, or any other material from the sides.

DAMAGE, AND OBSERVING DIRECTIONS.

14. Rules as to wilful damage, or interfering with any arrangements; or impeding the ventilation, or the work.

15. Observing the directions of those in charge of the mine, with a view to safety, discipline, and compliance with the rules.

16. Additional rules as to persons working only where directed; and unless in case of emergency, not to go into any other part of the workings except such as they may necessarily pass through in going to and from their work.

17. Prohibition of entrance into a hoisting compartment of a shaft when hoisting is going on in that compartment.

18. Unauthorized entrance into closed or disused parts of the mine.

19. Breach of discipline and quarrels in the mine.

FOR SECURING SAFETY.

20. Suitable additional provisions as to securing the roof and sides of the mine.

21. Also for the withdrawal of timber and falls of roof.
22. Where timber should be kept and the person to see to this.
23. As to roads along which persons travel or carry coal being reasonably dry, safe, and suited for the purpose.
24. If found necessary, additional rules as to when guides or conducting rods must be used, as when sinking, and regulations for their security and proper efficiency.
25. Quality and strength of winding ropes.
26. Regulations as to banking, and persons riding, especially where the shaft is not fitted with proper cages, or cage guides or conductors; or where females have to ride.
27. Rules for the guidance of those at the bottom of a shaft, or at an inset part way down, or at the bottom of, or part way down a haulage incline, when winding is proceeding, or persons are riding or have to ride; and also when leaving such places.
28. For the guidance of workmen in case of holing into old works, or tapping water or noxious gases, or other special danger; or observing, or having the knowledge of anything that is likely to interfere with the safety of the person or of the mine.
29. The working of the sides, tops, or overburden of open works to be carried on so as to prevent dangerous falls.
30. The overburden or "tops" of open works, and all loose ground or material shall be cleared far enough back from the edge of the working to prevent danger to the persons employed.
31. Where any working is mined by a system of steps or galleries, these shall be of sufficient breadth, and of breadth in comparison with their height to ensure safety as far as possible.
32. Every crane in use must be provided with an efficient catch and brake.
33. As to overloading and keeping clean and free from loose material the winding cage, skip, bucket, or wagon.
34. The securing and use of banking wagon where properly constructed cages and guides or conducting rods are not in use, especially where females ride; and other regulations with a view to securing their safety in such cases.
35. Signalling and means of distinct communications between pit top and winding enginemen.
36. Prohibition of riding in a sling, cradle, or trestle, or on the edge or outside of apparatus provided for riding inside, or on a full load.
37. As to persons riding on same deck of a cage with tools, gear or any loose material.
38. As to keeping bottom and all outside parts of cage, skip, tub, or bucket clean and free from loose material when hauling from the mine, especially in sinking pits.
39. Rules to regulate the use of machinery, ropes, chains, hauling on inclines; and for the guidance of persons in charge of tubs, trams, trolleys, or wagons on inclines, including the use of stop blocks, safety points, brakes, sprags, skotches, or dusters where the use of these is necessary.
40. No person shall throw down rock, stones, ground, coal, or other material or thing which might endanger other persons without giving them warning and seeing that they have retired to a safe place.
41. As to fires and dangerous stores, oily waste, etc.
42. Rules for the protection of surface property, public squares, roads, railways, cemeteries, storage places or warehouses, rivers, tanks or reservoirs, and water rights.
43. Protecting the people from the effects of poisonous or injurious substances, by regulating their disposal so as to prevent them contaminating drinking-water, etc.
44. The movement of railway wagons at surface near the mine; giving warning and other necessary precautions; and also as to riding, especially at the screens.

FENCING.

45. Fencing of winzes, shoots, stopes, sliding holes, sumps, pump holes, or other such parts below ground.

46. As to movable fences; loose materials about a shaft; properly securing tools, timber, or other materials when being sent down or up a shaft.

47. Temporary fences, signals, notices, danger or fireboards near all parts, and all the approaches to all parts that are temporarily dangerous.

48. As to fencing, notice boards or warning boards where the workings have produced large cracks at the surface, or caused the ground to fall in; or where noxious vapours and gases rise to the surface from underground fires; or where there are poisonous or injurious waters, or by products from surface or other works.

49. Fencing, protection, and securing of prospecting trenches.

50. As to fencing off of ladderway; carrying tools or explosives in ladderway; the prescribed shafts, inclines, roads, compartments, and ladderways in which persons may or may not ride or travel.

51. All dangerous bridges, or overhead, or elevated passages shall be securely fenced.

52. The use of counterpoised, or other devised doors, wagons, or jetties at levels, or hooking on mouthings in shafts for preventing materials or persons falling down.

LIGHTING AND VENTILATION.

53. Safety lamps. Going about the mine without a light.

54. Ventilation. Behaviour where firedamp, or other explosive or noxious gas is present.

55. Suitable provisions for the cleaning, trimming, and examination of safety lamps where such are required.

56. As to the lights to be used where the ventilation is weak, and means tending to keep the roads and working parts clear of smoke, free from noxious gases, and healthy.

57. The measurement of the ventilating current.

58. The proper lighting of the pit bank and other parts of the surface of mines between sunset and sunrise.

59. Stationary lights at working plats or plots, signal stations, and other such parts of vertical and inclined shafts below ground.

60. Precautions when authoritatively entering any underground parts of the mine, such as shafts, winzes, and underhand stopes that have been out of use, and not been examined for some time.

61. Intake and return aircourses, air-stoppings, fire-stoppings, air-doors, bratticing, air-crossings, sumps and scaffoldings.

SANITATION AND HEALTH.

62. Any necessary rules as to sanitation above and below ground.

63. The provision of convenience for workmen sheltering from the rain or sun, having food, and drying their clothes.

64. As to provision of sufficient and proper latrine, or retiring accommodation for the exclusive use of females at the surface of mines, where females are employed, exclusive of any such accommodation provided for the use of males.

65. Keeping the mine sanitarily clean, and the person to be responsible for the work being properly done.

EXPLOSIVES.

66. Details as to the use of explosives; the quantity, and the way they may be taken into the mine, and the use of cartridges.

67. Regulations as to naked lights where explosive or inflammable substances are kept, and the times that such places are to be open or available for use.

68. Condition or state of explosives when distributed for use.

69. Record of the amounts of the various kinds of explosives given out and used.

70. Disposal of explosives by contractors and workmen during the working day or shift, and of that left over or unused at the end of the shift.

71. As to a workshop on surface, for making preparation and storage of cartridges and other explosive materials.

72. Additional rules, as to explosives, for sinkers.

LADDERS.

73. Additional suitable rules as to ladders; regulating their position, relative position, inclination, length, and length above sollars, how to be fastened; distance apart of sollars or platforms, and their size; position of footway through sollars; and fencing off of ladder or footway, especially at sollars.

74. Prohibition of ropes, chains, pipes, etc., from being in ladder-way so as to interfere with the free and full use of the ladders.

75. Depth beyond which suitable and safe means must be provided for daily lowering and raising all persons into and out of the mine.

ENGINES, BOILERS, AND PERSONS IN CHARGE.

76. Keeping winding engine in good condition.

77. Persons entering engine-house or handling the engine.

78. Examination of engine and other parts by enginemen; and procedure before winding persons after a cessation of work.

79. Attention and duty of enginemen when persons are below ground, or being hauled up shaft or incline.

80. Care and examination of steam-boilers and fittings; maximum pressure of steam; height of water in boiler; and procedure in case of failure of any parts or suspected accident.

81. As to speed of winding of persons, and safety appliances, with a view to preventing an overwind.

82. Suitable and safe travelling ways into underground steam-engine houses, boiler galleries, and steam pipe tracks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

83. As to keeping a register, such as, of the names of all contractors with the number and names of the men they employ; and of the names of all persons directly employed by the mining company above and below ground.

84. The use of animals below ground.

85. Additional rules as to ambulance stretchers, splints and bandages, and first aid to the injured.

86. Unauthorized entrance to or into mine, or trespass.

87. Suitable rules as to electric appliances where such are used.

88. The collecting and taking away by Inspector of Mines of samples of mineral or other product for official purposes.

89. Dwelling accommodation.

90. Provision of good drinking-water.

91. Fines and other deductions, and disposal of the sums so deducted.

92. Deductions to be only made in a recognised way, and proper and full accounts to be kept of the same.

93. As to payments; when amount of wages depends on the amount of work done, the amount paid is to be definite as compared with amount of work done, and as agreed upon by an official named in the rules.

94. The amount of work paid for to be measured according to such lengths and capacities as shall be posted up at the office where workmen are paid: as for example, rules to require the size and capacities of tubs, trams, skips, and buckets used to be so posted up.

95. To limit the maximum length of time between pay-days; the place of payment; and the kind of coin by which workmen are to be paid.

96. Rules for regulating coke, and other manufactures when at and connected with the mine.

97. Hours of work.

98. Suitable regulations for children.

99. The sizes of winding drums; and pulleys on the headgears, poppet-heads, or head-stocks where persons ride, in relation to the size and kind of rope used on them.

100. Suitable rules for the regulation of such mines (small) as may be exempted, by the Governor General in Council, from the principal portions of the Act and General Rules.

101. Additional rules about plans, and the duties of the surveyor or persons appointed to make Plans.

"DETAILS FOR SPECIAL RULES."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. The foregoing suggestive details for Special Rules give the several items in detail that might well be regulated by Special Rules. They would probably not all be adopted at any one mine, and at some mines they might possibly not adopt any of them; all this would depend on the peculiar circumstances of the mine or mines for which special rules were being established. But all the matters named are such that would be applicable at most mines, so that they are suggestive of the wants of most mines, and would be of great help when drafting special rules for any mine or mines; such of them would be adopted as were found to be applicable, others added as required, those not suitable left out, and matters not finding a place amongst these suggestions would be dealt with by other suitable rules that might be suggested by the special circumstances or peculiarities of the case.

2. A few of these suggestions for special rules were not included in my original draft but were transferred from other parts of my draft rules to this part, owing partly to the great opposition in Committee to their being included amongst the General Rules; and in the case of others, owing to Metal mines not being represented on the Committee. The suggestive rules referred to as being opposed in Committee deal with the registration of children; payments; sizes of drums and pulleys relatively to size and kind of ropes used, where persons ride; keeping clean the cage bottom, or other means of raising mineral, especially in sinking pits; ladders in shafts and latrine accommodation. There is no doubt in my mind, and I have no hesitation in saying, that some of these matters are of the greatest importance and should form the subjects of sections in the Act or of General Rules.

4. — MANAGERS AND ASSISTANT MANAGERS.

[1 C. G. R.] 1. Every mine shall be under a Certificated Manager, who shall be responsible for the control, management, and direction of the mine; and who shall either himself, or through a Certificated Assistant Manager, exercise daily personal supervision over all parts of the mine, and a person shall not be qualified to be a Manager or Assistant Manager of a mine unless he is for the time being certificated as follows.

[2 C. G. R.] 2. The Manager of a mine employing more than 100 persons below ground during any twenty-four hours shall be the holder of a first class-Certificate under this Act, or under the English Mines Regulation Acts. An Assistant Manager and the Manager of any mine employing less than 100 persons below ground in any twenty-four hours shall be the holder of a first class Certificate, or of a second-class Certificate under this Act, or under the English Mines Regulation Acts.

[3 C. G. R.] 3. A person shall not be qualified to be a Manager or an Assistant Manager of a mine unless he is for the time being registered as the holder of a first-class Certificate in the case of a Manager, and of a first or a second-class Certificate in the case of an Assistant Manager as this Act requires, the certificates having been granted either under this Act or under the English Mines Regulation Acts.

[7 C. G. R.] 4. The Owner or Agent of every such mine shall nominate himself or some other person to be the Manager or the Assistant Manager of such mine; and shall within two months of such nomination or appointment send written notice to the Inspector of the Manager's or Assistant Manager's name and address.

[8 C. G. R.] 5. The Manager may nominate and appoint a qualified Assistant Manager with the approval of the Owner.

[9 C. G. R.] 6. A person working a mine on a contract with or from the Owner; so as to profit directly by the amount of work done or mineral raised, shall not be eligible for the post as Manager or as Assistant Manager under this Act.

[10 C. G. R.] 7. A mine shall not be worked for more than two months in any year without being under the control of a duly qualified Manager as required by this Act, or during such longer time, and under such conditions, as may be given in an exemption granted by the Governor General in Council through the Inspector of Mines.

[11 C. G. R.] 8. An Assistant Manager nominated and fulfilling the requirements of this section shall, in the absence of the Manager, have the same responsibility and be subject to the same liabilities as the Manager under this Act, but this shall not affect the personal responsibility of the Manager.

[12 C. G. R.] 9. There shall be four descriptions of Certificates under this Act, namely, first-class Certificates of Service and Second-class Certificates of Service; also first-class Certificates of Competency and second-class Certificates of Competency. For the purposes of this Act the two descriptions of first-class Certificates shall be of equal value and sufficiency, and the two descriptions of second-class Certificates shall be of equal value and sufficiency.

[13 C. G. R.] 10. A first-class Certificate of Service shall be granted by the Governor General in Council to every person who satisfies him that he is at the time when this Act comes into force acting substantially as the Manager of a mine, where more than 100 persons are employed below ground in any twenty-four hours, and who has so acted at any mine for a period of not less than five years.

[14 C. G. R.]—A second-class Certificate of Service shall be similarly granted to—

(1) Every person who has within the last five years preceding the time when this Act comes into force been substantially the Manager of any mine or mines for a less period than five years, but not less than two years.

(2) Every person who has for not less than three years acted substantially as an Assistant Manager directly under a person who had either an English first-class Certificate or under a person who shall establish his qualifications to receive a first-class Certificate of Service under this Act.

[14 C. G. R.] 11. During the first year after the passing of this Act, the Governor General in Council shall reduce the period of qualifying service for first-class and for second-class Certificates of Service in all such exceptional cases in which he is satisfied that such a course is necessary for the welfare of a mine, and of the Owner, Agent, Manager, and work-people thereof, by granting a provisional Certificate of Service of the required class to enable the acting Manager or the acting Assistant Manager, as the case may be, to continue to act in his present position at that mine only, though the length of his service in that capacity would not qualify him for the required Certificate in the ordinary course.

[15 C. G. R.] 12. All Certificates shall contain particulars of the name, place, and date of birth, place of employment, and length and description of the previous service of the person to whom the same is granted; and a Certificate may be refused to any person who fails to give a full and satisfactory account of the particulars aforesaid.

[16 C. G. R.] 13. For the purpose of granting first-class and second-class Certificates of Competency for the purposes of this Act, examinations shall from time to time be held at such times and places as shall from time to time be ordered or directed by the Governor General in Council; and full particulars of such proposed examinations shall be published in the Gazettes applicable to all parts of the Indian dominions at least three months before the dates fixed for such examinations.

[17 C. G. R.] 14. Every person shall be granted a first-class or a second-class Certificate as in the particular case may be applicable, who passes the examination satisfactorily, and gives satisfactory evidence as to his sobriety, experience, ability, and general good conduct; and that he is at least twenty-one years of age, and that he has had practical experience in a mine for at least five years.

[18 C. G. R.] 15. The examination for Certificates of Competency shall be partly by examination papers and partly by oral examination.

Kind of examination.

[20 C. G. R.] 16. The examinations shall be conducted by three examiners appointed from time to time by the Governor General in Council.

Number of examiners.

[21 C. G. R.] 17. The examiners shall be persons who have had at least ten years' practical experience and acquaintance with all the departments of a mine; and at least one examiner should be chosen, if possible, who has had considerable experience of every kind of mining that is being practised in India.

Qualifications of Examiners.

[22 C. G. R.] 18. The Inspector or the Inspectors of Mines shall make all the necessary arrangements for the proper carrying out of each examination; and shall give every necessary and reasonable assistance to the examiners, and may advise them as to the subjects of the examinations or on other matters connected with the examinations.

Arrangements for Examinations.

[34 (d) C. D. M. A.] 19. The Governor General in Council shall from time to time make or alter rules for the guidance of the examiners at his discretion; prescribe the amount of remuneration and allowances to be paid to the examiners; the expenses to be incurred, and other sums allowed on account of the examinations; how and from whom these sums are to be recovered; the fees to be paid by applicants for first and second-class Certificates of Service; and the fees to be paid by candidates for examination for first and second-class Certificates of Competency.

Provision for Examinations.

[23 C. G. R.] 20. The Inspector of Mines shall keep a Register of all holders of first-class and second-class Certificates under this Act. Such Register shall distinguish between first-class and second-class Certificates, and between Certificates of Service and Certificates of Competency; and shall also give the holder's name, age, and the date when the Certificate was granted, and also the residence of the person at the time the Certificate was granted, as well as the mine at which he was at that time employed, and any further particulars relating to his previous mining service.

Register of Certificates.

[24 C. G. R.] 21. Whenever any person proves to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any Certificate granted to him under this Act, the Governor General in Council may, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, cause a copy of the Certificate to which the applicant appears by the Register to be entitled to be made out and certified by the Inspector of Mines, and delivered to the applicant.

Copy of lost certificates.

[25 C. G. R.] 22. When it is proved to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that periodical changes in the persons acting as Managers or Assistant Managers are unavoidable at such mines, or series of mines, as would not under the English Mines Regulation Acts be required to be under the control of a Certificated Manager or Certificated Assistant Manager, he shall, on application, at any time grant such Certificate of Service as the case may require to persons appointed to act as Manager or Assistant Manager of such mine or mines, on condition that such person gives satisfactory evidence of having substantially acted in the position of Manager of a mine or mines for at least five years if applying for a first-class Certificate, and as a Manager for two years or Assistant Manager for three years if applying for a second-class Certificate.

Exceptional grant of certificate of service.

[33 (11, 12, and 13) C. D. M. A.] 23. Every person who commits any of the following offences, that is to say—

Forgery as to certificates.

(1) Forges, or counterfeits, or knowingly makes any false statement in any Certificate of Competency under this Act, or in any Certificate of Service granted under this Act, or any official copy of any such Certificate; or

(2) knowingly utters or uses any such Certificate or copy which has been forged or counterfeited, or contains any false statement; or

(3) For the purpose of obtaining, for himself or any other person, employment as a Certificated Manager or Assistant Manager, or the grant, renewal, or restoration of any Certificate under the Act, or a copy thereof either—

- (a) makes or gives any declaration, representation, statement, or evidence which is false in any particular; or
- (b) knowingly utters, produces, or makes use of any such declaration, representation, statement, or evidence, or any document containing the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and be liable on conviction to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

"4.—MANAGERS AND ASSISTANT MANAGERS."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. Managers and Assistant Managers.—The Committee have accepted with modifications, and included all this Division on Managers, Assistant Managers, and Certificates in the Act and General Rules. The sections are all of the very greatest importance in mining legislation, and I think that at least the principal rules should find a place in the Act itself as distinguished from General Rules, with additions in the General Rules as required.

2. No. 1 has been very greatly modified in Committee, the principal cause for this being the decision to have very small mines managed by non-certificated persons, see the Committee's General Rules 5. My draft was on the principle that the Managers of *all* mines should be certificated under the Mines Act. At the same time, I realized that some special provision would be required for very small mines; and the provision for these small mines that has been made in Committee will probably work as well in practice as any of the few alternatives that might possibly have been made.

I think I ought to state here that both myself, and the Committee, felt at a loss for want of more information about such very small mines as it is proposed to exempt from having Certificated Managers. I have not had the opportunity of inspecting such small mines in India, though I believe there are a large number. I felt the loss rather strongly, because the Committee's proposals alter a vital principle on a most important matter; and the information available to support either one side or the other was most meagre.

I think that by deleting the words "all parts of" from the sentence "exercise daily personal supervision over all parts of the mine" the rule has been made much less valuable and effective. The alteration was made at the wish of the representatives of the Indian Mining Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. It is always difficult to prove or disprove whether the required supervision has been or is being exercised, and the law should require the supervision to be over *all parts of the mine* under a Manager's charge; but now, *any* supervision of the mine will be in compliance with the rule as modified in Committee. I object to, *this alteration*.

3. The numbers as to persons employed have been increased in No. 2. This was done, partly to fit in with a novel principle that was here introduced, namely, that a person with only a second-class Certificate may be the Manager of a mine where less than 150 persons are employed belowground in any 24 hours. I offer no objection to this, but think it may do much to avoid disturbing the present mining practices in India by adapting the Act to present practices as nearly as is possible.

The part referring to Certificates under the English Mines Regulation Acts will be found in No. 4 of the Committee's General Rules, together with an extension to the British Colonies. I am also much in favour of the inclusion of all Native Indian States that are under British control.

4. The principal alteration made in Committee to No. 3, is an addition to make it quite clear that a person holding "a second-class Certificate" may be the Manager of a mine where less than 150 persons are employed belowground in any 24 hours.

5. The only alterations made to No. 4 are the substitution of "appoint" for "nominate," and to add that the particulars of the Manager's or Assistant Manager's certificate must be given in the notice referred to.

6. The No. 6 of my draft ("Contractor disqualified") has received a very radical alteration at the strongly expressed wish of the Indian Mining Association, who tried to show that it would be a great hardship on them to disqualify contractors from being able to act as Managers or Assistant Managers. I did my utmost to meet their views in this matter, but I am bound to say that the consent I gave to this alteration was given very reluctantly indeed. It is a matter that affects the lives and welfare of the employes and affects in no less degree the welfare and stability of a mine worked by a contractor. In short, the whole matter on one side, is comprised in the one sentence—a Contractor's aim and object is to make money and to subserve every thing to that end. The argument on the other side appears to be comprised, to a great extent, in a statement of fear that the provision of separate Managers and Assistant Managers, as distinct from the contractors, will entail more expense than the working of the mines can well pay for.

I ought to state here with reference to Local Governments' making allowances and exemptions, as in the Committee's General Rule 9, that it will conduce to more effective inspection and

supervision if Local Governments or any other authority will notify to the Inspector when issuing any mining orders out of the ordinary course.

7. The time, two months, in No. 7 of my draft, during which a mine may be worked without being supervised by a duly qualified Manager was extended by the Committee to three months. This was done to meet the peculiarities connected with the management of mines by Europeans, such as sickness, going home on leave, etc. A proviso has also been added in the same direction, and with the same object, that will enable a Manager to take leave for six months once in three years.

8. A proviso has been added to my No. 8. This was made necessary by the proviso added to my No. 7.

9. My No. 9. The decision to class mines as "Coal Mines" and "Mineral Mines"—see Committee's definitions, Nos. 20 and 21,—made it necessary to increase the number of descriptions of certificates from four to eight. This also explains the other alterations to this rule.

10. My No. 10. As drafted, Certificates of Service would only be granted to persons who were actually acting as Managers or Assistant Managers at the time when the Mines Act comes into force. The alteration will enable persons to get such certificates if they have the qualifying length of service, whether they are in work at the time or not; and the alterations to this rule will also enable a person to get a second-class Certificate of Service if he has been substantially the Manager of any mine, *at any time*, for two years. The last two lines of this rule have also been struck out, and the following words substituted, "at a mine where not less than 50 persons have been employed belowground in any 24 hours." The whole of these alterations will very greatly add to the difficulty of finding out whether a person comes up to the requirements for a Certificate of Service; and will make it much easier for unqualified persons getting certificates, but may possibly avoid an injustice to a very few who would be disqualified by the original wording.

An effort was also made to make the output an alternative to number of persons employed for qualifying service, in deference to the wish of some witnesses examined.

11. My No. 11. This was intended to meet the case of a mine being managed by a suitable and good man who, though he may be otherwise well qualified to manage the mine, may not have had the qualifying length of service to enable him to get a certificate under the qualifying rule; in such case it would be a hardship on the man to require his discharge, and possibly be bad for the mine and its employes if another such good man was not available to act as Manager or Assistant Manager. An addition was made in Committee by which the temporary certificate can be made permanent when the person has completed the time of qualifying service. I also intended that a person getting such an exceptional certificate should "continue to act in his present position at that mine only;" but the Committee's modification will enable such a qualifying person to continue to act "in his present position" at any mine.

12. My Nos. 12 and 13 were practically adopted by the Committee. The division of mines into two great classes has necessitated the doubling of the number of kinds of examinations.

13. My No. 14. The word "sobriety" has been struck out. Though it represents a matter of the greatest importance, there was a general objection to it, based on the bad use that might possibly be made of it, the ideas on sobriety in India being so varied, and the degrees of variation being so great, owing to castes and customs.

14. My No. 15 has been suitably extended.

15. The following words were added to my No. 16, "and their decision shall be final." I think there is quite room for doubt as to whether the decisions of the examiners should always be final, especially as there does not appear to be any rule to regulate their conduct towards the examinees; and that favour and influence may enter largely into their decisions, unless the arrangements of the examinations are such as to make that almost impossible.

16. The modifications of my No. 17 were made necessary by the division of mines into the two great classes of—Coal mines, and Mineral mines—.

17. As to my No. 18 ("Arrangements for examinations"). The Inspector's position at or in connection with the examinations, and his relation to the examiners, should be made quite clear by some such means as an order from the head of the Mining Department. This would help to avoid misunderstandings and possible confusion.

18. My No. 19 is practically included in the Committee's draft Act, section 34, subsection (d).

19. My Nos. 20, 21, and 22 have been substantially adopted by the Committee. No. 22 is an important and necessary rule, and is intended to meet the cases of qualified persons coming from metalliferous mines in England, say, where no certificates or other qualifications are required by law, to manage similar mines in India. The terms on which such persons usually come to India to manage mines include a period of only three years in one agreement. The rule received an important extension in Committee by making it applicable to the British Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom.

19. My No. 23 is substantially adopted in the committee's draft Act, section 33—"Penalties and procedure (2)".

20. The following *new rules* were added in Committee on this subject. The Committee's General Rules Nos. 4, 5, 6, 19 and 26. All these meet with my general approval.

5.—MEANS FOR GOING INTO AND OUT OF MINE.

[27 C. G. R.] 1. The Owner, Agent, or Manager of a mine shall not employ any person in the mine, or permit any person to be in the mine for the purpose of employment therein, unless the following conditions respecting shafts or outlets are complied with, that is to say—

- (a) There must be at least two shafts or outlets or proper travelling ways with which all the underground workings of the mine shall have communication, so that such shafts, outlets, or travelling ways shall afford separate and efficient means of ingress and egress available to all persons employed in the mine, whether the shafts or outlets belong to the same mine or to more than one mine.
- (b) Such shafts, outlets, or travelling ways must not at any point be nearer to one another than 30 feet; and there shall be between two such shafts, outlets, or travelling ways a communication in the mine not less than four feet high and four feet wide.
- (c) Proper apparatus for raising and lowering persons at each such shaft or outlet shall be kept on the works belonging to the mine, where such is required, for readily getting into and out of the mine; and if such apparatus is not in actual use at at least two shafts or outlets, it shall be kept constantly in proper working order and available for use.

[33 (14) (a) and (b) C. D. M. A.] 2. Every Owner, Agent and Manager of a mine who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act. The penalty for such offence against this section may be from R50 to R200.

But if such offence has resulted in loss of life or serious personal injury to any person employed in or about the mine, then the penalty may be as much as R1,000; or, if the Court is of opinion that a fine will not meet the case, to three months' simple imprisonment, with or without compensation to the person killed or seriously injured or his representatives,

[28 and 29 C. G. R.] 3. The foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to shafts or outlets shall not apply—

Exemptions.

- (a) To any work or working being done or made for the purpose of a communication between two or more shafts or outlets.
- (b) While a shaft is being sunk or an outlet being made.
- (c) To a mine one of the shafts or outlets of which has become, by reason of some accident, unavailable for the use of the persons employed in the mine.
- (d) To any working for the purpose of searching for or proving minerals.
- (e) That the quantity of mineral proved is not sufficient to repay the outlay which would be occasioned by sinking or making a second shaft or outlet, or travelling way, or by establishing communication with a second shaft or outlet.
- (f) That the workings in the mine have reached the boundary of the property or the extremity of the mineral field of which the workings of the mine form a part, and that it is expedient to work away the ground or the pillars formed in the course of the ordinary working, notwithstanding that one of the shafts or outlets may be cut off, or the communications rendered too costly to keep open by such working away of the ground or of the pillars.
- (g) On account of any other special difficulties which make compliance with the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to shafts or outlets not reasonably practicable; so long as the mine is exempted by order of the Governor General in Council, and the conditions annexed to the order of exemption are observed.

[130 C. G. R.] 4. Every such application for exemption as to shafts or outlets shall be sent in the first instance to the Inspector of Mines, who shall make such further inquiry into the case as he may deem to be necessary; and shall endorse the application and advise the Governor General in Council on the propriety or otherwise of granting the application, or any part of it, and the conditions to be annexed to the order of exemption.

[30 C. G. R.] 5. Every shaft, outlet or travelling way that is used for the passage of any workmen into and out of the mine shall be examined by a competent person appointed by the Owner, Agent, or Manager for the purpose as to everything affecting its safety at least once in every 24 hours; and shall at least once in every week make and sign a true report comprising the results of all such examinations made since the last report. All such reports are to be made in a book provided by the Owner, Agent, or Manager for the purpose, and kept in a convenient place at or near the mine.

[31 C. G. R.] 6. Every shaft, outlet, or travelling way that is used for the passage of any workmen into and out of the mine shall be made, and be constantly kept in a secure, safe and convenient condition. And the Owner, Agent, and Manager shall each be responsible for the proper observance of this section.

[32 C. G. R.] 7. The top and side entrances of every shaft, outlet, hole, quarry, or any other mine excavation down which there is any liability of persons falling shall, whether in or out of use, be made and be constantly kept in a thoroughly secure and safe condition by suitable fencing. This shall not prevent any necessary and temporary removal of any such fence for purposes of the mine or of the workmen if proper precautions be taken to prevent accidents. The persons responsible for the proper carrying out of this section shall be the Owner, Agent, and Manager of the mine if the fencing is required at a part of a mine for the time being in use; and the immediate Owner of the surface soil, or the person who is in possession of a lease of the minerals from the Owner thereof in the case of the fencing being required at a part of a mine that is not for the time being in use.

8. The police shall report to their superior officers all dangerous shafts, outlets, holes, travelling ways or any other mine excavation that is for the time being out of use and that may come under their notice, giving particulars of the positions and conditions of all such dangerous parts. And the superior officer shall cause a copy of all such reports to be sent to the Magistrate of the district without delay. And all such dangers shall be dealt with as "Public nuisances" under section 268 of the Indian Penal Code.

[33 C. G. R.] 9. Every rope and chain used in any part of a mine where persons ride, or are lowered or raised, shall be of good make and material, and shall, when new, have a breaking strength which is at least ten times the weight of the heaviest load they will ever be required to sustain. They shall be constantly kept in a good, sound, and safe condition, and with suitable cappings or sockets that are to be kept in a perfect condition.

[34 C. G. R.] 10. A single chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons in any working shaft or plane except for the short coupling chain, not exceeding ten feet long, attached to the cage, skip, bucket, or tub.

[35 C. G. R.] 11. There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering and raising persons such flanges, or horns, or other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping. The rope shall be securely fastened to the drum; and there shall be at least two turns of rope on the drum when the cage, skip, bucket, or tub is at the bottom.

12. The drum; and the pulleys on the head-gear, poppet-head, or head-stock, where persons ride, shall be of sufficient diameter as compared with the size of the rope, their diameter not being less than 72 times the diameter of the rope used on them.

[36 C. G. R.] 13. There shall be attached to every machine worked by steam, water, or mechanical power, and used for lowering or raising persons, an adequate brake or brakes acting on the same shaft as the drum, and so arranged that it can be easily controlled by the person in charge of the machine from his position at the starting gear; also a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) showing to the person who works the machine the position of the cage, skip, bucket, or tub in the shaft or plane.

[37 C. G. R.] 14. Every working shaft used for drawing minerals and for lowering and raising persons into and out of the mine shall be provided with an efficient guide or guides for guiding the cage, skip, bucket, or tub along the shaft; with efficient means of conveying distinct and definite signals both ways between the top and bottom, and all insets or working levels in the shaft, and to and from the winding machinery. And shall at every such shaft provide and keep in efficient condition kēps, catches, banking or landing wagons, or jetty at the top, and at all insets or working levels in the shaft; and these shall always be used when persons have to get into or out of the cage, skip, or bucket to enable them to do so safely.

[38 C. G. R.] 15. Every apparatus on or in which persons ride in any working shaft shall be provided with a sufficient cover overhead, except when used for working in the shaft, or where a written exemption is given by an Inspector of Mines.

[39 C. G. R.] 16. The person in charge of, or working any machinery by which persons are lowered or raised into and out of any mine or shaft, shall be a competent male person of not less than 20 years of age; and he shall attend for that purpose during the whole time that any person is below ground in the mine. And he shall not for any purpose or on any pretence leave his position at the starting and stopping gear during the time that persons are being lowered or raised, or suspended by it; and no other person shall handle the machinery while persons are being lowered or raised.

[40 C. G. R.] 17. The person in charge of or working any machinery for lowering and raising persons into and out of the mine shall have a thorough understanding of every signal used, and shall carefully attend to the same, and shall on no account start his machinery until he has received the proper signal. And if a signal be indistinct, he shall not start his machinery until a distinct signal has been given.

[41 C. G. R.] 18. No person shall descend or ascend into or out of any mine in any unusual way or form; at any unusual time; with more than the specified number to ride at one time on the same deck of a cage with tools, gear or loose material of any description; nor on a full load, or in the same deck of a cage with full tubs of coal or other mineral or material; nor until the proper and usual signals have been given and returned, except in case of emergency, or by special leave from the Manager or Assistant Manager.

19. In hauling from the mine, the cage with wagon, skip, bucket, or tub must be so filled and secured, that none of the contents can fall out; and the bottom and all outside parts of the same must be kept clean and free from loose material.

[42 C. G. R.] 20. Tools, wood, stones, or any other loose articles or material must not be put down, or allowed to be in such proximity to the mouths of shafts or winzes, or at any part of shafts or winzes, whether vertical or inclined, as may result in their falling into them.

21. Ladders that are permanently used for the descent or ascent of persons in the mine, shall not be fixed in an overhanging or vertical position, nor have a less inclination from the vertical than 1 foot for each 10 feet in length of the ladder, but shall be inclined at the most convenient angle which the space in which the ladder is fixed allows. Any such ladder with not more inclination from the vertical than 2 feet for each 10 feet in length of the ladder, must not be more than 30 feet long; and the top end must be 3 feet above the sollar or platform at

that end, or may be as little as 1 foot, if a secure staple for handle is provided at 1 foot above the ladder rung, and another staple at 1 foot above that. And there must be a suitable collar or platform at the foot of each such ladder which must not be less than 15 inches wide at any part. The foot-way in which the ladder is placed shall have a width of not less than 30 inches, and a length equal to the width of the shaft inside the timbers; and it is to be suitably fenced from the other part of the shaft, especially at the collars.

22. Such ladders having a less inclination from the vertical than 2 feet for each 10 feet in length of the ladder; shall be in a similar direction or position in the shaft, or in such other suitable position as will avoid the collar hole, or hole for the ladder-way, being immediately under the foot of the ladder above it; or a direct continuation of the ladder above it.

23. Each side of every such ladder shall be securely fastened to timber sets, or firm stays of sufficient strength, in at least one part; an exception being made in the case of a bottom ladder when sinking.

24. No rope, chain, knocking line, pipe or anything else shall be allowed to be in the ladder way so as to interfere with the free and full use of the ladders.

25. Every mine that is more than 500 feet deep, and that can only be entered by shafts, shall be provided with suitable and safe means for daily lowering and raising all persons into and out of the mine.

"5.—MEANS FOR GOING INTO AND OUT OF MINE."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. The heading of this Division was changed to "II.—SHAFTS AND OUTLETS."

2. My No. 1 ("Shafts or outlets"). It was thought that the term "travelling ways" in (a) and (b) was redundant; and might possibly be construed as meaning the travelling ways throughout the workings of the mine. I do not think there was any force in the objections to the words; and I prefer them being used, they *might* serve a useful purpose.

3. The substance of my No. 2 ("Penalty"), has been embodied in the penalty section of the Committee's Act, Section 33 (14) (a) and (b).

4. My No. 3 ("Exemptions"), has been modified, I think for the better, and substantially adopted.

5. My No. 4 ("Exemptions"), has been extended and put under the head of "Miscellaneous" in the Committee's draft, General Rule No. 130.

6. My No. 5 ("Examination of shafts and outlets"). The terms "or travelling way," and "Owner, Agent or" have been cut out; but they would have been better left in. The addition of the words "or Assistant Manager" is useful. The number of examinations has been reduced in Committee from "at least once in every 24 hours" to "at least once in every week," with a report after each examination. In my opinion, this is an important alteration for the worse, and may necessitate special rules, for a daily inspection, being almost forced on to many mines, where the shafts, outlets, or travelling ways by which persons daily go into and out of the mine are not in a sound and secure condition. These alterations were made owing to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce representative objecting to the daily examinations; and the Indian Mining Association representative saying that the Manager should be held responsible for the constant safety of these important parts of a mine.

This latter statement having been made, I ought to say that the joint responsibility, *in the first instance*, of the Owner, Agent, and Manager for every offence committed, runs right through the English Mines Acts. It is a principle that is sometimes as useful as it is important, and I therefore adopted it in drafting the Regulations; but a severe blow has been dealt at the principle in this and one or two other rules. I still hold that the examination should be made daily, and thought that I was making it quite as easy as it ought to be by providing for a weekly report only.

7. My No. 6 ("To be kept secure and convenient"). The term "or travelling way" has again been cut out, and the previous remarks apply to that.

The two last lines "And the Owner, Agent and Manager shall each be responsible for the proper observance of this section" were cut out, because they were apparently covered by my 19 (1) "Legal proceedings."

8. My No. 7 ("Fencing"). The following words in the top line "shaft, outlet, hole, quarry or any other" were thought to be redundant, and were cut out in Committee.

The whole of the second half of the rule fixing the responsibility was cut out in Committee, because it was thought to be provided for in other Acts and therefore unnecessary here. I have no

knowledge of provisions exactly covering the part deleted, and under which an Inspector of Mines could take action. An Inspector of Mines should have power to act in respect of everything connected with the safety of mines, and not have to trust to, and wait too much for others acting. Prompt and immediate action goes a long way in mining, and often saves many lives. I am therefore of opinion that the part should *not* be deleted.

9. My No. 8 ("Police reporting dangers on surface"). The whole of this was cut out in Committee. It was thought to be provided for in other Acts, and that such reporting is at present required, thus making this rule unnecessary. I am not aware, of my own knowledge, that this is adequately provided for; but do know that many dangerous shafts have come under my notice that clearly showed that if there is such a provision it is either neglected, or those to whom the reports are made neglect to take action. See my Report for the year ending the 30th June 1894,—see the 5th paragraph on page 28, and section 29, page 19. The police in Ireland often give valuable assistance to the Inspector of Mines in England by reporting dangerous shafts, through the proper channel.

10. My No. 9 ("Ropes and chains"). The requirement as to the breaking strength of the rope, when new, being at least ten times the weight of the heaviest load, was cut out in Committee. Objections were made to that part, but certainly not such as to convince me. The strength is that recognized and recommended by the best rope-makers, and found to be necessary in practice, and I still think it should form a part of the rules.

11. My No. 10 ("Single chain"). I have here used the term "single chain" in the same sense that the almost absurd term "single linked chain" is used in the 28th General Rule of the English Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887. This rule and No. 11 were literally adopted by the Committee.

12. My No. 12 ("Ropes, drums, and pulleys"). The sizes of the drums and pulleys round and over which the wire winding ropes pass are, as a general rule, small in India, I think I am right in saying too small where persons ride; there was, therefore, a general objection to this rule, and it was cut out in consequence. It was found on enquiry that it would affect a great number of mines as many of the drums and pulleys at all classes of mines, European and Native, were too small to meet the requirement. It is *not* just a matter of buying a new rope when the small drum and pulley has worn out the old rope much sooner than it ought to be, but it is a question of safety; a rope subjected to bad usage is much more likely to give way suddenly and without warning, though appearing to be in good condition, than is a rope properly used and cared for. And to leave such an important matter to be dealt with in special rules does not sufficiently meet such an important case. I think it should at least be provided that all such drums and pulleys erected *after* the passing of the Act should be at least 72 times the diameter of the rope used on them; that would give—

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch rope, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot drum or pulley.

$\frac{3}{8}$ " " 3 " " " "

$\frac{1}{2}$ " " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "

1 " " 6 " " " "

$1\frac{1}{4}$ " " $7\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " as minimum sizes.

These sizes are quite small enough; see pages 185 to 190 of my annual Report for the year ending the 30th June 1895.

13. My No. 13 ("Brake and indicator"). A proviso was added to this in Committee, exempting mines that are not over 150 feet deep from the necessity of having an indicator. I have little objection to this, but think the exemption should not apply to shafts that are over 100 feet deep. There is no such exemption in the English Mines Acts.

14. My No. 14 ("Guides, signalling, and safety appliances"). An exemption from guides was added in Committee for "sinking shafts, or in shafts not exceeding 150 feet in depth where buckets or tubs are used for winding." In the present state of Indian mining, I fully agree with this exemption applying to all sinking pits; but the terms of application to other shafts appears to favour the use of buckets or tubs up to 150 feet in depth when cages ought to be adopted.

15. My No. 15 ("Cover overhead"). An exemption from the use of a cover overhead has here been made for conditions exactly similar to that for Rule 14; and my remarks on that are equally applicable to this.

16. My No. 16 ("Engineman"). There was a good deal of difference of opinion and contention amongst the mining people who expressed an opinion on the lowest age for enginemen; and the representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce made it a strong point. The 24th General Rule of the English "Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887," requires the engineman to be not less than 22 years of age. The English "Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872," fixes the lowest age at 18 years; and this was the age required by the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872. I do not think it is of great importance in India whether the age is fixed at 18 or 20 years, but 18 years was adopted by the Committee.

17. My No. 17 ("Attention to signals"), has been literally adopted by the Committee.

18. My No. 18 ("Riding in shafts, etc."). The part referring to riding "on the same deck of a cage with tools, gear, or loose material of any description" was cut out in Committee, with a suggestion that it might be made a subject for a special rule. I quite agree with this change for the present. The practice of persons carrying their tools and many other things, up and down the shafts, is pretty generally the custom with Indian work persons, though it should be discouraged as being dangerous.

19. My No. 19 ("Keeping cage or bucket clean"). The whole of this rule was cut out in Committee to go for a special rule. The objection to it was to the effect that miners are paid at

a rate per tub or bucket filled and sent out of the mine; and there was a fear expressed that the miners would put too little coal into each tub or bucket, and excuse themselves by pretending to so act for the purpose of complying with this rule. There is something substantial in the contention, especially where the tubs or buckets are regularly filled high up above the top; but where this is the case, persons at the bottom of the shafts or at insets, should be kept well clear of any falling material. It is an important rule, affecting safety, and on a matter that is generally applicable to most mines; it should therefore not be cut out without hesitation and good reason.

20. My No. 20 ("Loose articles about shafts") was adopted by the Committee.

21. My Nos. 21 to 25 inclusive ("Ladders"). I proposed in Committee that these five rules be cut out *for the present*. But I did not do this without misgivings, and a strong feeling of the importance of the step taken. The following are some of the considerations that led to this action:—

1. Ladders are principally used at metalliferous mines, and very little used at coal mines.
2. The metalliferous mines were not represented on the Committee, except by myself.
3. The Committee could not judiciously consider these rules for want of appropriate technical knowledge.
4. The Committee therefore wished to forego the consideration of matters on which it felt incompetent to form a sound judgment.

But, though I agreed to the ladder rules being deleted, there can be no doubt whatever as to the very great importance, and need, for rules to regulate the use of ladders. I therefore trust that where such rules are applicable, the whole of the five rules that I drafted will be adopted in detail; and that as soon as sufficient experience is gained of their adaptability in actual practice they will be included in the General Rules of the Act. My report on the Mysore gold mines gives ample testimony of the extreme importance of these rules; the following are a few items from that report:—

1. The inspection of these mines necessitated my travelling 27,314 feet or nearly 5½ miles along ladders in shafts, winzes, etc., but only 4,378 feet, or about ¼ of a mile along shafts in cages and skips.
2. There were 62 shafts in use varying in depth from about 30 feet to nearly 1,500 feet, several of them were considerably over 1,000 feet deep, and quite a large number were over 500 feet deep; yet with one exception, the only means of getting into and out of all these mines was by ladders.
3. There were about 7,000 underground employes who daily went into and out of the mines by means of ladders.
4. It was acknowledged by many of the mine officials that the lengths, positions, inclinations, condition, etc., of many of the ladders was not satisfactory.
5. Number of *deaths* caused by accidents in shafts or by falling down shafts and ladderways—

Years	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number of deaths .	3	2	5	8
Percentage of total deaths	12·50	6·06	13·50	22·22

6. Number of persons *killed and seriously injured* in shafts, or by falling down shafts, winzes, or stopes—

Year	1893.	1894.
Number	17	27

See pages 121, 142, 144, and 146 of that report; also pages 126 to 130.

6.—ROADS IN MINES.

[48 C. G. R.] 1. The roof and sides of every travelling road and working place, and of all parts of every mine in which persons work or pass, shall be made and be kept in a secure and safe condition; and a person shall not, unless appointed for the purpose of exploring or repairing, travel or work in any such travelling road, working place, or other part of the mine which is not so made and kept in a secure and safe condition.

Security of roof and sides.

[49 C. G. R.] 2. Every entrance to every part of any mine that is not for the time being in a secure and safe condition, no matter what may be the cause of the insecurity or danger; and the entrances to every part that it is desirable to prevent persons inadvertently entering, shall be properly fenced across the whole width of the entrances, or be provided with such sufficient danger board, danger signal, or other contrivance as shall be sufficient to prevent persons inadvertently entering those parts.

Fencing.

[50 C. G. R.] 3. The Manager of the mine shall appoint a sufficient number of competent persons for the purpose of making secure and safe all parts of the mine; he shall make suitable provision for a constant and ample supply of suitable timber being kept in a convenient place at or in the mine; and where any part of a mine requires to be regularly timbered, the timber shall be fixed according to a general or special order given from time to time in writing by the Manager and setting forth the general position, and such distance or distances apart for the timber as shall in his opinion be the most suitable for the existing conditions.

[51 C. G. R.] 4. Every part of every mine in which any person has to work or pass shall be examined at least once during every working shift by a competent person or competent persons appointed by the Owner, Agent, or Manager for the purpose; and every such examination or examinations shall include everything within its scope that is likely to affect the safety of the workmen or of the mine.

[51 and 52 C. G. R.] 5. Such competent person or competent persons shall make an additional examination at the change of each shift, or within two hours before the commencement of the shift if there has been a cessation of work, of all working and used parts of a ventilating district in which firedamp has been found to be present within the last previous 30 days. Every such person who makes an inspection during the shift shall write or cause a true report to be written of the result of such examination, either during or at the close of such shift, and he shall himself sign his full name to the report as soon as it is made. Every person who has made an examination before or at the change of shifts on account of firedamp having been recently found in the ventilating district shall write or cause to be written a true report of the result of each such examination as soon as is reasonably practicable after the completion of the examination, and he shall himself sign his full name to every such report at the time it is made.

[54 C. G. R.] 6. All roads and places along which and in which persons daily work and pass, both in the mine and leading into the mine, shall be made and be kept in a safe, dry, clean, and convenient condition for the purposes for which they are used, so far as that is reasonably practicable.

[55 C. G. R.] 7. At least one travelling road in the mine leading from each of two shafts or outlets to all the working places or adjacent to them, shall be constantly kept in a safe condition and fit for travelling in, even though they are not ordinarily used by workmen; and all reasonable means shall be taken to keep the workmen acquainted with the right way to go along these travelling roads to get from the working places to the second outlets.

[56 C. G. R.] 8. Every underground haulage plane in which the haulage is self-acting, or performed with the aid of machinery, and on which persons travel shall be provided, if exceeding 100 feet in length, with some means of communicating distinct and definite signals, both ways, between each stopping place and the ends of the plane; and shall be provided in every case with sufficient manholes or spaces for refuge at intervals of not more than 50 feet, and the back of such manholes or spaces shall be at least 5 feet from the nearest line of rails. And no person shall travel in such haulage planes below the wagons or tubs that are in motion, nor without a light, nor stand in or at the bottom of such planes when the wagons or tubs are in motion, nor contrary to any notice, instructions, or rules by which such travelling is regulated.

[57 C. G. R.] 9. Every haulage plane and the means by which the haulage is performed, whether it be above ground or below ground, shall be constantly provided with all apparatus that is necessary for the safety of all persons in and about the plane, such as chains, shackles, stop blocks, brakes, drags, skotches or sprags, switches, and runaway shunts.

[58 C. G. R.] 10. There shall be at least two proper travelling ways into every underground steam engine-house, steam boiler gallery, and steam pipe track.

Travelling ways to steam engine-house, etc.

"6.—ROADS IN MINES."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. My No. 1 ("Security of roof and sides"); and No. 2 ("Fencing") were substantially adopted by the Committee.

2. My No. 3 ("Supply and fixing of timber").

This has been weakened in Committee by changing the term "he shall make suitable provision for a constant and ample supply of suitable timber" to the less effective form, "he shall, if necessary, make suitable provision for a constant and sufficient supply of suitable timber." The addition of the Assistant Manager to give instructions, as well as the Manager, respecting the fixing of timber is useful. The principle of having securing timbers fixed "according to a general or special order given from time to time in writing" is a most important and valuable one for safety.

3. My No. 4 ("Examinations"). The term "or competent persons" was cut out in Committee, because such is provided for in "The General Clauses Act, 1868." This applies also to many other rules that have been cut out for like reasons, so that similar cutting will only be referred to further on. But I ought to say here that I look upon all such cutting as bad. A highly technical Act like this is not merely for lawyers, or for use in law Courts only, or for reference in case of a breach or supposed breach of the law; the most important function of such an Act as this is to teach. It will teach mining people what they may and may not do, and direct the way that the mines may be worked and conducted.

It will have the same effect as a great mining educator, it will raise the standard and quality of mining, it will bring about uniformity of working, and it will be looked to and used as a guide. For these reasons, then, I think such a technical Act should be self-contained, as far as that is convenient, without any but the very necessary references to other Acts, though not contrary to any; I, therefore, protest against any such unnecessary cutting, and think that most of the words that were cut out in Committee, because covered by other Acts, should be replaced.

The term "Owner, Agent, or" has also been cut out. It was thought that as all mines are required to be under the control of a Manager, only the Manager, or Assistant Manager should be the person to appoint the competent persons to make the required examinations. Although I do not much object to this, there appears to be little reason why the Owner or Agent should not be able to make the appointment if they wish, and it may often be convenient for them to do so.

4. My No. 5 ("Examinations and reports where firedamp has been found"). The term "or competent persons" was cut out in Committee. The first half of No. 5 down to "previous 30 days" was added to my No. 4. This appears to be an improvement.

The Committee's General Rule 52, last two lines, presupposes that all persons who make examinations, under the rules, will be able to write their own name.

5. My No. 12 ("Inspecting with safety lamp, and testing for firedamp"), from Division "8.—Ventilation, noxious gas, and lighting," has been brought forward and put here between my No. 5 and No. 6.

It appears to be equally suitable in either place, but should be modified to make it quite clear that the person inspecting may *not* carry a naked light, as well as a safety lamp, under the conditions provided for.

6. The following addition has been made to my No. 6, "and all underground working shall be so carried on as to prevent sudden and unforeseen collapses or heavy falls of ground, or otherwise cause danger." This addition is to replace the first part of My No. 2 ("Safeguards and protection of public property") of Division "17.—General Regulations."

7. There were only a few minor alterations made to my Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10.

7.—WORKING PLACES IN MINES.

[59 C. G. R.] 1. Every person shall frequently and carefully examine his own working place, and see that it is safe in every respect; and no person shall work or remain in any part that is not secure and safe, unless for the purpose of securing and making it safe; and if any person at any time finds that his working place is not secure and safe he shall either secure it or leave the place, and in the latter case, he shall inform the official in charge of that part of the mine and all other persons that are likely to be affected by the insecurity or danger. And all overmen, foremen, sirdars, contractors, and other officials shall be empowered to stop any work they may consider to be dangerous, and cause the workmen to be removed from the danger whether the work

Examination of own working place, and action in case of danger.

be in their immediate charge or not, but they shall report the case as soon as possible to the person in charge.

[60 C. G. R.] 2. Every person shall work only where and how he is directed by the officials placed over him, and shall in the performance of his work obey such directions as he may from time to time receive from such officials with a view to safety, or to the convenience and proper discipline of the mine; and, unless in case of emergency, no workman shall go into any other part of the workings except such as he may necessarily pass through in going to and from his work.

Only to work and go as directed and allowed.

[61 C. G. R.] 3. Every miner after a fall of coal or other material, or fall from the roof or sides, shall carefully examine the place; and shall not recommence his ordinary work at the place, or allow a tub or tram to be loaded there until the part is made secure and safe.

Examination after a fall.

[62 C. G. R.] 4. Where any place or part of a mine is likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water, the working approaching that place shall not at any point within 100 feet of the dangerous part exceed 8 feet wide and 6 feet high; and there shall be constantly kept at a sufficient distance, never being less than 15 feet in advance of the working face, at least one borehole near the centre of the working, and sufficient flank boreholes at least 20 feet deep on each side.

Approaching a dangerous accumulation of water.

[63 C. G. R.] 5. Where any place of working is approaching a part of a mine that is likely to contain an accumulation of noxious gas, or other source of danger, or is likely to be affected by such danger, the place shall only be worked in accordance with the written instructions of the Manager or Assistant Manager, who shall amongst other conditions specify the height and width of the working being driven, whether boreholes shall be made in advance, naming their number, depth, and position, and in what part of the seam or strata the work shall be carried on.

Workings approaching any danger.

[64 C. G. R.] 6. If it is at any time found by any official in charge that the mine, or any part thereof is dangerous from any cause whatever, every workman shall be withdrawn from the mine, or part so found dangerous, and a competent person appointed for the purpose shall inspect the mine or part so found dangerous, and if the danger arises from inflammable gas shall inspect the mine or part with a locked safety lamp; and in every case shall make, or cause to be made, a true report of the condition of the mine or part, and shall sign his full name to such report; and a workman shall not, except in so far as is necessary for enquiring into the cause of danger, or for the removal thereof, or for exploration, be re-admitted into the mine, or part so found dangerous, until the same is stated in a report by the person appointed aforesaid not to be dangerous. Every such report shall be recorded without delay in a book which shall be kept at the mine for the purpose, and signed with the full name by the person who made the inspection.

Sudden danger and withdrawal of workmen.

"7.—WORKING PLACES IN MINES."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. My No. 1 was adopted by the Committee literally.
2. My No. 2 ("Only to work and go as directed and allowed"). The words "in such place and manner as" were substituted for the words "where and how he is," and the following words have been added to the second line, "and as long as he remains at the mine." This may at first sight appear to be an insignificant alteration, but it is really a very important one, because it enables an official to deal with any workman who wishes to remain at the mine for any object ulterior to that of working at the mine, such as talking to, hindering, or making any bandobast with the men that is likely to interfere with the working of the mine; in short, to be able to expel any *fasádi* person.
2. A few other little alterations of wording were made to the rules in this Division, with a view to making them as clear and intelligible as possible.
3. The principle involved in my No. 5 of only allowing the most important work to be done, or dangers dealt with according to the written orders, or instructions, of the Manager or Assistant Manager, or under their direct and personal supervision and guidance,

is likely to be a most valuable safeguard against ignorant and inexperienced persons doing such things in their own way and killing themselves and others in the operation. It is a really necessary principle in India, and it will constantly become more and more of urgent necessity with the increasing number of mines, greater depths, more firedamp and other noxious gases, and greater number of disused mines left to fill with water. It is a principle that I set out in the 4th paragraph of section 4 of my report for 8th March 1894 (see my annual Report for 30th June 1894, page 30). The same principle is involved in my draft Rules No. 10 and 11 of Division "8.—Ventilation, Noxious gas, and Lighting," which are Nos. 74 and 75 of the Committee's General Rules. The English Inspectors of Mines are now making the application of this principle to timbering an urgent question.

4. My No. 6 ("Sudden danger, and withdrawal of workmen") was adopted by the Committee.

8.—VENTILATION, NOXIOUS GAS, AND LIGHTING.

[65 C. G. R.] 1. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced and provided in every mine, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent

Adequate ventilation.

that the shafts, levels, roads, working places, all parts of the mine in use, and all other parts where necessary shall be free from noxious gases, smoke and vapours, to such an extent as to be safe, healthy, and fit for working in and passing along.

[66 C. G. R.] 2. In any mine in which inflammable gas has been found in any part during the last preceding 10 weeks, or the return air may be reasonably suspected of being

Return air and any fire.

fouled with inflammable gas, then no part of any return air from any part of the mine shall be allowed to pass over, or go to any fire.

[67 C. G. R.] 3. No lamp or light, other than a locked safety lamp, shall

When locked safety lamps are to be used. be allowed or used :—

(a) In any place in a mine in which there is, or is likely to be, any such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous; or

(b) in any working approaching near a place in which there is, or is likely to be, an accumulation of inflammable gas.

[68 C. G. R.] 4. When it is necessary to work in any part of a ventilating district with safety lamps, it shall not be allowable to have any naked light in any other part

Use of safety lamps.

of the same ventilating district situated between the place where such lamps are being used, and the upcast shaft.

[69 C. G. R.] 5. The Manager shall order when safety lamps are to be used, and the kind to be used.

Manager to order use of safety lamps.

[70 C. G. R.] 6. Whenever safety lamps are used they shall be provided by the Owner of the mine.

Owner to provide safety lamps.

[71 C. G. R.] 7. The Manager shall determine the limits between which safety lamps only are to be used, and shall appoint a competent person or competent persons, to clean, trim, examine, and securely lock all such lamps

Examination, locking, etc., of safety lamps.

before they are taken into the mine for use; and the lamps shall not be taken into the mine or used until they have been so examined and found to be in safe working order and securely locked.

[72 C. G. R.] 8. A safety lamp shall not be unlocked either for relighting or for any other purpose except by the persons at the place, and under such other conditions as

Unlocking safety lamps.

shall be specified in a written notice caused by the Manager to be posted up at the place where the lamps are given out to the workmen for use; but safety lamps shall not be unlocked, or relighted in the return airway, and a person unless he is duly authorized in writing by the Manager for the purpose, shall not have in his possession any key or any other contrivance for opening the lock of a safety lamp.

[73 C. G. R.] 9. No person shall have in his possession in those parts of a ventilating district where safety lamps are being used, any unlocked safety lamp, naked light, lucifer match, smoking apparatus, or any other means or apparatus for obtaining a light or opening a safety lamp.

[74 C. G. R.] 10. Where it is absolutely necessary for the purpose of restoring the ventilation, or for any similar cause, to work in a part of a mine that for the time being contains inflammable gas, or more than an ordinary quantity of any other noxious gas, the work shall only be carried on and continued under the direct and personal supervision and guidance of the Manager or Assistant Manager, or some other fully competent and experienced official appointed to the duty by the Manager or the Assistant Manager.

[75 C. G. R.] 11. An accumulation of inflammable gas shall not be removed while the ordinary workmen are in the mine, nor when it is likely to go to any naked light; and only under the direct supervision and guidance of the Manager or Assistant Manager, or some other fully competent and experienced official appointed to the duty by them.

[53 C. G. R.] 12. In any ventilating district in which inflammable gas has been found at any time during the last preceding ten weeks, the person or persons appointed to inspect that part of the mine shall carry a lighted and locked safety lamp or other recognised means for testing for firedamp, and he shall make all the necessary tests for firedamp during every inspection.

[76 C. G. R.] 13. In the case of any mine in which firedamp is frequently found, the Manager shall cause the quantity of air circulating through the respective ventilating districts, or separate currents, to be measured at least once in every month, and a record of the particulars of each such measurement shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose at the mine.

[65 C. G. R.] 14. In any mine or part of a mine where explosive gas has not been recently found, but where for the time being the ventilating current is from any cause insufficient to carry away the smoke and noxious vapours given off by the lamps in ordinary use, then such lamps and lamp oil shall only be used as will not charge the atmosphere of the place with smoke or noxious vapours to a deleterious extent.

"8.—VENTILATION, NOXIOUS GAS, AND LIGHTING."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. My No. 1 ("Adequate ventilation"). An addition has been made to this rule in substitution of my No. 14 ("Open lamps and oil") of this Division. And the term "smoke and vapours" has been struck out of the first part. The effect of this change does not appear to be great; but I do not think it is an improvement, though it is a very good compromise.

2. My No. 2 ("Return air and any fire"). This rule was re-modeled with practically the same effect. I think the new form is a little clearer.

3. My No. 3 ("When locked safety lamps are to be used"), was literally adopted.

4. My No. 4 ("Use of safety lamps"). This rule was weakened in Committee by the addition of the qualifying words "unless the return air does not contain such a quantity of inflammable gas as can be detected by a safety lamp." I do not object to this as a compromise.

5. My Nos. 5 and 6 were literally accepted by the Committee. No. 6 would be improved by making it read—"Whenever safety lamps are used, or are to be used, they shall," etc.

6. My No. 7 ("Examination, locking, etc. of safety lamps"). The addition of the words "he or the Assistant Manager," to enable an Assistant Manager to "appoint a competent person to clean, trim, examine, and securely lock all such lamps" is useful.

7. My No. 8 ("Unlocking safety lamps"). For the words "in the return airway" have been substituted "in the return-air side of where safety lamps are required to be used." The first form was general in its application, the new form specially refers to the return-air side of where safety lamps are required to be used. I do not object to this change, it has the advantage of making it much easier to decide as to where safety lamps may or may not be unlocked. The addition of the "Assistant Manager," to give a written authorization to possess a key, may be useful.

8. My Nos. 9 and 10 are important rules, and were accepted by the Committee. In No. 9, the words "where safety lamps are being used" are also intended to include all parts where safety lamps are *required to be used*, and it would be well to make the rule state this.

9. My No. 11 ("Removing inflammable gas"). The term "are in the mine," was changed to "are in any part of the mine which is likely to be affected by it." The change will make it a little easier in practice, but lessens the safety to a corresponding extent; however, I do not think I ought to object to the change, it is a very good rule as modified.

10. My No. 12 ("Inspection with safety lamp, and testing for firedamp"). This has been transferred to follow my Rule No. 5 of Division 6.

11. My No. 13 ("Measuring the amount of air"), was literally accepted.

12. My No. 14 ("Open lamps, and oil"). This has been transferred to go with my Rule No. 1 of this Division.

9.—MACHINERY.

[43 C. G. R.] 1. All dangerous or moving machinery, both aboveground and belowground, shall be kept sufficiently fenced so that no accident can happen by it except through carelessness.

[44 C. G. R.] 2. Unless otherwise provided for in a separate steam boiler or motive power Act, every steam boiler, whether separate or one of a range, shall have attached to it at least one proper and adequate safety-valve, and also a proper steam gauge, and water gauge to show respectively the pressure of the steam, and the height of water in each boiler; and these and all other boiler fittings shall be constantly kept in proper working order and condition.

[45 C. G. R.] 3. Every boiler stoker shall be informed of the maximum pressure of steam to be maintained in each boiler, and the minimum height for the water; and no safety-valve lever, weight or pressure shall be altered without the authority of the Manager, or the properly appointed enginewright.

[46 C. G. R.] 4. Every steam boiler shall be properly cleaned, and thoroughly examined both internally and externally, at least once in a year; and a record of its condition shall be posted up in an engine house at the mine.

[47 C. G. R.] 5. All ropes, chains, guides, headgears, poppet-heads, jack-rolls, boiler fittings, engines, and all other machinery shall be kept properly cleaned and oiled, or greased where required, and in good order and condition; and shall be carefully examined daily and reported on, either separately, or as part of a more complete examination, by a competent person or competent persons appointed by the Manager for the purpose.

[135 C. G. R.] 6. No person shall wilfully damage, or without proper authority interfere with, remove or render useless a fence or fencing, manhole or place of refuge, guide, means of signalling, cover, chain, rope, flange or horn, brake, indicator, steam gauge, water gauge, safety-valve, notice or notice boards, or other appliance or thing provided at, or in any mine in compliance with this Act or rules.

"9.—MACHINERY."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. My No. 1 ("Fencing"), has been a little altered in the wording with a view to making the meaning more clear.

2. My No. 2 ("Boiler fittings") was literally accepted.

3. My No. 3 ("Maximum pressure of steam"). A slight addition was made to this rule to enable the Assistant Manager to give instructions as to the pressure, and alteration of the safety valve lever. This addition is useful.

4. My No. 4 ("Cleaning and examination"), was literally accepted.

5. My No. 5 ("To be kept in good condition"). The term "or competent persons" has been struck out for the same reasons as before given.

The term "or Assistant Manager" has been added to enable that official to appoint a competent person to make the examination, and report. I think this is an improvement.

4. My No. 6 ("Wilful damage and interference"). This rule was adopted by the Committee, but was transferred to the Division headed "Miscellaneous" as No. 135 of the Committee's General Rules.

10.—INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS.

[77 C. G. R.] 1. All the inspections required by this Act shall be regularly made by competent persons appointed by the Manager, or by the Owner or Agent for the purpose, and the reports shall in all cases be made as soon as is reasonably practicable after the completion of the inspections, and shall at least be endorsed with the full name written by the person who made the inspection. A contractor for getting minerals in the mine shall not be a person appointed to make the inspections required by this Act.

Inspections and reports.

A contractor excluded.

[79 C. G. R.] 2. The report books mentioned in this Act shall be provided by the Owner, Agent or Manager for the purpose; and they shall be constantly kept in a convenient place at or near the mine, where any workman may see them; and any Inspector under this Act, or anyone having the written authority of any Inspector may at all reasonable times inspect and take copies of, and extracts from any such books; but nothing in these rules shall be construed to impose the obligation of keeping any such book or copy thereof for more than twelve months after the book has ceased to be used for entries therein under this Act.

Reports, and report books.

"10.—INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. My No. 1 ("Inspections and reports"). The term "or by the Owner or Agent" has been cut out, and "or Assistant Manager" substituted. I think the former term would have been best left in; but the addition of the latter term is useful.

The alteration of my No. 6 ("Contractor disqualified"), in Division 4 (the Committee's 9th General Rule), so as to make a contractor eligible for the position of Manager or Assistant Manager has caused an important alteration to this rule to be necessary. A contractor could not well be eligible for the position of Manager or Assistant Manager under the former rule, if this rule continued to debar him from being "a person appointed to make the inspections required by this Act." Under the altered wording in the Committee's draft, a contractor may be a person appointed for that purpose.

2. An important rule, the Committee's General Rule 78, has been added here to follow my No. 1. This new rule regulates the writing of, and signing the inspection report when the person who made the inspection cannot write. If this is properly carried out, the guarantee that the report is as the person who inspected wishes it to be will be almost as good as if he had written it himself.

3. My No. 2 ("Reports, and report books"). Two important alterations have been made to this rule. The question of workmen seeing the reports was looked upon with very great suspicion by the mining representatives; and terrible forebodings were indicated of the very bad uses that would probably be made of the information so placed at the disposal of workmen and agitators. To meet these views as far as appeared to be reasonable, without destroying the usefulness of the rule, the reports made available for the workmen to see was limited to "the reports made for that or the previous day." I offer no objection to this at present; at the same time I ought to point out, (a), my No. 2, Division 7, and General Rule 60 of the Committee's draft, rightly provides that "no workman shall go into any other part of the workings except such as he may necessarily pass through in going to and from his work." (b). He will have therefore to go daily into the mine in good faith that it is safe. (c). With respect to inflammable or other noxious gases, and the ventilation, all parts and all persons may be looked upon as being mutually dependent on each other for safety. (d). It follows then, that the information on the condition of the mine, made available to the workmen by the provisions of this rule, forms one of his most valuable safeguards if he will make a regular use of it for a proper purpose, and almost the only means he has of knowing that the mine in which he has to trust his life is safe. The rule has also been altered to limit the persons to whom any Inspector may give a written authority to inspect and take copies of, and extracts from, any such books. I offer no objection to this alteration.

11.—USE OF EXPLOSIVES.

[80 C. G. R.] 1. Explosives must be stored in a secure magazine on the surface, and such magazines shall only be used for the purpose of storing explosives. Explosives shall not be stored in the mine. They shall only be given out for use in their

Storing, and condition.

ordinary manufactured form, and in good condition so far as can be practically known; and any explosives issued from the magazine shall be taken directly to the working or to a suitable place adjacent to the place where they will have to be used; and any unused explosive left over at the end of a shift must be returned to the magazine provided for the purpose.

[81 C. G. R.] 2. Explosives shall not be taken into the mine except in cartridges in a secure case or cannister containing not more than five pounds; the fuze shall also be kept in a secure case or cannister, which may be the same as used for explosives; but detonators must not be carried or kept in the same case or cannister with the other explosive material: there must be a separate case for each. A workman shall not have in use at one time in any one place more than one of such cases or cannisters containing explosive cartridges.

[82 C. G. R.] 3. Where the means of going into and out of the mine is by means of ladders, no workman shall carry explosives with him along the ladders, but provision shall be made for the explosives being conveyed into and out of the mine by the winding apparatus.

[83 C. G. R.] 4. At all mines where cartridges are used that are not purchased in a form ready for use, the owner of the mine shall provide, at or near the mine, a workshop in which all such cartridges as are to be used in the mine shall be prepared, and stored ready for use, by a person appointed by the manager for the purpose, and under such regulations as shall be set forth by special rules. Such workshop may, with the approval of the Inspector of Mines, be provided conjointly for several adjacent mines.

[84 C. G. R.] 5. All lights must be removed to a safe distance and position during the preparation of blasting charges in any stage; and while explosives are being handled in any way smoking is strictly prohibited.

[85 C. G. R.] 6. When blasting by means of a detonator the fuze, with attached detonator, may only be inserted in the priming cartridge immediately before it is required for use.

[86 C. G. R.] 7. No iron or steel tool, or any iron or steel implement whatever shall be used in the process of charging or stemming for blasting, and no coal, coal dust, or combustible substance shall ever be used for tamping material, but only clay or some other non-inflammable or non-combustible substance shall be used for tamping material. Only sand loosely filled in, soft clay, or water must be used as tamping material for any explosive requiring the use of a detonator, and with such explosives no metal instrument of any kind shall be used in the process of charging or stemming for blasting.

[87 C. G. R.] 8. No two different kinds of explosives shall be used in the same shot-hole at the same time.

[88 C. G. R.] 9. No explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a shot-hole of insufficient size, nor shall a doubled cartridge, or two cartridges abreast, be ever attempted to be forced into a shot-hole, and the charge must never be pounded at the bottom of the hole.

[89 C. G. R.] 10. Every person blasting in underground workings shall give sufficient warning when he is ready for lighting the charge, and shall cause a sufficient guard to be placed at every avenue and passage of approach to the locality of the shot about to be fired, so as to prevent any person not having received his caution from placing himself in a dangerous position with reference to the shot.

[90 C. G. R.] 11. Not more than five shots shall be charged in any one place at any one time, and all the charged shots must be lighted at the one operation. No shots shall be lighted without all the charged shots in the same working face being lighted.

[91 C. G. R.] 12. After one or more shots have been fired, no person must go to the place within ten minutes from the time the last shot exploded, or such longer time as may be necessary for the place to become clear of fumes.

[92 C. G. R.] 13. After any shot has been fired, a person who is ordinarily in charge of shot-firing, or the contractor or the headman of the shift in that place, must be the first to go to the place; and he must examine the place, the brattices, sheets, doors, roof, and everything affecting its safety before any one else is allowed to go there, and give instructions as to its safety; and until he has pronounced it to be perfectly safe, no other person shall be allowed to proceed there except for the purpose of making it safe.

[93 C. G. R.] 14. When more than one shot is being fired in the same place at the same time, the number of shots exploding must be counted by at least two persons, one of whom must be the person who lighted the charges. And unless both are certain that all the shots have exploded, or in case of a misfire, or in case the charge has burned away without exploding, such working place must not be re-entered, and no person must go near to the working place until after the lapse of one hour after blasting, except in case of special emergency. But if the firing was effected by means of electricity, the working place may be re-entered at any shorter time after the source of electricity has been disconnected from the cable. To prevent persons from inadvertently going near to the working face, the entrance to the place must be either fenced across the whole width of the entrance, or some person must remain at the entrance to give any necessary warning.

[94 C. G. R.] 15. A misfire signal shall also be put up in some conspicuous place if the place of misfire is being left, as at the end of a shift; or those likely to go to the place should be warned, or both precautions taken.

[95 C. G. R.] 16. A charge after having been put to the bottom of a shot-hole or stemmed, must never be withdrawn from the hole or unrammed, and no stemming material may ever be withdrawn.

[96 C. G. R.] 17. In case of a misfire, no part of a new hole shall be drilled nearer to the misfired charge than one foot from any part of it; and any hole drilled nearer than two feet from any unexploded charge, in the same face of work, shall only be drilled under the supervision of the person who charged the unexploded shot.

[97 C. G. R.] 18. No shot shall be charged or fired in any part of any mine within twelve hours of any firedamp having been found within one hundred feet of the place of firing; and if firedamp is frequently found in any part of a ventilating district, then gunpowder, or ordinary safety fuze that gives off sparks or red heat to the outside, shall not be used in the same ventilating district; the Manager of the mine shall issue the necessary orders in writing to prohibit the use of such explosives in such parts, and to name those that shall be used.

"11.—USE OF EXPLOSIVES."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. My No. 1 ("Storing, and condition"). In the first line instead of "stored in a secure magazine on the surface" has been substituted the words "stored as sanctioned by the District Magistrate," to make it conform more with the ordinary practice, and the law on explosives. The explosive left over at the end of a shift of work must, as required by the modified rule, "be returned to a suitable receptacle provided for the purpose," the term "suitable receptacle" taking the place of "the magazine" in my draft.

2. My No. 2 ("How to be taken into mine"). The part relating to the amount of explosives to be taken into the mine at one time has been struck out and relegated to special rules. I proposed this alteration, in Committee, owing to the great opposition this part of the rule met with, as well as the many differences of opinion on it.

The requirement as to cartridges has also been struck out owing to the opposition it met with. My opinion, from a long practical experience is that, on the whole, a similar require-

ment in England adds very little, if any, to the safety. The part referring to detonators has been a little altered for the better.

3. My No. 3 ("Carrying explosives along shaft ladders prohibited"). A few alterations were made to this rule that improve it.

4. My No. 4 ("Workshop for preparing cartridges"). The term "or Assistant Manager" has been usefully added. My draft of this rule was, so far as I know, quite new to mining rules.

5. My Nos. 5 and 6 were accepted literally.

6. My No. 7 ("Stemming implements and materials"). The words "that purpose" have been substituted for "tamping material" at the end of the first period, to make it more euphonious. My rule was otherwise literally adopted.

7. My Nos. 8 and 9 were literally accepted.

8. My No. 10 ("Giving warning"). The term "in underground workings" has been deleted from the first line. This is an improvement, it greatly increases the application of the rule.

9. My No. 11 ("Number of shots at one time"). The term "Sinking shafts or large open working faces not under cover," was added in Committee to exempt the parts from the limit of number of shots to be fired at one time. I offer no objection to this.

The term "No shots shall be lighted without all the charged shots in the same working face being lighted" was deleted, because it was thought to be redundant.

Power was also given to the Inspector to "exempt any mine from so much of this rule as limits the number of shots to be charged and lighted at one operation."

10. My No. 12 ("Waiting for place to clear"). This rule has been altered a little to improve it, by the addition of "except for a brief examination or in case of emergency."

11. My No. 13 ("First examination after firing"). A few minor alterations were made in the wording with a view to clearness and euphony.

12. My Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17 were adopted by the Committee.

13. My No. 18 ("Blasting where firedamp is found"). Important alterations were made to this rule. In the first sentence the *general application* prohibiting all kinds of shots has been reduced to the limited application to "gunpowder" shots, or shots "with ordinary powder fuze that gives out sparks or red heat to the outside." I do not like this, though it still leaves the rule a very useful one; but other, and dangerous, explosives may be used where there is fire-damp without violating the rule. The time within which gunpowder shots shall not be fired after firedamp has been found was increased from 12 to 24 hours; and other modifications were made with a view to making the rule clear and useful; and it, on the whole, left the refiners in a sound condition.

12.—PLANS.

[98 C. G. R.] 1. The Owner, Agent, or Manager of every mine shall keep in the office at the mine, or at some other place conveniently situated with respect to the mine, an accurate plan or plans of the workings of the mine; and, so far as is reasonably practicable and applicable to the mine for which the plan is made, the plan or plans shall show the workings up to a date not more than six months previously, and the general direction and rate of dip of the strata, or the actual strike and dip of the reefs or other mineral deposits; and a section or sections of the strata or ground between the surface and the workings near one of the shafts, or if that is not reasonably practicable, a statement of the depths of the working shafts, and depths at which the mineral deposits were intersected, with a section of the seam, reef, lode, or mineral deposit. The plan shall also show the boundaries of the royalty, mineral leased, or block belonging to the mine; also the outcrops, shaft openings, and all other important surface marks, such as railways, buildings, public roads, and reservoirs.

[99 C. G. R.] 2. The scale on which the plans and sections shall be made must be some fraction or multiple of the standard scale of 1-inch on the plan representing 100 feet actual; but no plan or section shall be made on a scale of less than 1 inch to 200 feet. And all underground and surface plans made for the same mine in compliance with this Act must be made on the same scale.

[100 C. G. R.] 3. Where any mine or seam is abandoned (or the working thereof discontinued or likely to be so for more than a year,) the workings must first be surveyed before they become inaccessible, and the Owner of the mine at the time of its abandonment or discontinuance, shall, within six months after the abandonment, or three months after the end of a year after discontinuance, send to the Inspector of Mines to be deposited by him in a place approved by Government, the plans and sections that have been made for the mine or seam in

compliance with this Act, or a true and accurate copy of the same on the same scale, and showing everything that was shown by the originals. This record plan and section shall be preserved under the care of Government, but no person except an Inspector under this Act, shall be entitled, without the consent of the owner of the mine who deposited the plan, to see it when so sent until after the expiration of ten years from the time of the abandonment.

[101 C. G. R.] 4. The Owner aforesaid shall also within four months after the abandonment or discontinuance of the mine, send to the Inspector all the returns that the Act would ordinarily require him to send at some other time if the mine had continued working, and giving all the information complete up to the time of abandonment or discontinuance.

[102 C. G. R.] 5. An Inspector of Mines under this Act shall be empowered, on request, to examine, or copy for official purposes only, any or all plans and sections made in compliance with this Act; and if the Owner, Agent, or Manager of any mine fails to keep, or wilfully refuses to produce or allow to be examined, or copied, the plan and section aforesaid, or wilfully withholds any portion thereof, or wilfully refuses, on request, to mark thereon the state of the working of the mine, or conceals any part of those workings, or produces an imperfect or inaccurate plan or section, he shall (unless he proves that he was ignorant of the concealment, imperfection, or inaccuracy) be guilty of an offence against this Act; and further, the Inspector may by notice in writing (whether a penalty for the offence has or has not been inflicted) require the Owner, Agent, or Manager to cause an accurate plan and section, showing all the particulars hereinbefore required, to be made within a reasonable time at the expense of the owner of the mine, and all the requirements as to plan and section and returns to be complied with.

[33 (2-7) C. D. M. A.] 6. If the Owner, Agent, or Manager fails to comply with any of the requirements of this Act as to plans and sections and returns of abandoned or discontinued mines, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act; and if he does not comply within thirty days after the written requisition of the Inspector to do so, or such longer time as the Inspector may deem it necessary to allow, he shall be guilty of another offence against this Act, and for each such offence he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding R500.

[20 C. D. M. A.] 7. A complaint or information of an offence as aforesaid with reference to plans, sections, and returns of abandoned or discontinued mines, may be made or laid at any time within six months from the time the offence was first committed, or after the date of service on the owner aforesaid of a notice to comply with the requirements, whichever last happens.

" 12.—PLANS."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. My No. 1 ("Keeping the plan, and its description").

The first part of this rule received a slight verbal alteration only with a view to making it clearer. But the part requiring the boundaries of the royalty to be shown met with great opposition; and all kinds of objections and difficulties were advanced with a view to proving that it was not practicable to give this information, and, if given, might be made bad use of. A compromise was made by excluding the boundaries, etc., that may be over "600 feet from any part of the mine workings," but the wording which indicates what need not be shown when over 600 feet from any part of the mine workings might be made clearer. I think the distance might well have been extended even up to a mile.

An extension of the rule was also made to provide "that all mines worked in the open and not under cover, and those which are not required under the Act to have a Certificated Manager be exempted from the necessity of keeping such plans." It may be found necessary to ask for a modification of this, when the working of the Act has been tried, so that the Inspector can require a plan of such mines to be kept where that is desirable.

2. My No. 2 ("Scale of plan"). Only a verbal alteration was made to this rule.

3. My No. 3 ("Record plan"). Some verbal alterations were made to this rule with a view to making it clearer and slightly easier in practice. An alteration has also been made to put the record plan under the care of the Local Government; and to replace the words "an Inspector under this Act" by "a public servant specially authorised by the Local Government."

This latter change may occasionally put the Inspector in a less advantageous position than is desirable, when it may be necessary to see the plan quickly to decide on a matter of safety.

4. My No. 4 ("Returns"). Only verbal changes were made to this Rule with a view to making it clearer.

5. My No. 5 ("Inspection, etc., of plan; and procedure in case of refusal"). A verbal alteration was made in the first part by deleting the words "on request." The inclusion of "or the Assistant Manager" is useful. Other verbal alterations were made, and for the words "the Inspector may" were substituted "the Inspector shall." The part referring to offences was transferred to the "Penalties and procedure" clauses of the Committee's draft Act. The provision by which an Inspector could require the "Returns" to be sent, whether a penalty for the offence of not sending the returns has or has not been inflicted, has been omitted from the committee's draft; and I look upon that as a defect.

6. My No. 6 ("Penalty") was transferred, in effect, to the "Penalties and procedure" clauses of the Committee's draft Act.

7. My No. 7 ("Time of laying a complaint") is included in section 20 of the Committee's draft Act.

13.—ACCIDENTS, CLASSIFICATION, REPORTING INVESTIGATION, AND AMBULANCE PROVISION.

[103 and 104 C. G. R.] 1. Where in or about any mine, whether above or below ground, either :—

- Notices of accidents.
- (i) loss of life or any personal injury whatever to any person employed in or about the mine, occurs by reason of any explosion of gas, or of any explosive, or of a steam-boiler; or
 - (ii) loss of life or any serious personal injury to any person employed in or about the mine occurs by reason of any accident whatever; or
 - (iii) of any serious accident to the mine without personal injury, either above or below ground;

the Owner, Agent, or Manager shall within 24 hours next after the explosion or accident send notice in writing of the explosion or accident, with particulars, on "Mines Form No. 24" in case of personal injury, copy of which is given in schedule.....

[105 C. G. R.] 2. Where loss of life or serious personal injury has immediately resulted from an explosion or accident, the place where the explosion or accident occurred

Place of accident.
shall be left as it was immediately after the explosion or accident, until the expiration of at least three days after the sending of such notice as aforesaid of such explosion or accident, or until an Inspector has visited the place, whichever first happens, unless compliance with this enactment would tend to increase or continue a danger, or would impede the working of the mine.

[106 C. G. R.] 3. Where any personal injury of which notice is required to be sent under this section results in the death of the person injured, notice in writing of the death

Notice of death.
shall be sent to the Inspector within 24 hours after such death comes to the knowledge of the Owner, Agent, or Manager.

[107 C. G. R.] 4. The Inspector shall at his discretion examine the place of accident, make any measurements and sketches, and examine any persons in the investigation of an

Investigation.
accident, or do any other such thing as he deems likely to assist him in the investigation, but so as not to injure or impede the working of the mine.

[33 C. D. M. A.] 5. Every Owner, Agent, Manager, or any other person who fails to act in compliance with this section, or interferes with any other person, or does any other

Non-compliance.
thing tending to interfere with compliance, shall be guilty of an offence under the section or sections of the Penal Code that are applicable to the case.

[103 C. G. R.] 6. A personal injury shall be serious when the accident causes loss of any limb or member; compound fracture of any limb or member; a wound causing

Description of injury.
great loss of blood; internal bleeding; any simple fracture, wound, bruise or other injury that endangers the person's life, or causes or is likely to cause him severe bodily pain for the space of twenty days, or unable to follow his

ordinary pursuits for the space of forty days; or is declared by any properly qualified medical man to be serious.

[108 C. G. R.] 7. In order to render immediate assistance in cases of injuries of such a nature as broken bones, wounds, bleeding, contusions, scalding, apparently drowned; or asphyxia, there must be kept ready at hand in a convenient place at every mine, all such necessary articles and medicines as a medical officer of the mine or of the district shall direct or advise, and also ambulances for the removal of injured persons.

Aid to the injured.

"13.—ACCIDENTS, ETC."

EXPLANATIONS.

My No. 1 ("Notices of accidents"), was made into two rules by the Committee. Their No. 103 requires the notice of loss of life or of serious personal injury, from any cause whatever, to be sent to the Magistrate, and a "copy" sent to the Inspector of Mines. A modification of my No. 6 ("Description of injury"), was also added to this rule. Then the Committee's No. 104 requires the special accidents (i) and (iii) to be notified to the Inspector, but not to the Magistrate. These rules should work well as being apparently suited to India. I am not quite satisfied that my No. 6 has been improved by the alterations.

2. My No. 2 ("Place of accident"). Only a little alteration was made to this rule by deleting five unnecessary words.

3. My No. 3 ("Notice of death"). The term "Owner, Agent, or" was struck out, and the following added to Manager "or in his absence, of the next senior official." This, in effect, takes away the responsibility of the Owner and Agent in respect to this notice, and scarcely leaves any one definitely responsible for it being sent as required. The addition might have been well made without freeing the Owner and Agent from the necessity of attending to the rule being carried out.

4. My No. 4 ("Investigation"), was adopted by the addition of three words to the last line.

5. My No. 5 ("Non-compliance"). This has been transferred to the "Penalties and procedure" clauses of the Committee's draft Act.

6. My No. 7 ("Aid to the injured"). This important rule received a little alteration with a view to making it clearer, and a little easier in practice.

14.—NOTICES AND RETURNS.

[109 C. G. R.] 1. Notices shall be given in any or all of the following cases, namely:—

Notices to be sent.

- (i) Where any working is commenced for the purpose of opening a new shaft, or any incline, level, or other working is being made for a new mine:
- (ii) where the working of a shaft, incline, level, or other working of any whole mine, or principal section is abandoned, or the working thereof discontinued:
- (iii) where the working of a shaft, incline, level, or other working is recommenced after any abandonment, or discontinuance for a period exceeding four months:
- (iv) where any change occurs in the name of any mine or in the name of the Owner, Agent, Manager, Superintendent, Assistant Manager, or Chief Mine Agent of any mine, or in the principal officers of an incorporated company which is the Owner of the mine:

the Owner, Agent, or Manager shall give notice thereof to the Inspector within four months after the commencement, abandonment, discontinuance, recommencement, or change; and if such notice is not given, the Owner, Agent, or

[33 (3) C. D. M. A.] Manager shall be guilty of an offence against this Act; and such offence shall be punishable with a fine which may not exceed R200.

[137 C. G. R.] 2. Where the Owner, Agent, or Manager of a mine has taken proceedings under this Act against any person employed in or about a mine, in respect of an offence committed under this Act, he shall, within thirty days after the hearing of the case report the result thereof, and give particulars, to the Inspector of Mines. This section shall also apply to proceedings taken by the police or a Magistrate for offences committed under this Act.

Report of prosecutions.

[134 C. G. R.] 3. The Manager shall order, where necessary, written or printed notices to be posted up near the entrances to the mine and kept in good condition, stating as to where persons may or may not ride or travel, the number to ride at one time, details as to timbering the roof and sides, the use of safety lamps and of explosives, and on all other such matters and things as may be required by this Act, or rules, or for any other reason deemed to be necessary.

[110 C. G. R.] 4. On or before the first day of April in each year, the Owner, Agent, or Manager of every mine shall send to the Inspector a correct return specifying, with respect to the year ending on the preceding 31st day of December, the particulars contained in the form in Schedule to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed in lieu of that form by the Governor General in Council through the Inspector of Mines.

[111 C. G. R.] 5. Forms for the purpose of the returns required by this section shall from time to time, on application, be furnished by the Inspector of Mines; and shall provide for showing the number of persons employed below ground and above ground, distinguishing the numbers of males and females, those of each sex below twelve years of age, and those employed on the surface at works that are only indirectly connected with the mining; also the following particulars with respect to the minerals:—

(1) To the best of the information and belief of the person making or causing the return to be made, the distribution of the minerals gotten at the mine, specifying where it is sent to, the uses to which it is put, and whether it is for export.

(2) The quantity and value of the products raised as valued at the mine immediately on landing.

(3) The quantity and value of the dressed or prepared minerals, or of anything manufactured, or in any way made at the mine from the products of the mine, distinguishing how much belongs to the products of the mine.

(4) The rates of and the total amount paid for royalties, rents, and way-leaves in respect of all the products of the mine.

(5) The total wages paid during the year, distinguishing between the total amounts paid to surface and underground workers and for any work that does not fall directly under the term mining.

"14.—NOTICES AND RETURNS.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. My No. 1 ("Notices to be sent"). The wording of the subdivisions of this rule was modified with a view to improve them. The latter part, relating to an offence, was transferred to the "Penalties and procedure" clauses of the Committee's Act.

2. My No. 2 ("Report of prosecutions"). This was struck out in Committee, but there was substituted a General Rule No. 137, providing that the Magistrate shall send a quarterly statement "of all cases tried under this Act in his district" to the Inspector.

3. My No. 3 ("Notices at the mine"). This has been put under the "Miscellaneous" Division, General Rule No. 134; and has also been much altered. The alteration is, I think, much for the worse in the case of words struck out; but the matter added is an improvement.

4. My No. 4 ("Annual returns"). The date on, or before, which the returns must be sent has been altered from "the 1st day of April" to "the 15th day of February." This is an improvement, but I thought, when drafting the rule, that mine officials would require a longer period for the preparation of the returns; and for sanction, in some cases, by Directors.

5. My No. 5 ("Forms for returns"). This was greatly altered in Committee. (a) The Inspector was to furnish forms for the purpose of this rule *on application*; now, in the new form, he *must* issue the forms in triplicate in the first week of January in each year. *He will have to be kept well acquainted with the addresses of the Managers of all mines to be able to do this.* (b) For the term "and those employed on the surface at works that are only indirectly connected with the mining," has been substituted "and others employed at the mine at continuous work on the surface." I do not object to this if it includes all the people that the original draft included. (c) The whole of subdivision (1) was cut out. An opinion was expressed in Committee that this part of the return would be impossible to make. (d) A loophole has been made for subdivision (2) not being supplied, by the addition of the words "as far as it can be given." I object to this loophole being given; though an opinion was expressed in Committee that this part

of the return would not be reliable if supplied. My answer is, that an effort should be made to make it reliable; and though the effort may not at first be successful, the object will ultimately be attained. (e) The last part of subdivision (3) as to anything manufactured or made at the mine, and "distinguishing how much belongs to the products of the mine" has been struck out. I am of opinion that any real difficulties in giving this information at first would soon vanish. (f) The whole of subdivisions (4) and (5) were struck out. It was thought, by some of the members, that this information could not well be given at present, and if given would be unreliable, especially in the case of contractors.

With reference to the foregoing, I cannot do better than call attention to the published report of an English Committee appointed by the Secretary of State ("The Home Secretary") on the 20th December 1893 "to consider the whole question of Mines and Mineral statistics." The report was issued in September 1894, and copious extracts from it will be found on pages 241 to 254 of my report for the year ending the 30th June 1895.

15.—PAYMENTS.

1. All work-persons who are not paid by time, as day's, week's, or monthly wages, shall be paid such a definite sum for a definite amount of work done, as shall be agreed upon between the workman or workmen and such mine officials as shall be named for the purpose in the special rules.

2. In every case where persons are paid according to measured quantities of minerals gotten by them, the tubs, wagons, skips, buckets or any other thing in which the mineral is measured shall be of a definite and stated size; and the size or cubic capacity shall be kept posted up at the office or offices where the wages are ordinarily paid.

3. Workmen's wages are to be paid at least fortnightly, in the current coin of the district, and only at the mine office at or near the mine.

[136 C. G. R.] 4. Workmen shall receive in full the wages earned by them, and no deductions whatever shall be made from workmen's wages except such as is provided for and regulated by the special rules.

"15.—PAYMENTS."

EXPLANATIONS.

The whole of this Division has been struck out. An opinion was expressed, during the Committee's meetings, that the rules of this Division were unnecessary, that payments should not be interfered with, and that if such rules are found to be advisable they should form special rules. I am not surprised at these objections being made, for I expected more; at the same time I do not agree with them, but think that the proposals are very necessary and wholesome rules. They might also be the means of postponing the desire, or the necessity for miners being paid for the actual *weight* of the mineral wrought. Workmen in India are not always satisfied that the size of the tubs or buckets are not occasionally enlarged, so as to hold more mineral than they did when the price was fixed; nor with monthly payments, which are in many ways bad for them; nor with the fines and deductions that are made from their wages. I here give a warning, that such wholesome rules are necessary, and if they are not adopted the effects on the mine owner may ultimately be something worse, just as these very questions are probably affecting the supply of labour at the present time.

A small part of my No. 4 ("Wages and deductions") is included in the Committee's draft General Rule 136; and I trust that more of this Division will be made law.

16.—REGISTRATION OF CHILDREN.

1. The Owner, Agent, Manager, or Superintendent of every mine shall keep in the office at or near the mine, a Register showing the name, date of birth, residence, and date of first employment of all males and females under the age of twelve years employed belowground or above ground in connection with the mine; and shall, on request, produce such Register to an Inspector of Mines, or other authorized official, at the mine at all reasonable times, and shall allow such Inspector or official to examine and copy the same.

- Form.
2. The Register shall be in such form as the Inspector of Mines shall prescribe or sanction.
3. No person shall employ a boy or girl under twelve years of age, until the beforenamed particulars with respect to such boy or girl have been duly recorded in the Register.
- All to be registered.
4. If any person employs a boy or girl contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act; and in the event of any such contravention or non-compliance by any person whomsoever, the Owner, Agent, Superintendent, Manager, Assistant Manager, Foreman, or other person who has immediate charge of the mine or section where the child is employed, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves that he had taken all the reasonable means in his power to prevent such contravention or non-compliance.
- Offence.

"16.—REGISTRATION OF CHILDREN."

EXPLANATIONS.

The whole of this Division was cut out. It was objected to in Committee and by others questioned; and it was suggested that it might go to form special rules, where thought necessary. It was also said that labour changes were frequent; and that the registration might be troublesome and frighten the people. I do not think there was much that was really substantial in the objections to these rules; but the objections do something towards showing that the thoughts and feelings of persons interested in the labour problem here, are more or less morbid. Instead of Owners and their representatives going in for *improvements*, and boldly accepting those that can really affect the labour but very little, they either shrink and shudder at every mention of a change or any new thing connected with labour, or else in effect say they will not have it. Let the labour be protected to the fullest, and by every proper means, but let it all be based on a solid foundation. In this case the whole Division that is bodily objected to, to such an extent as to secure its being cut out in Committee, is merely to provide for particulars being kept at the mine "of all males and females under the age of 12 years employed belowground or aboveground in connection with the mine." Whenever any movement is made to fix the lowest limit of age, such registration will be required; and if it was begun now it might be done gradually, and the people would quietly become accustomed to the registration, because the introduction of the system would be at a time when there was no prohibition on account of age. But if the registration is postponed until an age limitation is also introduced, the difficulties on account of *each* will be much increased. Again, to deal with the age question at all, even if only to the extent of combating the statements of the so-called enemies to Indian labour, it is necessary to have substantial facts and figures, and not to depend merely on conjecture and guesses, as is the case at present. This proposed registration, when properly established, would go a long way towards supplying solid facts as to sexes, ages, and numbers of young children employed; I therefore object to the Division being cut out of the Act.

17.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

[128 C. G. R.] 1. Division of mine into parts. Where two or more parts of a mine are worked separately, and with separate ventilating districts, the Owner, Agent, or Manager may give notice to that effect to the Inspector of Mines; and if the Inspector has no reason to believe that such division will tend to lead to an evasion of this Act, then each such part shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a separate mine.

Division of a mine into parts.

[54 C. G. R.] 2. Where no packing material is substituted for the material loosened and sent out of the mine, then sufficiently large, numerous, and conveniently planned pillars of coal, mineral, or other ground shall be left unwrought; and the galleries shall be in such positions and of such widths as will tend to prevent a sudden collapse of the ground, or a heavy fall of ground, or otherwise cause danger. And for the protection of public squares, roads, railways, cemeteries, storage places, rivers, tanks, water-rights, villages, buildings, and any other important surface objects which it is necessary to protect, and the removal of which may be impracticable, such portions of the seams, reefs, or other mineral deposits must be left intact below the same, and for such distances outside the boundaries of the ground or surface objects above-mentioned, as may be necessary for their protection.

Safeguards, and protection of public property.

[129 C. G. R.] 3. Where mining operations have caused large cracks, holes, and falls of earth on the surface, or where such are likely to occur, these places must be properly fenced in, or conspicuous notice boards put up to warn persons off and prevent thoroughfare.

4. Sufficient and proper latrine, or retiring accommodation, shall be provided for the exclusive use of females at the surface of every mine where females are employed, exclusive of any such accommodation provided for the use of males.

5. The Manager of every mine shall cause all such necessary provision and arrangements to be made, as will be amply sufficient for keeping all the underground workings and roads clean from filthy matter, and some person or persons who shall be appointed by the Manager for the purpose, and whose position and duties shall be defined by the special rules, shall be responsible for all working and used parts of the mine, haulage roads, and air-courses being constantly kept sanitarily clean.

[130 C. G. R.] 6. All exemptions from any sections or rules, and provided for in this Act, shall be applied for and granted through the Inspector of Mines.

[33 (10) C. D. M. A. and 135 C. G. R.] 7. Every person who pulls down, injures or defaces any abstract, notice, proposed special rules, or special rules when posted up in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, or any notice posted up in pursuance of the special rules, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

"17.—GENERAL REGULATION."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. My No. 1 ("Division of a mine into parts"). Provision has been added for the matter being decided by the "Court of Arbitration" if the Inspector objects to the division of the mine under this rule.

2. My No. 2 ("Safeguards, and protection of public property"). A modification of the first part of this rule has been transferred and added to my No. 8 of Division ("8.—Roads in mines"), or No. 54 of the Committee's General Rules. The latter half of the rule was struck out in Committee. The Committee, with the exception of myself, were fairly unanimous on this matter. One opinion was, that it would be enough to protect the railways; then it was said that "the railways are protected to a certain extent." It was also thought that mines were not often worked under such property, and that there were means for obtaining compensation for damage done. I say, that in India it is sometimes a matter seriously affecting the safety of life, and should therefore be provided for if that is not already done in other Acts; for roads and public paths are made dangerous, and mining villages dilapidated by mine workings.

3. My No. 3 ("Fencing on surface") was adopted, and does much to make up for the part of the last rule deleted.

4. My Nos. 4 and 5 ("Latrines"), and ("Sanitation belowground"), have both been cut out with a suggestion that they might go to form special rules. An opinion was expressed that latrines were not wanted by the people for whom they were to be provided; that they would not be used if provided; that these people should ask for them if they wish for such provision; and that it would be very difficult to get sweepers for the latrines used by the lowest castes. These arguments did not convince me that latrines should not be provided at the surface of mines, or that such are unnecessary, because latrines are provided and used at mines that I have inspected; and I think they are a necessity.

5. My No. 6 ("Exemptions"). A useful and important addition was made to this rule.

6. My No. 7 ("Wilful damage"). The substance of this rule has been transferred to the "Penalties and procedure" clauses of the Committee's draft Act; and the part as to damaging a notice will also be found in the Committee's General Rule 135.

18—GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS, POWERS, ETC.

[3 C. D. M. A.] 1. The Governor General in Council, or the Secretary of State in Council may from time to time appoint any fit persons to be Inspectors under this Act, and under whatever title he may from time to time fix, and assign them their duties, and may award them such salaries as may be deemed to be adequate; and the appointment and removal of any such Inspector shall be in accordance with the usual agreements made between the Secretary of State in Council and Indian officials.

[3 C. D. M. A.] 2. Notice of the appointment of every such Inspector shall be published in one copy of all the Indian Gazettes.

Publication of appointment.

Title.

3. Every such Inspector is referred to in this Act as the Inspector of Mines.

[112 C. G. B.] 4. A person shall not be qualified for an appointment as Inspector of Mines who fails to comply with the following conditions :—

Qualifications.

- (1) He shall not be less than thirty years of age.
- (2) He shall have had at least fifteen years' practical experience of mines both below ground and above ground.
- (3) He shall be registered as the holder of a first class Certificate of Competency either under this Act or under the English Mines Regulation Acts.
- (4) He shall give satisfactory evidence of having a sound and thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of all mining departments.

[6 C. D. M. A.] 5. Any person who in India practices or acts as, or is a partner of any person who practices, or acts as a

Disqualifications.

land agent or mining engineer, or as an Owner, Agent, Manager, Superintendent, or Valuer of Mines, or Arbitrator in any difference arising between Owners, Agents, or Managers of Mines, or is otherwise employed in or about any mine, or is a Miner's agent, shall not act as an Inspector of Mines under this Act, and no Inspector shall be a partner, or have any interest, direct or indirect, in any mine in India.

[7 C. D. M. A.] 6. An Inspector under this Act shall have power to do all or any of the following things, namely :—

Powers.

- (i) To make such examination and enquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act relating to matters above ground and below ground are complied with in the case of any mine ;
- (ii) to enter, inspect, and examine any mine and every part thereof at all reasonable times by day and night, but so as not to impede or obstruct the working of the mine ;
- (iii) to examine into and make enquiry respecting the state and condition of any mine or any part thereof, and the ventilation of the mine, and the sufficiency of the special rules for the time being in force in the mine, and all matters and things connected with, or relating to, the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine or any mine contiguous thereto, or the care and treatment of the horses and other animals used in the mine ;
- (iv) to do all other things required of him by this Act, and to exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

[33 (1) C. D. M. A.] 7 Every person who wilfully obstructs any Inspector in the execution of his duty under this Act,

Obstructing Inspector.

and every Owner, Agent, Manager, or Superintendent or person in charge of a mine who refuses, or neglects to furnish to the Inspector the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or enquiry under the Act, in relation to the mine, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

[29 C. D. M. A.] 8. If in any respect which is not provided against by any express provision of this Act, or by any rules,

Special dangers.

any Inspector finds any mine or any part thereof, or any matter, thing, or practice in or connected with any such mine, or with the control, management, or direction thereof by the Manager to be dangerous or defective, so as in his opinion to threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person, he may give notice in writing thereof to the Owner, Agent, or Manager of the mine, and shall state in the notice the particulars in which he considers the mine or any part thereof, or any matter, thing or practice to be dangerous or defective, and require the same to be remedied, and unless the same be forthwith remedied, he shall report the same to the Divisional Officer of the district, who shall himself deal with the case under such section or sections of the Penal Code as may be applicable to the case.

[114 C. G. R.] 9. Every Inspector shall make an annual report to the Governor General in Council, and such other reports throughout the year as may be necessary, and any special report on any mine or class of mines that may be called for by the Local Government of the district in which the mines are situated, or by the Governor General in Council.

"18.—GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS, POWERS, ETC."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. My No. 3 ("Title") was deleted, because it was considered to be covered by the 17th definition; but I think it might well have been retained.

2. All the other rules of this Division, modified with a view to improvement, were adopted by the Committee and will be found as follows :—

My No. 1 is No. 3 of the Committee's draft Mines Act.

"	"	2	"	3	"	"	"	"
"	"	5	"	6	"	"	"	"
"	"	6	"	7	"	"	"	"
"	"	7	"	83(1)	"	"	"	"
"	"	8	"	29	"	"	"	"
"	"	4	"	112	"	"	General Rules.	
"	"	9	"	114	"	"	"	"

19.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

[30 C. D. M. A.] 1. Throughout this Act it devolves on the Owner, Agent, or Manager to enforce the observance of its Regulations, and in the event of any contravention of, or non-compliance with any of the rules or sections of this Act, by any person whomsoever, the Owner, Agent, or Manager shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means by publishing and, to the best of his power, enforcing the said rules and sections as regulations for the working of the mine to prevent such contravention or non-compliance. But every person who contravenes or does not comply with any of the rules and sections in this Act, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

[21 C. D. M. A.] 2. Every offence under this Act, by whomsoever committed, shall be treated, so far as is reasonably practicable, as if this Act formed a part of the Penal Code for the time being in force; but any offence whatever committed by an Owner, Agent, Manager, Assistant Manager, Superintendent, or Mine Captain shall not be tried by any Magistrate of a lower grade than the first.

[20 C. D. M. A.] 3. An information of an offence against this Act must be laid within six months after the offence is believed to have been committed.

4. All offences separately provided for by the Indian Penal Code shall be tried under the regulations of that Code, and the penalties therein prescribed shall apply.

5. All appeals against verdicts given for offenses against this Act shall be subjected to the same rules in like manner as if the offenses were committed against the provisions of the Penal Code.

[22 C. D. M. A.] 6. No Honorary Magistrate who has an interest in any mine in India shall act as a Magistrate for the trial of a mining offence.

7. No fines or punishment without trial shall be made, except as is provided for by the special rules.

[136 C. G. R.] 8. Any fines or deductions made from workmen's wages shall only be applied to such purposes as is provided for by the special rules.

"19.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS."

EXPLANATIONS.

1. The whole of this Division has been greatly modified and transferred to other parts of the revised draft.

2. My No. 1 ("Enforcing observance") is Section No. 30 of the Committee's draft Act, and was modified by adding "and that such contravention or non-compliance occurred without his knowledge or consent." This addition has my approval. But an important proviso has also been added to make Managers, who have been invested with full powers, primarily responsible for any breach of the rule, and to free the Owner or Agent from such responsibility. Managers are very rarely indeed invested with *full* powers, and it may often be difficult to ascertain whether a Manager has been so invested; and when the Owner or Agent says that the Manager has been invested with full powers he may claim that he has not, but is always being controlled in his orders and actions, as in fact almost all Managers are. While I cannot really object to the alterations, which were strongly championed on behalf of Owners and Agents, I think that everyone should stand on their own merits as is the case under the English Mines Acts; it is to the advantage of all Government officials to deal with the proper persons only, and a great disadvantage and error to take action against a wrong person, and I did not think Owners and Agents had much reason for fear in that respect. My reason for not now offering a strong objection to the alterations that I strongly combated in Committee, is, that I believe the rule is still a very good one.

3. My No. 2 ("Treatment of offences"). This rule has been adopted in principle, and the last part of it forms Section No. 21 of the Committee's draft Act.

4. My No. 3 ("Laying an information") was adopted in Section No. 20 of the Committee's draft Act.

5. My Nos. 4 and 5 ("Penal Code") and ("Appeals"). These rules were *not* adopted though I believe the principle prevails. I think they ought to have been adopted.

6. My No. 6 ("Honorary Magistrates"). This rule received a modification, to which I offer no objection, and forms Section No. 22 of the Committee's draft Act.

7. My No. 7 ("Fines, etc."). This is an exceedingly important rule from the workman's side of the question, but it was deleted in Committee.

I wish here to press a strong claim, on behalf of all work-persons, that a rule having the effect of my draft of this rule should be included in the Mining Law.

8. My No. 8 ("Application of fines and deductions"). This rule has been adopted as the Committee's General Rule 136, and ought to have the effect of keeping in check the somewhat prevalent practice of making fines and deductions from workmen's wages.

20.—HEAD OF DEPARTMENT FOR GRANTING EXEMPTIONS, ORDERS, ETC., AND FOR APPEAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INSPECTORS AND OTHERS.

1. The Governor General in Council shall be the head of the Mining Department for the purpose of granting exemptions, orders, etc.; and for appeal and adjustment of differences between Inspectors and other persons connected with mines; and his decisions shall be accepted as final, and without appeal in all cases, except offences under this Act.

Head of Mining Department.

2. References shall be formally made in all cases through the Inspector of Mines, who shall forward true and complete copies in all cases, together with any necessary explanations.

References.

3. References may be made to the Governor General in Council as to exemptions, certificates, examinations special rules, cases in which a Manager may be deemed unqualified for that position, and special cases arising from mines that would in England be regulated by a Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act.

Subjects of references.

4. Matters influencing decisions would be such as arise out of the special and peculiar difficulties of the mine or case, some unforeseen circumstance, or circumstance not adequately provided for by this Act.

Decisions.

JAMES GRUNDY,
Inspector of Mines in India.

EXPLANATIONS.

The whole of this Division 20 has been modified, and principally replaced by a section on a "Court of Arbitration."

NOTE.—This is the end of my original draft, and of the explanations especially referring to it.

NEW SECTIONS AND RULES.

The following Sections and Rules of the Committee's draft are either new or are arranged in a new form, or have been sufficiently altered from my draft to appear to be new; all others are modifications of my draft.

THE DRAFT ACT.

DEFINITIONS.—(7) Contractor; (10) Certificated Manager; (19) Coal; (20) Coal Mines; (21) Mineral Mines; (22) Court of Arbitration; (23) Sinking Shafts.
Section 5 (Inspectors to be public servants); Section 8 (Official Secrets); Sections 9, 10 and 11 headed ("General Rules"); also Sections 15, 16, 17, and 19; 24 to 28; and 31 to 37.
Some of the above are really a re-arranged and modified form of my draft.

GENERAL RULES.

General Rule 4 is a modification of part of my No. 2, (Division 4).
No. 5 is new, also Nos. 6, 19, 26, 78, and 113; also 116 to 127; and 132 to 133.

DEVIATIONS FROM THE ENGLISH MINES ACTS.

With reference to the Committee's draft, it may be useful to have a note of some of the principal deviations from the English Mines Acts; they are as follows:—

1. PROVISIONS IN THE DRAFT INDIAN MINES ACT THAT ARE NOT IN THE ENGLISH MINES ACTS.

	Indian draft. (The Committee's.)	English Acts.
1. District officer to be ex-officio an Inspector	Section 4	Official Secrets Act.
2. Inspectors to be public servants	" 5	
3. Official secrets	" 8	
4. General rules	Sections 9 to 11	
5. Final publishing of special rules	Section 18	
6. Who may institute cases	" 19	
7. What Magistrate may try cases	" 21	
8. When District Officer cannot try cases	" 23	
9. Reference to Court of Arbitration	" 24	
10. Notification of cancellation or suspension	" 28	
11. Abetment of offences	" 31	
12. Powers to make rules	" 34	
13. Powers to exempt mines or persons	" 35	
14. Delegation of powers to Local Governments	" 36	
15. Delegation of powers by Local Governments to its subordinate officers.	" 37	
16. Every mine shall be under a Manager	General Rule 1	English Metalliferous mines are not required by law to have a manager.
17. The holder of a second class certificate may be a manager	" " 3	Section 21 (1) of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887. Section 22 prohibits this.
18. Accepting certificates from other countries	" " 4	
19. Number of mines to be managed by one person	" " 6	
20. Managers may appoint an Assistant Manager	" " 8	
21. Contractor may be a Manager or an Assistant Manager	" " 9	Section 80 (2) as to certificates of service.
22. (There are four descriptions of certificates in England)	" " 12	
23. The proviso, for exceptional cases	" " 14	
24. Particulars to be shown on certificates	" " 15	
25. Languages to be used at examinations	" " 18	
26. Subjects of examination	" " 19	
27. Number of examiners	" " 20	
28. Qualifications of examiners	" " 21	
29. Inspector of mines to arrange for examinations	" " 22	
30. Who to keep register, and what it shall contain	" " 23	
31. Granting certificates of service at any time	" " 25	
32. Quality and condition of ropes, etc.	" " 33	

	Indian Draft. (The Committee's.)	English Acts.
33. Exemption from having an indicator	General Rule 36	General Rule 30.
34. Attention to signals	" " 40	
35. Riding in any unusual manner	" " 41	
36. Loose articles or material about shafts, etc.	" " 42	
37. Pressure of steam, and safety valve	" " 45	
38. Cleaning and examination of steam boilers	" " 46	
39. Parts of Rule 50	" " 50	General Rule 22.
40. The last part of Rule 54	" " 54	" " 21.
41. Travelling roads to second outlets	" " 55	
42. Safety apparatus	" " 57	
43. Examination of own working place, and procedure in case of danger.	" " 59	
44. Parts of Rule 60	" " 60	General Rule 36.
45. Examination and security after a fall	" " 61	
46. Procedure when working is likely to be dangerous	" " 63	
47. Manager to order when safety lamps are to be used, and the kind.	" " 69	
48. Owner to provide safety lamps when they are required	" " 70	
49. Procedure when removing dangers	" " 74	
50. Removal of inflammable gas	" " 75	
51. The part of Rule 77 allowing a contractor to make inspections.	" " 77	General Rule 4 (i).
52. The writing of reports when the person inspecting cannot write.	" " 78	" " 4 and 5.
53. The part of Rule 79 that limits the reports that may be seen by workmen.	" " 79	" " 37.
54. Parts of Rule 80	" " 80	Explosives, General Rule 12.
55. The part of Rule 81 referring to detonators	" " 81	
56. Carrying explosives along ladders	" " 82	
57. Workshop for making cartridges	" " 83	
58. Position of lights, and smoking when handling explosives	" " 84	
59. When fuze and attached detonator may be inserted in the priming cartridge.	" " 85	
60. That part of Rule 86 regulating the kind of tamping material when a detonator is used.	" " 86	
61. No two different kinds of explosives to be used in the same shot hole.	" " 87	
62. The latter part of Rule 88	" " 88	General Rule 12 (e).
63. Giving warning when blasting	" " 89	
64. Number of shots to be charged and lighted at one time	" " 90	
65. Time to wait after firing shots	" " 19	
66. Examination of place after shot-firing	" " 92	
67. Procedure in case of misfired shots, etc.	" " 93	
68. Misfire signal	" " 94	
69. Distance of new hole from misfired charge	" " 96	General Rule 12 (e).
70. Gunpowder shots	" " 97	
71. Date within which plan must show workings; limit beyond which boundaries, etc., are not required to be shown; and exemption from keeping plans.	" " 98	Section 34 (1) requires a plan for every mine, showing workings to within three months previously.
72. Scale of plan	" " 99	Section 34 (3).
73. Parts of Rule 100	" " 100	" 38 (1) and (2).
74. Time of sending returns	" " 101	" 38 (3).
75. Reporting accident to Magistrate; and what injuries shall be serious.	" " 103	
76. Reporting any serious accident to the mine without personal injury.	" " 104(b)	
77. Inspector shall examine any persons	" " 107	This is included in Section 41, "Powers of Inspectors."
78. Time for sending returns	" " 110	Schedule 3.
79. Inspector to send three Forms for returns to manager; value of products raised, and quantity and value of dressed or prepared minerals, or anything manufactured.	" " 111	" 3 and Section 33. Also Section 1 of the 1875 Amendment Act of the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872.
80. Qualifications for an appointment as Inspector of mines	" " 112	
81. Inspector to inform the manager of a complaint, etc.	" " 113	
82. Inspector of mines to encourage and assist in the establishment of special rules.	" " 115	
83. Fencing parts of surface made dangerous by mining operations.	" " 129	
84. Application for, and granting of exemptions	" " 130	
85. No woman eligible to make inspections	" " 131	
86. Going to mine intoxicated, and taking intoxicating drinks into a mine.	" " 132	
87. Mine may work pending an exemption being granted	" " 133	
88. Parts of Rule 134 "Posting up of notices at the mines"	" " 134	Section 57.
89. Application of fines and deductions	" " 136	
90. Statement of cases tried under this Act	" " 137	Section 66.
91. Court of Arbitration	" " { 116 to 127	

The proposed "Court of Arbitration" covers the arbitration, and other varied procedure under the English Mines Acts, as provided for as follows :—

Sections of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.

1. Section 13 sub-sections (4) to (6) ; and 61 (2), as to checkweigher.
2. Section 16 (3), to prohibit by injunction the working of any mine in contravention of this section.
3. Section 19 (2), arbitration on "Division of mine into parts".
4. Section 27, inquiry into competency and conduct of a certificated manager or under-manager.
5. Section 42, arbitration as to dangers not expressly provided against by any provisions of the Act, or by any special rule.
6. Section 47, arbitration clauses.
7. Section 53 (3), arbitration as to special rules.
8. Section 63, appeal to court of quarter sessions.

The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872.

The arbitration provided for in that Act is very little different to Nos. 5, 6, and 7 of the above ; but arbitration is only provided for in that Act for about two sets of cases, the providing sections being Nos. 18, 21, and 26.

NOTE.—It should be well noted with reference to the foregoing deviations from the English Mines Acts that all the Subjects named, as well as many others, are provided for in the large numbers of Special rules that have been established, and become law, in each of the Inspection districts in the United Kingdom.

2. PROVISIONS IN THE ENGLISH MINES ACTS THAT ARE NOT IN THE DRAFT
INDIAN MINES ACT.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.	Sections and General Rules of the English Acts.
1. Prohibition of the employment belowground of all females, and of boys under 12 years of age.	Section 4.
2. The regulation of the employment belowground of boys from 12 to 16 years of age.	Sections 5, 6, and 75, (Definition of boy).
3. Regulations for the employment of boys, girls, and women above-ground.	Section 7.
4. Registration of all boys, girls, and women employed at a mine .	Sections 8 and 9.
5. Regulation for the payment of school fees out of wages	Section 10.
6. Places where wages may not be paid	" 11.
7. Payment of persons employed in mines by weight, and employment of a checkweigher.	Sections 12, 13, and 14.
8. Application of the "Weights and Measures Act, 1878," to all weights, balances, etc., used at mines.	Section 15.
9. To prohibit by injunction the working of any mine	" 16 (3) and (4).
10. Agreements not to preclude compliance with the Act with respect to providing a second shaft or outlet to a mine.	" 17.
11. Regulations as to a Board for examinations, and for appointing examiners, for granting certificates of competency.	Sections 23 and 24.
12. Special "formal, investigation of any explosion or accident" .	Section 45.
13. Regulations as to Coroners' inquests	" 48.
14. Place and conditions under which a mechanical contrivance for ventilation may be introduced.	" 49, General Rule 3.
15. Stations beyond which workmen must not pass until the parts of the mines beyond the stations have been inspected and stated to be safe. The report, "so far as the same does not consist of printed matter shall be in the handwriting of the person who made the inspection."	General Rule 4 (i).
16. Construction of safety lamps	General Rule 9.
17. Explosives not to be taken into the mine except in cartridges .	" " 12 (b).
18. Regulations as to competent person, examination, and firing of shots in places that are dry and dusty, where firedamp has recently been found, or safety lamps are required to be used.	" " 12 (f), (g), (h), and (i).
19. Manholes in underground travelling roads where horses are used .	General Rule 15.
20. Manholes to be kept clear	" " 16.
21. Dimensions of travelling roads below ground where horses or other draught animals are used.	" " 17.
22. Option of using downcast shaft	" " 23.
23. Automatic contrivance to prevent overwinding, and speed of winding when men are being raised.	" " 26.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887— <i>contd.</i>	Sections, and General Rules of the English Acts.
24. The keeping of a barometer and thermometer at mines	General Rule 33.
25. Periodical inspection of the mine by two persons appointed on behalf of the workmen.	„ „ 38.
26. Restriction as to who may be allowed to work alone as a coal or ironstone getter in the face of the workings.	„ „ 39.
27. Appeal on conviction	Section 63.
28. The Owner, Agent, or manager to report to the Inspector the result of proceedings taken, within 21 days after the hearing of the case.	„ 66.
29. Saving for proceedings under other Acts	„ 68.
30. Provisions as to service of notices	„ 73.
31. Application of “Section 38 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (which relates to privy accommodation.)”	„ 74.
32. “Schedule one,” “Proceedings of Board for Examiners.”	Schedule one.
33. “Schedule three,” “Form of Return.”	„ three.
The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872.	
34. Division of shafts where they are used for the ascent and descent of persons by ladders.	General Rule 9.
35. The inclination and position of ladders, and the provision of substantial platforms.	„ „ 15.
36. Dressing and drying room	„ „ 16.

In addition to these three rules there are quite a number that are the same as in the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

THE TRUCK ACTS, 1831 AND 1887.

These Acts “apply to every ‘workman’ and his employer, the term ‘workman’ not including a domestic or menial servant, but, save as aforesaid, meaning any person who being a labourer, servant in husbandry, journeyman, artificer, handicraftsman, miner, or otherwise engaged in manual labour.”

They prohibit truck; also contracts that include “the place where, manner in which, or person with whom the whole or any part of the wages are or is to be expended;” and the imposing by an employer of the above as a *condition*, “express or implied,” “directly or indirectly, or by himself or his agent;” as well as the dismissal of “any workman for or on account of” the above matters.

They also regulate the payment of wages, in what coin workmen are to be paid in, and regulate all deductions from wages.

OTHER ACTS.

In addition to the foregoing, the working of the mines in the United Kingdom are to some extent regulated by various other Acts, such as “The Stannaries Act, 1887;” the “State Mines (Gunpowder) Act, 1882;” the Factory Acts; and the Education Acts.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR INDIAN MINES.

The very full report of the Committee, with appendices, leaves it unnecessary for me to do more than make the following further few observations on its meetings:—

1. The first formal meeting was held in a room of the Bengal Secretariat on Monday the 10th June 1895, and all the members of the Committee were in attendance, including myself.

2. I have attended nearly 30 formal meetings, and made a large number of other attendances, and done a great deal of work for the Committee between and after the meetings with a view to making its labours as complete and successful as possible.

3. With reference to the evidence of the witnesses examined, a number of them had only a local knowledge and Indian experience of mining; a good example was one who is, I believe, a successful manager, he has had 14 years’ actual experience of Indian mining, has always been employed by the same firm, is not certificated, and has no practical experience of any mining outside of India. It is necessary to know this in order to set the proper value on the statements they made on general mining questions. Although the evidence of the witnesses was in many respects valuable, it was much depreciated by such statements as that they regularly allowed shots to be stemmed by means of steel rods and iron crowbars, and that it was not at all an uncommon practice at their mines for misfired shots to be unrammed. And although resistance was offered to the provision requiring that the blasting fuze be kept in a case or canister, it was stated that the frequent misfires were caused by bad fuze. There are few things

in mining more dangerous than misfired charges, every effort should, therefore, be made to avoid that happening.

4. The order of the proposals were somewhat changed in Committee ; and the whole, with the exception of the suggestions for special rules, were divided into a Mines Act and General Rules. I believe that this is an improvement.

5. The proposals for latrine accommodation, especially for female workers at mines, and for general sanitation, are almost entirely left out of the Committee's draft.

6. The very important proposals as to payments, and the registration of children are also left out of the Committee's draft, and form a blank that ought to be filled by suitable provisions, including also the question of sanitation ; and they were not omitted without animated opposition.

7. Although it would be difficult for me to give all the many and varied reasons for all the technical points and principles involved in all my proposals, it will be a great assistance if all my published reports on Indian mining are taken into consideration, and this should certainly be done before any alterations are made in the draft proposals.

8. This report, and especially pages 50 to 53, showing the deviations of the Indian draft proposals from the English Mines Acts, and the "Provisions in the English Mines Acts that are not in the draft Indian Mines Act," will show fully that there has been no mere attempt to follow English practices, but that an honest and earnest attempt has been made to draft proposals that will be adapted and as far as possible suited to India, the Indian people, and Indian mining, and I believe this has been accomplished. At the same time, I ought to state that a more extended experience of a greater variety of Indian mines of various classes, descriptions and sizes, would have been a great advantage when drafting and supporting the proposals, and this experience is almost a necessity.

9. I feel myself quite safe in boldly stating that the draft proposals as they left the Committee form a really good and useful Mines Act and General Rules, and such as will be a credit to the Empire. And full credit is due to the President and all the members of the Committee for the prolonged, earnest, and disinterested way in which they worked to formulate a Mines Act and rules of a high standard of excellence and suitability. Still, the fact remains that with the exception of myself, the Committee represented little more than Bengal Coal mining, and were, in consequence, obliged to forego the consideration of such proposals as referred solely to mines worked for other minerals than coal. This adds a much greater importance and necessity to the establishment of suitable special rules.

10. In conclusion, I wish here to record my earnest belief that mining instruction has already become a necessity in India, and a Mines Act will at once greatly increase that necessity ; I trust, therefore, that such steps in this direction may be taken as will enable suitable instruction to be obtained by all those who wish to increase their knowledge of such matters as will tend to the more successful and safer working of mines.

JAMES GRUNDY.

LIST OF
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1702—1900.

**PRESERVED IN THE RECORD DEPARTMENT OF THE
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1904.

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MADRAS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1837-1838	Range 340, Vol. 70	} Price Current.
1838-1839	" " 71	
1839-1840	" " 72	
1840-1841	" " 73	
1841-1842	" " 74	
1842-1843	" " 75	
1843-1844	" " 76	
1844-1845	" " 77	
1845-1846	" " 78	
1846-1847	" " 79	
1847-1848	" " 80	} Reports on Commerce.
1847-1848	" " 81	
1847-1848	" " 82	
1847-1848	" " 83	Price Current.
1847-1848	" " 84	} Reports on Commerce
1847-1848	" " 85	
1847-1848	" " 86	
1848-1849	" " 87	
1848-1849	" " 88	} Statement of Duties.
1848-1849	" " 89	
1848-1849	" " 90	
1848-1849	" " 91	} Statement of Duties.
1848-1849	" " 92	
1848-1849	" " 93	

REPORTS ON THE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL COMMERCE OF
MADRAS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1848 1849 - -	Range 340, Vol. 94	Statement of Duties.
1849-1850 - -	" " 95	} Reports on Commerce
1849-1850 - -	" " 96	
1849-1850 - -	" " 97	
1849-1850 - -	" " 98	Price Current.
1849-1850 - -	" " 99	Statement of Duties.
1850-1851 - -	" " 100	} Reports on Commerce.
1850-1851 - -	" " 101	
1850-1851 - -	" " 102	
1850-1851 - -	" " 103	Price Current.
1850-1851 - -	" " 104	} Statement of Duties.
1850-1851 - -	" " 105	
1851-1852 - -	" " 106	} Reports on Commerce.
1851-1852 - -	" " 107	
1851-1852 - -	" " 108	
1851-1852 - -	" " 109	Price Current.
1851-1852 - -	" " 110	Statement of Duties.
1852-1853 - -	" " 111	} Reports on Commerce.
1852-1853 - -	" " 112	
1852-1853 - -	" " 113	} Price Current.
1852-1853 - -	" " 114	
1853-1854 - -	" " 115	} Reports on Commerce.
1853-1854 - -	" " 116	
1853-1854 - -	" " 117	

REPORTS ON THE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL COMMERCE OF
MADRAS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
1854-1855	Range 340, Vol. 118	} Reports on Commerce.
1854-1855	" " 119	
1854-1855	" " 120	
1854-1855	" " 121	
1855-1856	" " 122	
1855-1856	" " 123	
1855-1856	" " 124	
1856-1857	" " 125	
1856-1857	" " 126	
1856-1857	" " 127	
1857-1858	" " 128	
1857-1858	" " 129	
1857-1858	" " 130	
1858-1859	" " 131	
1859-1860	" " 132	
1860-1861	" " 133	
1860-1861	" " 134	
1861-1862	" " 135	
1861-1862	" " 136	
1862-1863	" " 137	
1862-1863	" " 138	
1863-1864	" " 139	
1863-1864	Range 341, Vol. 1	

MADRAS "COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE."

(CORRESPONDENCE WITH NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCES.)

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1808, with Index - -	Range 321, Vol. 50	1815, with Index - -	Range 321, Vol. 57
1809, with Index - -	" " 51	1816, with Index - -	" " 58
1810, with Index - -	" " 52	1817, with Index - -	" " 59
1811, with Index - -	" " 53	1818, with Index - -	" " 60
1812, with Index - -	" " 54	1819, with Index - -	" " 61
1813, with Index - -	" " 55	1820, with Index - -	" " 62
1814, with Index - -	" " 56		

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For Ecclesiastical Proceedings previous to 1818, *see* "Public Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
28 May to 31 Dec. 1818, with Index.	Range 333, Vol. 40	17 May to 31 Dec. 1826	Range 333, Vol. 49
1819, with Index - -	" " 41	1 Jan. to 25 May 1827 with Index for the whole year.	" " 50
1820, with Index - -	" " 42	8 June to 31 Dec. 1827	" " 51
1821, with Index - -	" " 43	Jan. to Dec. 1828, with Index.	" " 52
1822, with Index - -	" " 44	2 Jan. to 29 Aug. 1829	" " 53
1823, with Index - -	" " 45	1 Sept. to 29 Dec. 1829	" " 54
1824, with Index - -	" " 46	Index for 1829 - -	" " 55
1825, with Index - -	" " 47	1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1830 -	" " 56
1 Jan. to 16 May 1826, with Index for the whole year.	" " 48		

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1830 - -	Range 333, Vol. 57	July to Dec. 1842, with Index.	Range 333, Vol. 80
1 Jan. to 29 July 1831, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 58	10 Jan. to 27 June 1843	„ „ 81
1 Aug. to 30 Dec. 1831 -	„ „ 59	4 July to 22 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 82
1 Jan. to 22 June 1832, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 60	Index for 1843 -	„ „ 83
26 June to 28 Dec. 1832 -	„ „ 61	2 Jan. to 13 Aug. 1844 -	„ „ 84
1833, with Index -	„ „ 62	20 Aug. to 24 Dec. 1844	„ „ 85
1834, with Index - -	„ „ 63	Index for 1844 -	„ „ 86
2 Jan. to 29 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 64	3 Jan. to 10 June 1845 -	„ „ 87
Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 65	17 June to 23 Dec. 1845	„ „ 88
5 Jan. to 27 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 66	Index for 1845 -	„ „ 89
Index for 1836 -	„ „ 67	Jan. to June 1846 -	„ „ 90
1 Jan. to 30 May 1837, with Index.	„ „ 68	July to Dec. 1846 -	„ „ 91
1 June to 30 Dec. 1837, with Index.	„ „ 69	Index for 1846 -	„ „ 92
1 Jan. to 22 June 1838, with Index.	„ „ 70	5 Jan. to 11 May 1847 -	„ „ 93
23 June to 24 Dec. 1838, with Index.	„ „ 71	18 May to 17 Aug. 1847	Range 334, Vol. 1
Jan. to June 1839, with Index.	„ „ 72	24 Aug. to 24 Dec. 1847	„ „ 2
26 June to 24 Dec. 1839, with Index.	„ „ 73	Index for 1847 -	„ „ 3
7 Jan. to 16 June 1840 -	„ „ 74	4 Jan. to 2 May 1848 -	„ „ 4
23 June to 22 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 75	9 May to 29 Aug. 1848 -	„ „ 5
Index for 1840 - -	„ „ 76	5 Sept. to 19 Dec. 1848 -	„ „ 6
Jan. to June 1841, with Index.	„ „ 77	Index for 1848 -	„ „ 7
July to Dec. 1841, with Index.	„ „ 78	5 Jan. to 31 July 1849 -	„ „ 8
Jan. to June 1842, with Index.	„ „ 79	7 Aug. to 24 Dec. 1849 -	„ „ 9
		Index for 1849 -	„ „ 10

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 Jan. to 25 June 1850 -	Range 334, Vol. 11	2 June to 30 June 1857	Range 334, Vol. 35
2 July to 24 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 12	7 July to 29 Sept. 1857 -	„ „ 36
Index for 1850 -	„ „ 13	6 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1857 -	„ „ 37
7 Jan. to 24 June 1851 -	„ „ 14	Index for 1857 - -	„ „ 38
1 July to 23 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 15	8 Jan. to 30 March 1858	„ „ 39
Index for 1851 - -	„ „ 16	9 April to 22 June 1858	„ „ 40
Jan. to June 1852, with Index.	„ „ 17	2 July to 28 Sept. 1858	„ „ 41
July to Dec. 1852, with Index.	„ „ 18	Oct. to Dec. 1858 -	„ „ 42
7 Jan. to 31 May 1853	„ „ 19	1859 - - -	„ „ 43
10 June to 30 Aug. 1853	„ „ 20	1860, with Index - -	„ „ 44
6 Sept. to 20 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 21	1861, with Index - -	„ „ 45
Index for 1853 - -	„ „ 22	1862, with Index - -	„ „ 46
6 Jan. to 27 June 1854 -	„ „ 23	1863, with Index - -	„ „ 47
4 July to 19 Dec. 1854 -	„ „ 24	1864, with Index - -	„ „ 48
Index for 1854 - -	„ „ 25	1865, with Index - -	„ „ 49
5 Jan. to 17 April 1855 -	„ „ 26	1866, with Index - -	Range 439, Vol. 16
24 April to 24 July 1855 -	„ „ 27	1867, with Index - -	„ „ 17
31 July to 18 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 28	1868, with Index - -	„ „ 18
Index for 1855 - -	„ „ 29	1869, with Index - -	„ „ 19
4 Jan. to 29 April 1856 -	„ „ 30	1870, with Index - -	„ „ 20
6 May to 26 Aug. 1856 -	„ „ 31	1871, with Index - -	Vol. 281
2 Sept. to 23 Dec. 1856 -	„ „ 32	1872, with Index - -	„ 282
Index for 1856 - -	„ „ 33	1873, with Index - -	„ 283
6 Jan. to 26 May 1857 -	„ „ 34	1874, with Index - -	„ 283

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1875, with Index - -	Vol. 283	1894 - - -	Vol. 4618
1876, with Index - -	„ 1041	Index for 1894 - -	„ 4623*
1877, with Index - -	„ 1041	1895 - - -	„ 4823
1878, with Index -	„ 1041	Index for 1895 - -	„ 4829*
1879, with Index -	„ 1395	1896 - - -	„ 5043
1880, with Index - -	„ 1395	Index for 1896 - -	„ 5048*
1881, with Index -	„ 2120	1897 - - -	„ 5278
1882, with Index - -	„ 2120	Index for 1897 - -	„ 5282*
1883, with Index - -	„ 2120	1898 - - -	„ 5502
1884, with Index -	„ 2349	Index for 1898 - -	„ 5507*
1885, with Index - -	„ 2597	1899, with Index - -	„ 5732
1886, with Index -	„ 2820	1900, with Index - -	„ 5992
1887, with Index - -	„ 3046		
1888, with Index - -	„ 3286		
1889 - - -	„ 3512		
Index for 1889 - -	„ 3556*		
1890 - - -	„ 3748		
Index for 1890 - -	„ 3791*		
1891 - - -	„ 3972		
Index for 1891 - -	„ 4019A*		
1892 - - -	„ 4193		
Index for 1892 - -	„ 4254*		
1893 - - -	„ 4406		
Index for 1893 - -	„ 4411*		

* General Indices.

MADRAS EDUCATION PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For earlier Proceedings relating to Education, *see under* “Madras Public Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Sept. to Dec. 1861, with Index.	Range 250, Vol. 1	1888, with Index -	Vol. 3285
1862, with Index - -	„ „ 2	1889 - - -	„ 3512
1863, with Index - -	„ „ 3	Index for 1889 - -	„ 3556*
1864, with Index - -	„ „ 4	1890 - - -	„ 3747
1865, with Index - -	„ „ 5	Index for 1890 - -	„ 3791*
1866, with Index - -	Range 439, Vol. 11	1891 - - -	„ 3972
1867, with Index - -	„ „ 12	Index for 1891 - -	„ 4019*
1868, with Index - -	„ „ 13	1892 - - -	„ 4193
1869, with Index - -	„ „ 14	Index for 1892 - -	„ 4254*
1870, with Index - -	„ „ 15	1893 - - -	„ 4106
1871, with Index - -	Vol. 277	Index for 1893 - -	„ 4411*
1872, with Index - -	„ 278	1894 - - -	„ 4618
1873, with Index - -	„ 279	Index for 1894 - -	„ 4623*
1874-1875, with Indices -	„ 280	1895 - - -	„ 4823
1876-1878, with Indices -	„ 1040	Index for 1895 - -	„ 4829*
1879-1880, with Indices -	„ 1394	1896 - - -	„ 5043
1881, with Index - -	„ 1747	Index for 1896 - -	„ 5048*
1882, with Index - -	„ 1927	1897 - - -	„ 5278
1883, with Index - -	„ 2119	Index for 1897 - -	„ 5282*
1884, with Index - -	„ 2349	1898, with Index - -	„ 5501
1885, with Index - -	„ 2596	1899, with Index - -	„ 5731
1886, with Index - -	„ 2819	1900, with Index -	„ 5991
1887, with Index - -	„ 3045		

* General Indices.

MADRAS FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For Financial Proceedings previous to 1811, see “Public Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
18 Sept. to 27 Dec. 1811, with Index.	Range 330, Vol. 23	18 June to 31 Dec. 1823	Range 330, Vol. 43
6 Jan. to 29 Dec. 1812, with Index.	„ „ 24	2 Jan. to 21 May 1824 -	„ „ 44
1 Jan. to 27 July 1813, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 25	4 May to 10 Aug. 1824 -	„ „ 45
30 July to 29 Dec. 1813 -	„ „ 26	10 Aug. to 28 Dec. 1824	„ „ 46
3 Jan. to 31 May 1814, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 27	Index for 1824 -	„ „ 47
3 June to 28 Dec. 1814 -	„ „ 28	3 Jan. to 15 April 1825	„ „ 48
3 Jan. to 29 June 1815, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 29	19 April to 12 July 1825	„ „ 49
30 June to 30 Dec. 1815 -	„ „ 30	12 July to 30 Sept. 1825	„ „ 50
1 Jan. to 25 May 1816, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 31	4 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1825 -	„ „ 51
28 May to 30 Dec. 1816 -	„ „ 32	Index for 1825 -	„ „ 52
1 Jan. to 30 Dec. 1817, with Index.	„ „ 33	5 Jan. to 31 March 1826	„ „ 53
2 Jan. to 2 June 1818, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 34	31 March to 23 June 1826	„ „ 54
4 June to 31 Dec. 1818 -	„ „ 35	23 June to 29 Sept. 1826	„ „ 55
6 Jan. to 11 June 1819, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 36	30 Sept. to 29 Dec. 1826	„ „ 56
17 June to 31 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 37	Index for 1826 -	„ „ 57
1 Jan. to 22 Aug. 1820, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 38	1 Jan. to 13 March 1827	„ „ 58
24 Aug. to 29 Dec. 1820 -	„ „ 39	13 March to 18 May 1827	„ „ 59
Index for 1821 -	„ „ 40	12 May to 11 Sept. 1827	„ „ 60
Index for 1822 -	„ „ 41	10 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1827	„ „ 61
4 Jan. to 27 June 1823, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 42	Index for 1827 -	„ „ 62
		29 Dec. 1827 to 1 July 1828.	„ „ 63
		1 July 1828 to 31 Dec. 1828.	„ „ 64
		Index for 1828 -	„ „ 65

MADRAS FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 Jan. to 14 April 1829 -	Range 330, Vol. 66	4 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1835 -	Range 350, Vol. 90
15 April to 29 Aug. 1829	„ „ 67	Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 91
29 Aug. to 30 Dec. 1829 -	„ „ 68	2 Jan. to 26 April 1836	„ „ 92
Index for 1829 - -	„ „ 69	23 April to 29 July 1836	„ „ 93
4 Jan. to 8 June 1830 -	„ „ 70	2 Aug. to 29 Nov. 1836	„ „ 94
11 June to 14 Sept. 1830	„ „ 71	1 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 95
14 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1830	„ „ 72	Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 96
Index for 1830 - -	„ „ 73	4 Jan. to 18 April 1837	„ „ 97
5 Jan. to 1 July 1831 -	„ „ 74	20 April to 27 June 1837	„ „ 98
5 July to 2 Sept. 1831 -	„ „ 75	27 June to 5 Sept. 1837	„ „ 99
2 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1831 -	„ „ 76	8 Sept. to 27 Dec. 1837	„ „ 100
Index for 1831 - -	„ „ 77	Index for 1837 - -	„ „ 101
3 Jan. to 10 April 1832, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 78	2 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1838 -	„ „ 102
13 April to 21 Aug. 1832	„ „ 79	1 March to 15 May 1838	„ „ 103
21 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1832 -	„ „ 80	10 May to 28 Aug. 1838	„ „ 104
4 Jan. to 12 March 1833	„ „ 81	30 Aug. to 27 Dec. 1838	„ „ 105
15 March to 26 July 1833	„ „ 82	Index for 1838 - -	„ „ 106
2 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 83	2 Jan. to 30 April 1839 -	„ „ 107
Index for 1833 - -	„ „ 84	2 May to 30 July 1839 -	„ „ 108
2 Jan. to 29 Aug. 1834 -	„ „ 85	1 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1839	„ „ 109
29 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1834	„ „ 86	24 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1839	„ „ 110
Index for 1834 - -	„ „ 87	Index for 1839 - -	„ „ 111
3 Jan. to 28 April 1835 -	„ „ 88	2 Jan. to 28 April 1840	„ „ 112
1 May to 28 Aug. 1835 -	„ „ 89	29 April to 28 Aug. 1840	„ „ 113

MADRAS FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Sept. to 29 Dec. 1840 -	Range 330, Vol. 114	9 Sept. to 4 Nov. 1845 -	Range 331, Vol. 21
Index for 1840 - -	„ „ 115	11 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1845	„ „ 22
24 Dec. 1840 to 27 April 1841.	„ „ 116	Index for 1845 - -	„ „ 23
26 April to 24 Aug. 1841	„ „ 117	2 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1846 -	„ „ 24
26 Aug. to 24 Dec. 1841 -	Range 331, Vol. 1	7 April to 16 June 1846	„ „ 25
Index for 1841 - -	„ „ 2	23 June to 25 Aug. 1846	„ „ 26
1 Jan. to 17 May 1842 -	„ „ 3	1 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1846 -	„ „ 27
17 May to 30 Sept. 1842	„ „ 4	3 Nov. to 22 Dec. 1846 -	„ „ 28
3 Oct. to 29 Nov. 1842 -	„ „ 5	Index for 1846 - -	„ „ 29
1 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 6	5 Jan. to 9 March 1847	„ „ 30
Index for 1842 - -	„ „ 7	16 March to 28 May 1847	„ „ 31
2 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1843 -	„ „ 8	1 June to 6 July 1847 -	„ „ 32
15 Feb. to 25 April 1843	„ „ 9	13 July to 12 Oct. 1847	„ „ 33
23 April to 27 June 1843	„ „ 10	19 Oct. to 21 Dec. 1847	„ „ 34
27 June to 5 Sept. 1843 -	„ „ 11	Index for 1847 - -	„ „ 35
8 Sept. to 29 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 12	4 Jan. only 1848 -	„ „ 36
Index for 1843 - -	„ „ 13	11 Jan. to 30 May 1848	„ „ 37
2 Jan. to 26 March 1844 -	„ „ 14	6 June to 25 July 1848 -	„ „ 38
29 March to 25 June 1844	„ „ 15	1 Aug. to 19 Dec. 1848 -	„ „ 39
2 July to 15 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 16	Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 40
22 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 17	5 Jan. to 5 June 1849 -	„ „ 41
Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 18	12 June to 28 Aug. 1849	„ „ 42
3 Jan. to 6 May 1845 -	„ „ 19	4 Sept. to 29 Dec. 1849	„ „ 43
13 May to 5 Sept. 1845 -	„ „ 20	Index for 1849 - -	„ „ 44

MADRAS FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 Jan. to 28 May 1850 -	Range 331, Vol. 45	5 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1855 -	Range 331, Vol. 69
4 June to 10 Sept. 1850 -	„ „ 46	6 March to 15 May 1855	„ „ 70
17 Sept. to 24 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 47	22 May to 31 July 1855	„ „ 71
Index for 1850 -	„ „ 48	7 Aug. to 9 Oct. 1855 -	„ „ 72
7 Jan. to 29 April 1851 -	„ „ 49	16 Oct. to 18 Dec. 1855	„ „ 73
6 May to 26 Aug. 1851 -	„ „ 50	Index for 1855 -	„ „ 74
2 Sept. to 23 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 51	4 Jan. to 11 March 1856	„ „ 75
Index for 1851 -	„ „ 52	18 March to 27 May 1856	„ „ 76
6 Jan. to 2 March 1852 -	„ „ 53	3 June to 26 Aug. 1856	„ „ 77
9 March to 6 April 1852 -	„ „ 54	2 Sept. to 23 Dec. 1856 -	„ „ 78
16 April to 6 July 1852 -	„ „ 55	Index for 1856 -	„ „ 79
6 July to 28 Sept. 1852 -	„ „ 56	6 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1857 -	„ „ 80
5 Oct. to 21 Dec. 1852 -	„ „ 57	7 April to 30 June 1857	„ „ 81
Index for 1852 -	„ „ 58	7 July to 29 Sept. 1857	„ „ 82
7 Jan. to 11 March 1853 -	„ „ 59	6 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1857 -	„ „ 83
15 March to 24 June 1853	„ „ 60	Index for 1857 -	„ „ 84
5 July to 13 Sept. 1853 -	„ „ 61	8 Jan. to 30 March 1858	„ „ 85
20 Sept. to 20 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 62	9 April to 22 June 1858	„ „ 86
Index for 1853 -	„ „ 63	2 July to 28 Sept. 1858 -	„ „ 87
6 Jan. to 28 March 1854 -	„ „ 64	2 July to 21 Dec. 1858 -	„ „ 88
7 April to 18 July 1854 -	„ „ 65	1859 -	„ „ 89
25 July to 10 Oct. 1854 -	„ „ 66	1860 -	Range 332, Vol. 1
17 Oct. to 19 Dec. 1854 -	„ „ 67	1861 -	„ „ 2
Index for 1854 -	„ „ 68	1862 -	„ „ 3

MADRAS FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1863 - - -	Range 332, Vol. 4	June to Dec. 1877 -	Vol. 1100
1864 - - -	" " 5	Jan. to June 1878, with Index for the whole year.	" 1257
1865 - - -	" " 6	July to Dec. 1878 -	" 1258
1866, with Index - -	Range 441, Vol. 34	Jan. to May 1879 -	" 1429
1867, with Index -	" " 35	June to Dec. 1879, with Index for the whole year.	" 1430
1868, with Index - -	" " 36	Jan. to May 1880, with Index for the whole year.	" 1581
1869, with Index -	" " 37	June to Dec. 1880 -	" 1582
1870, with Index - -	" " 38	Jan. to June 1881, with Index for the whole year.	" 1778
1871, with Index -	Vol. 424	July to Dec. 1881 -	" 1779
Jan. to June 1872, with Index for the whole year.	" 425	Jan. to April 1882 -	" 1968
July to Dec. 1872 -	" 426	May to Aug. 1882 -	" 1969
Jan. to June 1873, with Index for the whole year.	" 427	Sept. to Dec. 1882 -	" 1970
July to Dec. 1873 -	" 428	Jan. to May 1883 -	" 2163
Jan. to March 1874, with Index for the whole year.	" 429	June to Sept. 1883 -	" 2164
April to July 1874 -	" 430	Oct. to Dec. 1883 -	" 2165
Aug. to Dec. 1874 -	" 431	Jan. to March 1884, with Index for the whole year.	" 2403
Jan. to March 1875, with Index for the whole year.	" 432	April to July 1884 -	" 2404
April to July 1875 -	" 433	Aug. to Sept. 1884 -	" 2405
Aug. to Dec. 1875 -	" 434	Oct. to Dec. 1884 -	" 2406
Jan. to April 1876, with Index for the whole year.	" 1096	Jan. to April 1885, with Index for the whole year.	" 2630
May to Sept. 1876 -	" 1097	May to Dec. 1885 -	" 2631
Oct. to Dec. 187 -	" 1098	1886, with Index -	" 2861
Jan. to May 1877, with Index for the whole year.	" 1099		

MADRAS FINANCIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Jan. to May 1887, with Index for the whole year.	Vol. 3097	Index for 1895 - -	Vol. 4829*
June to Dec. 1887 -	„ 3098	Sept. to Dec. 1895 -	„ 4825
1888, with Index -	„ 3330	Jan. to Aug. 1896 -	„ 5044
1889 - - -	„ 3548	Index for 1896 -	„ 5048*
Index for 1889 - -	„ 3556*	Sept. to Dec. 1896 -	„ 5045
1890 - - -	„ 3785	Jan. to Aug. 1897 -	„ 5279
Index for 1890 - -	„ 3791*	Index for 1897 - -	„ 5282*
1891 - - -	„ 4012	Sept. to Dec. 1897 -	„ 5280
Index for 1891 - -	„ 4019A*	Jan. to Sept. 1898 -	„ 5503
1892 - - -	„ 4248	Index for 1898 -	„ 5507*
Index for 1892 - -	„ 4254*	Oct. to Dec. 1898 -	„ 5504
1893 - - -	„ 4407	Jan. to Aug. 1899, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5733
Index for 1893 - -	„ 4411*	Sept. to Dec. 1899 -	„ 5734
1894 - - -	„ 4619	Jan. to Aug. 1900, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5993
Index for 1894 - -	„ 4623*	Sept. to Dec. 1900 -	„ 5994
Jan. to Aug. 1895 -	„ 4824		

* General Indices.

MADRAS FOREIGN PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For Foreign Proceedings previous to 1816 and later than 1817, see “Political Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
18 Jan. to 29 July 1816 -	Range 334, Vol. 50	1 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1817 -	Range 334, Vol. 51
1 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1816 -	„ „ 51	24 Feb. to 24 March 1817	„ „ 55
Index for 1816 -	„ „ 52	25 March to 29 July 1817	„ „ 56
Miscellany Book, 1816 -	„ „ 53	30 July to 31 Dec. 1817	„ „ 57

MADRAS FOREIGN PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1817 - -	Range 334, Vol. 58	6 Feb. to 21 Dec. 1824 -	Range 334, Vol. 82
Miscellany Book, 1817 -	„ „ 59	Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 83
1 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1818 -	„ „ 60	Miscellany Book, 1824 -	„ „ 84
25 Feb. to 14 April 1818	„ „ 61	4 Jan. to 24 June 1825 -	„ „ 85
15 April to 18 April 1818	„ „ 62	28 June to 11 Oct. 1825	„ „ 86
19 April to 12 Aug. 1818	„ „ 63	25 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1825	„ „ 87
13 Aug. to 29 Dec. 1818	„ „ 64	Index for 1825 - -	„ „ 88
Index for 1818 -	„ „ 65	Miscellany Book, 1825 -	„ „ 89
Miscellany Book, 1818 -	„ „ 66	6 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 90
8 Jan. to 15 May 1819 -	„ „ 67	Index for 1826 - -	„ „ 91
22 May to 20 Sept. 1819	„ „ 68	Miscellany Book, 1826 -	„ „ 92
2 Oct. to 28 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 69	1 Jan. to 25 May 1827 -	„ „ 93
Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 70	5 June to 28 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 94
Miscellany Book, 1819 -	„ „ 71	Index for 1827 - -	„ „ 95
1 Jan. to 15 May 1820 -	„ „ 72	Miscellany Book, 1827 -	„ „ 96
24 May to 26 Dec. 1820 -	„ „ 73	8 Jan. to 30 Dec. 1828 -	„ „ 97
Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 74	Miscellany Book, 1828 -	„ „ 98
9 Jan. to 27 April 1821 -	„ „ 75	Index for 1828 - -	„ „ 99
1 June to 18 Dec. 1821 -	„ „ 76	Jan. to Sept. 1829, with Index and Miscellany Book.	„ „ 100
Index for 1821 - -	„ „ 77	1830, with Index -	„ „ 101
Miscellany Book, 1821 -	„ „ 78	Miscellany Book, 1830 -	„ „ 102
11 Jan. to 19 Nov. 1822, with Index.	„ „ 79	7 Jan. to 10 June 1831 -	„ „ 103
17 Jan. to 12 Dec. 1823, with Index.	„ „ 80	14 June to 31 Dec. 1831	„ „ 104
Miscellany, Book 1823, -	„ „ 81	Index for 1831 - -	„ „ 105

MADRAS FOREIGN PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Miscellany Book, 1831 -	Range 334, Vol. 106	1838, with Index -	Range 334, Vol. 117
3 Jan. to 19 Oct. 1832 -	„ „ 107	1839, with Index -	„ „ 118
23 Oct. to 28 Dec. 1832 -	„ „ 108	1840, with Index -	„ „ 119
Index for 1832 -	„ „ 109	1841, with Index -	„ „ 120
4 Jan. to 20 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 110	1842, with Index -	„ „ 121
Index for 1833 -	„ „ 111	1843, with Index -	„ „ 122
1834, with Index -	„ „ 112	1844, with Index -	„ „ 123
2 Jan. to 29 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 113	1845, with Index -	„ „ 124
Index for 1835 -	„ „ 114	1846, with Index -	„ „ 125
1836, with Index -	„ „ 115	Jan. to March 1847, with Index.	„ „ 126
1837, with Index -	„ „ 116		

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1702-1703 -	Range 335, Vol. 95	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1702-1703 -	„ „ 96	
Journal, 1703-1704 -	„ „ 97	
Ledger, 1703-1704 -	„ „ 98	
Journal, 1704-1705 -	„ „ 99	
Ledger, 1704-1705 -	„ „ 100	
Journal, 1705-1706 -	„ „ 101	
Ledger, 1705-1706 -	„ „ 102	
Journal, 1706-1707 -	„ „ 103	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1706-1707	- Range 335, Vol. 104	
Journal, 1707-1708	- „ „ 105	
Ledger, 1707-1708	- „ „ 106	
Journal, 1708-1709	- „ „ 107	
Ledger, 1708-1709	- „ „ 108	
Journal, 1709-1710	- „ „ 109	
Ledger, 1709-1710	- „ „ 110	
Journal, 1710-1711	- „ „ 111	
Ledger, 1710-1711	- „ „ 112	
Journal, 1711-1712	- „ „ 113	
Ledger, 1711-1712	- „ „ 114	
Journal, 1712-1713	- „ „ 115	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1712-1713	- „ „ 116	
Journal, 1713-1714	- „ „ 117	
Ledger, 1713-1714	- „ „ 118	
Journal, 1714-1715	- „ „ 119	
Ledger, 1714-1715	- „ „ 120	
Journal, 1715-1716	- „ „ 121	
Ledger, 1715-1716	- „ „ 122	
Journal, 1716-1717	- „ „ 123	
Ledger, 1716-1717	- „ „ 124	
Journal, 1717-1718	- „ „ 125	
Ledger, 1717-1718	- „ „ 126	
Journal, 1718-1719	- „ „ 127	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1718-1719	- Range 335, Vol. 128	} General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1719-1720	- „ „ 129	
Ledger, 1719-1720	- „ „ 130	
Journal, 1720-1721	- „ „ 131	
Ledger, 1720-1721	- „ „ 132	
Journal, 1721-1722	- „ „ 133	
Ledger, 1721-1722	- „ „ 134	
Journal, 1722-1723	- „ „ 135	
Ledger, 1722-1723	- „ „ 136	
Journal, 1723-1724	- „ „ 137	
Ledger, 1723-1724	- „ „ 138	
Journal, 1724-1725	- „ „ 139	
Ledger, 1724-1725	- „ „ 140	
Journal, 1725-1726	- „ „ 141	
Ledger, 1725-1726	- „ „ 142	
Journal, 1726-1727	- „ „ 143	
Ledger, 1726-1727	- „ „ 144	
Journal, 1727-1728	- „ „ 145	
Ledger, 1727-1728	- „ „ 146	
Journal, 1728-1729	- „ „ 147	
Ledger, 1728-1729	- „ „ 148	
Journal, 1729-1730	- „ „ 149	
Ledger, 1729-1730	- Range 336, Vol. 1	}
Journal, 1730-1731	- „ „ 2	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1730-1731	Range 336, Vol. 3	
Journal, 1731-1732	" " 4	
Ledger, 1731-1732	" " 5	
Journal, 1732-1733	" " 6	
Ledger, 1732-1733	" " 7	
Journal, 1733-1734	" " 8	
Ledger, 1733-1734	" " 9	
Journal, 1734-1735	" " 10	
Ledger, 1734-1735	" " 11	
Journal, 1735-1736	" " 12	
Ledger, 1735-1736	" " 13	
Journal, 1736-1737	" " 14	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1736-1737	" " 15	
Journal, 1737-1738	" " 16	
Ledger, 1737-1738	" " 17	
Journal, 1738-1739	" " 18	
Ledger, 1738-1739	" " 19	
Journal, 1739-1740	" " 20	
Ledger, 1739-1740	" " 21	
Journal, 1740-1741	" " 22	
Ledger, 1740-1741	" " 23	
Ledger, 1741-1742	" " 24	
Journal, 1742-1743	" " 25	
Ledger, 1742-1743	" " 26	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1743-1744	- Range 336, Vol. 27	
Ledger, 1743-1744	- " " 28	
Journal, 1744-1745	- " " 29	
Ledger, 1744-1745	- " " 30	
Journal, 1745-1746	- " " 31	
Ledger, 1745-1746	- " " 32	
Journal, 1749-1750	- " " 33	
Ledger, 1749-1750	- " " 34	
Journal, 1750-1751	- " " 35	
Ledger, 1750-1751	- " " 36	
Journal, 1751-1752	- " " 37	
Ledger, 1751-1752	- " " 38	
Journal, 1752-1753	- " " 39	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger 1752-1753	- " " 40	
Journal, 1753-1754	- " " 41	
Ledger, 1753-1754	- " " 42	
Journal, 1754-1755	- " " 43	
Ledger, 1754-1755	- " " 44	
Journal, 1755-1756	- " " 45	
Ledger, 1755-1756	- " " 46	
Journal, 1756-1757	- " " 47	
Ledger, 1756-1757	- " " 48	
Journal, 1757-1758	- " " 49	
Ledger, 1757-1758	- " " 50	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1758-1759	Range 336, Vol. 51	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1758-1759	" " 52	
Journal, 1759-1760	" " 53	
Ledger, 1759-1760	" " 54	
Journal, 1760-1761	" " 55	
Ledger, 1760-1761	" " 56	
Journal, 1761-1762	" " 57	
Ledger, 1761-1762	" " 58	
Journal, 1762-1763	" " 59	
Ledger, 1762-1763	" " 60	
Journal, 1763-1764	" " 61	
Ledger, 1763-1764	" " 62	
Journal, 1764-1765	" " 63	
Ledger, 1764-1765	" " 64	
Journal, 1765-1766	" " 65	
Ledger, 1765-1766	" " 66	
Journal, 1766-1767	" " 67	
Ledger, 1766-1767	" " 68	
Journal, 1767-1768	" " 69	
Ledger, 1767-1768	" " 70	
Journal, 1768-1769	" " 71	
Ledger, 1768-1769	" " 72	
Journal, 1769-1770	" " 73	
Ledger, 1769-1770	" " 74	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1770-1771	- Range 336, Vol. 75	
Ledger, 1770-1771	- " " 76	
Journal, 1771-1772	- " " 77	
Ledger, 1771-1772	- " " 78	
Journal, 1772-1773	- " " 79	
Ledger, 1772-1773	- " " 80	
Journal, 1773-1774	- " " 81	
Ledger, 1773-1774	- " " 82	
Journal, 1774-1775	- " " 83	
Ledger, 1774-1775	- " " 84	
Journal, 1774-1775	- " " 85	
Ledger, 1774-1775	- " " 86	
Journal, 1775-1776	- " " 87	
Ledger, 1775-1776	- " " 88	
Journal, 1776-1777	- " " 89	
Ledger, 1776-1777	- " " 90	
Journal, 1777-1778	- " " 91	
Ledger, 1777-1778	- " " 92	
Journal, 1778-1779	- " " 93	
Ledger, 1778-1779	- " " 94	
Journal, 1779-1780	- " " 95	
Ledger, 1779-1780	- " " 96	
Journal, 1780-1781	- " " 97	
Ledger, 1780-1781	- " " 98	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1781-1782	- Range 336, Vol. 99	
Ledger, 1781-1782	- „ „ 100	
Journal, 1782-1783	- „ „ 101	
Ledger, 1782-1783	- „ „ 102	
Journal, 1783-1784	- „ „ 103	
Ledger, 1783-1784	- „ „ 104	
Journal, 1784-1785	- „ „ 105	
Ledger, 1784-1785	- „ „ 106	
Journal, 1785-1786	- „ „ 107	
Ledger, 1785-1786	- „ „ 108	
Ledger, 1786-1787	- „ „ 109	
Ledger, 1786-1787	- „ „ 110	
Journal, 1787-1788	- „ „ 111	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1787-1788	- „ „ 112	
Journal, 1788-1789	- „ „ 113	
Ledger, 1788-1789	- „ „ 114	
Journal, 1789-1790	- „ „ 115	
Ledger, 1789-1790	- „ „ 116	
Journal, 1790-1791	- „ „ 117	
Ledger, 1790-1791	- „ „ 118	
Journal, 1791-1792	- „ „ 119	
Ledger, 1791-1792	- „ „ 120	
Journal, 1792-1793	- „ „ 121	
Ledger, 1792-1793	- „ „ 122	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal and Ledger, 1793-1794.	Range 336, Vol. 123	
Journal, 1794-1795 -	" " 124	
Ledger, 1794-1795 -	" " 125	
Journal, 1795-1796 -	" " 126	
Ledger, 1795-1796 -	" " 127	
Journal, 1796-1797 -	" " 128	
Ledger, 1796-1797 -	" " 129	
Journal, 1797-1798 -	" " 130	
Ledger, 1797-1798 -	" " 131	
Journal, 1798-1799 -	" " 132	
Ledger, 1798-1799 -	" " 133	
Journal, 1799-1800 -	" " 134	General Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1799-1800 -	" " 135	
Journal, 1800-1801 -	" " 136	
Ledger, 1800-1801 -	" " 137	
Journal, 1801-1802 -	" " 138	
Ledger, 1801-1802 -	" " 139	
Journal, 1802-1803 -	" " 140	
Ledger, 1802-1803 -	" " 141	
Journal, 1803-1804 -	" " 142	
Ledger, 1803-1804 -	" " 143	
Journal, 1804-1805 -	" " 144	
Ledger, 1804-1805 -	" " 145	
Journal, 1805-1806 -	" " 146	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1805-1806	- Range 336, Vol. 147	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1806-1807	- „ „ 148	
Ledger, 1806-1807	- „ „ 149	
Journal, 1807-1808	- „ „ 150	
Ledger, 1807-1808	- „ „ 151	
Journal, 1808-1809	- „ „ 152	
Ledger, 1808-1809	- „ „ 153	
Journal, 1809-1810	- „ „ 154	
Ledger, 1809-1810	- „ „ 155	
Journal, 1810-1811	- „ „ 156	
Ledger, 1810-1811	- „ „ 157	
Journal, 1811-1812	- Range 337, Vol. 1	
Ledger, 1811-1812	- „ „ 2	
Journal, 1812-1813	- „ „ 3	
Ledger, 1812-1813	- „ „ 4	
Journal, 1813-1814	- „ „ 5	
Ledger, 1813-1814	- „ „ 6	
Journal, 1814-1815	- „ „ 7	
Ledger, 1814-1815	- „ „ 8	
Journal, 1815-1816	- „ „ 17	
Ledger, 1815-1816	- „ „ 18	
Journal, 1816-1817	- „ „ 19	
Ledger, 1816-1817	- „ „ 20	
Journal, 1817-1818	- „ „ 21	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1817-1818	- Range 337, Vol. 22	} General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1818-1819	- " " 23	
Ledger, 1818-1819	- " " 24	
Journal, 1819-1820	- " " 25	
Ledger, 1819-1820	- " " 26	
Journal, 1820-1821	- " " 27	
Ledger, 1820-1821	- " " 28	
Journal, 1821-1822	- " " 29	
Ledger, 1821-1822	- " " 30	
Journal, 1822-1823	- " " 31	
Ledger, 1822-1823	- " " 32	
Journal, 1823-1824	- " " 33	
Ledger, 1823-1824	- " " 34	
Journal, 1824-1825	- " " 35	
Ledger, 1824-1825	- " " 36	
Journal, 1825-1826	- " " 37	
Ledger, 1825-1826	- " " 38	
Journal, 1826-1827	- " " 39	
Ledger, 1826-1827	- " " 40	
Journal, 1827-1828	- " " 41	
Ledger, 1827-1828	- " " 42	
Journal, 1828-1829	- " " 43	
Ledger, 1828-1829	- " " 44	
Journal, 1829-1830	- " " 45	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1829-1830	- Range 337, Vol. 46	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1830-1831	- " " 47	
Ledger, 1830-1831	- " " 48	
Journal, 1831-1832	- " " 49	
Ledger, 1831-1832	- " " 50	
Journal, 1832-1833	- " " 51	
Ledger, 1832-1833	- " " 52	
Journal, 1833-1834	- " " 53	
Ledger, 1833-1834	- " " 54	
Journal, 1834-1835	- " " 55	
Ledger, 1834-1835	- " " 56	
Journal, 1835-1836	- " " 57	
Ledger, 1835-1836	- " " 58	
Journal, 1836-1837	- " " 59	
Ledger, 1836-1837	- " " 60	
Journal, 1837-1838	- " " 61	
Ledger, 1837-1838	- " " 62	
Journal, 1838-1839	- " " 63	
Ledger, 1838-1839	- " " 64	
Journal, 1839-1840	- " " 65	
Ledger, 1839-1840	- " " 66	
Journal, 1840-1841	- " " 67	
Ledger, 1840-1841	- " " 68	
Journal, 1841-1842	- " " 69	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1841-1842	- Range 337, Vol. 70	} General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1842-1843	- „ „ 71	
Ledger, 1842-1843	- „ „ 72	
Journal, 1843-1844	- „ „ 73	
Ledger, 1843-1844	- „ „ 74	
Journal, 1844-1845	- „ „ 75	
Ledger, 1844-1845	- „ „ 76	
Journal, 1845-1846	- „ „ 77	
Ledger, 1845-1846	- „ „ 78	
Journal, 1846-1847	- „ „ 79	
Ledger, 1846-1847	- „ „ 80	
Journal, 1847-1848	- „ „ 81	
Ledger, 1847-1848	- „ „ 82	
Journal, 1848-1849	- „ „ 83	
Ledger, 1848-1849	- „ „ 84	
Journal, 1849-1850	- „ „ 85	
Ledger, 1849-1850	- „ „ 86	
Journal, 1850-1851	- „ „ 87	
Ledger, 1850-1851	- „ „ 88	
Journal, 1851-1852	- „ „ 89	
Ledger, 1851-1852	- „ „ 90	
Journal, 1852-1853	- „ „ 91	
Ledger, 1852-1853	- „ „ 92	
Journal, 1853-1854	- „ „ 93	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1853-1854	- Range 337, Vol. 94	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1854-1855	- " " 95	
Ledger, 1854-1855	- " " 96	
Journal, 1855-1856	- " " 97	
Ledger, 1855-1856	- " " 98	
Journal, 1856-1857	- " " 99	
Ledger, 1856-1857	- " " 100	
Journal, 1857-1858	- " " 101	
Ledger, 1857-1858	- " " 102	
Journal, 1858-1859	- " " 103	
Ledger, 1858-1859	- " " 104	
Journal, 1859-1860	- " " 105	
Ledger, 1859-1860	- " " 106	
Journal, 1860-1861	- " " 107	
Ledger, 1860-1861	- " " 108	
Journal, 1861-1862	- " " 109	
Ledger, 1861-1862	- " " 110	
Journal, 1862-1863	- " " 111	
Ledger, 1862-1863	- " " 112	
Journal, 1863-1864	- " " 113	
Ledger, 1863-1864	- " " 114	
Journal, 1864-1865	- " " 115	
Ledger, 1864-1865	- " " 116	
Supplies between India and London, 1859-1860.	- " " 117	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal and Ledger, 1865-1866.	Range 441, Vol. 44	General Journals and Ledgers.
Journal and Ledger, 1866-1867.	„ „ 45	
Journal and Ledger, 1867-1868.	„ „ 46	
Journal and Ledger, 1868-1869.	„ „ 47	
Journal and Ledger, 1869-1870.	„ „ 48	
Journal and Ledger, 1870-1871.	Range 443, Vol. 23	
Journal and Ledger, 1871-1872.	„ „ 24	
Journal and Ledger, 1872-1873.	„ „ 26	
Journal and Ledger, 1873-1874.	„ „ 28	
Journal and Ledger, 1874-1875.	„ „ 29	
Journal and Ledger, 1875-1876.	„ „ 68	
Journal and Ledger, 1876-1877.	„ „ 69	
Journal, 1877-1878 -	„ „ 69A	Treasury Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1877-1878 -	„ „ 69B	
Journal, 1755-1772 -	Range 337, Vol. 9	
Ledger, 1755-1772 -	„ „ 10	
Journal, 1772-1796 -	„ „ 11	
Ledger, 1772-1796 -	„ „ 12	
Journal and Ledger, 1796-1801.	„ „ 13	
Journal, 1801-1810 -	„ „ 14	
Ledger, 1801-1810 -	„ „ 15	
Journal and Ledger, 1810-1814.	„ „ 16	
Journal, 1833-1834 -	„ „ 118	
Ledger, 1833-1834 -	„ „ 119	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1834-1835	Range 337, Vol. 120	} Treasury Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1834-1835	" " 121	
Journal, 1835-1836	" " 122	
Ledger, 1835-1836	" " 123	
Journal, 1836-1837	" " 124	
Ledger, 1836-1837	" " 125	
Journal, 1837-1838	Range 338, Vol. 1	
Ledger, 1837-1838	" " 2	
Journal, 1838-1839	" " 3	
Ledger, 1838-1839	" " 4	
Journal, 1839-1840	" " 5	
Journal, 1839-1840	" " 6	
Journal, 1839-1840	" " 7	
Ledger, 1839-1840	" " 8	
Journal, May to July 1840	" " 9	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1840	" " 10	
Journal, Nov. 1840 to Jan. 1841.	" " 11	
Journal, Feb. to April 1841.	" " 12	
Ledger, 1840-1841	" " 13	
Journal, May to July 1841	" " 14	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1841	" " 15	
Journal, Nov. 1841 to Jan. 1842.	" " 16	
Journal, Feb. to April 1842.	" " 17	
Ledger, 1841-1842	" " 18	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, May to July 1842.	Range 338, Vol. 19	Treasury Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1842	„ „ 20	
Journal, Nov. 1842 to Jan. 1843.	„ „ 21	
Journal, Feb. to April 1843.	„ „ 22	
Ledger, 1842-1843 -	„ „ 23	
Journal, May to July 1843	„ „ 24	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1843	„ „ 25	
Journal, Nov. 1843 to Jan. 1844.	„ „ 26	
Journal, Feb. to April 1844.	„ „ 27	
Ledger, 1843 1844 -	„ „ 28	
Journal, May to July 1844	„ „ 29	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1844	„ „ 30	
Journal, Nov. 1844 to Jan. 1845.	„ „ 31	
Journal, Feb. to April 1845.	„ „ 32	
Ledger, 1844-1845 -	„ „ 33	
Journal, May to July 1845	„ „ 34	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1845	„ „ 35	
Journal, Nov. 1845 to Jan. 1846.	„ „ 36	
Journal, Feb. to April 1846.	„ „ 37	
Ledger, 1845-1846 -	„ „ 38	
Journal, May to July 1846	„ „ 39	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1846	„ „ 40	
Journal, Nov. 1846 to Jan. 1847.	„ „ 41	
Journal, Feb. to April 1847.	„ „ 42	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1846-1847 -	Range 338, Vol. 43	} Treasury Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, May to July 1847	„ „ 44	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1847	„ „ 45	
Journal, Nov. 1847 to Jan. 1848.	„ „ 46	
Journal, Feb. to April 1848.	„ „ 47	
Ledger, 1847-1848 -	„ „ 48	
Journal, May to July 1848	„ „ 49	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1848	„ „ 50	
Journal, Nov. 1848 to Jan. 1849.	„ „ 51	
Journal, Feb. to April 1849.	„ „ 52	
Ledger, 1848-1849 -	„ „ 53	
Journal, May to July 1849	„ „ 54	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1849	„ „ 55	
Journal, Nov. 1849 to Jan. 1850.	„ „ 56	
Journal, Feb. to April 1850.	„ „ 57	
Ledger, 1849-1850 -	„ „ 58	
Journal, May to July 1850	„ „ 59	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1850	„ „ 60	
Journal, Nov. 1850 to Jan. 1851.	„ „ 61	
Journal, Feb. to April 1851.	„ „ 62	
Ledger, 1850-1851 -	„ „ 63	
Journal, May to July 1851	„ „ 64	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1851	„ „ 65	
Journal, Nov. 1851 to Jan. 1852.	„ „ 66	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, Feb. to April 1852.	Range 338, Vol. 67	Treasury Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1851-1852 -	„ „ 68	
Journal, May to July 1852	„ „ 69	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1852	„ „ 70	
Journal, Nov. 1852 to Jan. 1853.	„ „ 71	
Journal, Feb. to April 1853.	„ „ 72	
Ledger, 1852-1853 -	„ „ 73	
Journal, May to July 1853	„ „ 74	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1853	„ „ 75	
Journal, Nov. 1853 to Jan. 1854.	„ „ 76	
Journal, Feb. to April 1854.	„ „ 77	
Ledger, 1853-1854 -	„ „ 78	
Journal, May to July 1854	Range 339, Vol. 1	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1854	„ „ 2	
Journal, Nov. 1854 to Jan. 1855.	„ „ 3	
Journal, Feb. to April 1855.	„ „ 4	
Ledger, 1854-1855 -	„ „ 5	
Journal, May to July 1855	„ „ 6	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1855	„ „ 7	
Journal, Nov. 1855 to Jan. 1856.	„ „ 8	
Journal, Feb. to April 1856	„ „ 9	
Ledger, 1855-1856 -	„ „ 10	
Journal, May to July 1856	„ „ 11	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1856	„ „ 12	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, Nov. 1856 to Jan. 1857.	Range 339, Vol. 13	Treasury Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, Feb. to April 1857	„ „ 14	
Ledger, 1856-1857 -	„ „ 15	
Journal, May to July 1857	„ „ 16	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1857	„ „ 17	
Journal, Nov. 1857 to Jan. 1858.	„ „ 18	
Journal, Feb. to April 1858	„ „ 19	
Ledger, 1857-1858 -	„ „ 20	
Journal, May to July 1858	„ „ 21	
Journal, Aug. to Oct. 1858	„ „ 22	
Mint Coinage Account Current, 1784-1794.	„ „ 23	New Mint Journals and Ledgers.
Mint Coinage Account Current, 1794-1796.	„ „ 24	
Mint Coinage Account Current, 1796-1801.	„ „ 25	
Journal and Ledger, 1807-1810.	„ „ 26	
Journal, 1810-1811 -	„ „ 27	
Ledger, 1810-1811 -	„ „ 28	
Journal, 1811-1812 -	„ „ 29	
Ledger, 1811-1812 -	„ „ 30	
Journal, 1812-1813 -	„ „ 31	
Ledger, 1812-1813 -	„ „ 32	
Journal, 1813-1814 -	„ „ 33	
Ledger, 1813-1814 -	„ „ 34	
Journal, 1814-1815 -	„ „ 35	
Ledger, 1814-1815 -	„ „ 36	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1815-1816	- Range 339, Vol. 37	
Ledger, 1815-1816	- " " 38	
Journal, 1816-1817	- " " 39	
Ledger, 1816-1817	- " " 40	
Journal, 1817-1818	- " " 41	
Ledger, 1817-1818	- " " 42	
Journal, 1817-1818	- " " 43	
Ledger, 1817-1818	- " " 44	
Journal, 1818-1819	- " " 45	
Ledger, 1818-1819	- " " 46	
Journal, 1819-1820	- " " 47	
Ledger, 1819-1820	- " " 48	
Journal, 1820-1821	- " " 49	New Mint Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1820-1821	- " " 50	
Journal, 1821-1822	- " " 51	
Ledger, 1821-1822	- " " 52	
Journal, 1822-1823	- " " 53	
Ledger, 1822-1823	- " " 54	
Journal, 1823-1824	- " " 55	
Ledger, 1823-1824	- " " 56	
Journal, 1824-1825	- " " 57	
Ledger, 1824-1825	- " " 58	
Journal, 1825-1826	- " " 59	
Ledger, 1825-1826	- " " 60	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Journal, 1826-1827	- Range 339, Vol. 61	} New Mint Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1826-1827	- „ „ 62	
Journal, 1827-1828	- „ „ 63	
Ledger, 1827-1828	- „ „ 64	
Journal, 1828-1829	- „ „ 65	
Ledger, 1828-1829	- „ „ 66	
Journal, 1829-1830	- „ „ 67	
Ledger, 1829-1830	- „ „ 68	
Journal, 1830-1831	- „ „ 69	
Ledger, 1830-1831	- „ „ 70	
Journal, 1831-1832	- „ „ 71	
Ledger, 1831-1832	- „ „ 72	
Journal, 1832-1833	- „ „ 73	
Ledger, 1832-1833	- „ „ 74	
Journal and Ledger, 1871-1872.	Range 443, Vol. 25	} Provincial Services.
Journal and Ledger, 1872-1873.	„ „ 27	
Journal, 1857-1858	- Range F, Vol. 62	Journal of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.
Journal, 1849-1850	- „ „ 47	} Military Journals and Ledgers.
Ledger, 1849-1850	- „ „ 48	
Journal, 1850-1851	- „ „ 49	
Ledger, 1850-1851	- „ „ 50	
Journal, 1851-1852	- „ „ 51	
Ledger, 1851-1852	- „ „ 52	
Journal, 1852-1853	- „ „ 53	

MADRAS JOURNALS AND LEDGERS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Ledger, 1852-1853 -	Range F, Vol. 54	Military Journals and Ledgers.
Journal, 1853-1854 -	„ „ 55	
Ledger, 1853-1854 -	„ „ 56	
Journal, 1854-1855 -	„ „ 57	
Ledger, 1854-1855 -	„ „ 58	
Journal, 1855-1856 -	„ „ 59	
Ledger, 1855-1856 -	„ „ 60	
Ledger, 1856-1857 -	„ „ 61	

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For Judicial Proceedings previous to 1802, *see* “Public Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
28 Feb. 1799 to 13 Aug. 1802.	Range 321, Vol. 93	25 Sept. to 27 Dec. 1805	Range 322, Vol. 8
1 Jan. to 7 Oct. 1803, with Index.	„ „ 94	3 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1806 -	„ „ 9
None received from Aug. 1802 to Jan. 1803.		28 Feb. to 25 April 1806	„ „ 10
8 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1803, with Index.	Range 321, Vol. 95	26 April to 3 June 1806	„ „ 11
1 Jan. to 24 April 1804, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 96	3 June to 11 July 1806	„ „ 12
24 April to 27 July 1804 -	Range 322, Vol. 1	11 July to 8 Aug. 1806 -	„ „ 13
28 July to 2 Nov. 1804 -	„ „ 2	9 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1806	„ „ 14
2 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1804 -	„ „ 3	13 Sept. to 4 Nov. 1806 -	„ „ 15
3 Jan. to 15 March 1805, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 4	4 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1806	„ „ 16
16 March to 14 May 1805	„ „ 5	29 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1806	„ „ 17
15 May to 24 July 1805 -	„ „ 6	2 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1807, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 18
25 July to 24 Sept. 1805 -	„ „ 7	23 Jan. to 1 April 1807 -	„ „ 19

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 April to 1 May 1807 -	Range 322, Vol. 20	2 Jan. to 13 Feb. 1810, with Index for the whole year.	Range 322, Vol. 44
1 May 1807 only -	„ „ 21	13 Feb. to 27 March 1810	„ „ 45
1 May 1807 only -	„ „ 22	27 March to 1 May 1810	„ „ 46
1 May to 8 May 1807 -	„ „ 23	1 May to 12 June 1810 -	„ „ 47
9 May to 10 July 1807 -	„ „ 24	12 June to 27 July 1810	„ „ 48
11 July to 18 Sept. 1807 -	„ „ 25	27 July to 14 Sept. 1810	„ „ 49
19 Sept. to 3 Nov. 1807 -	„ „ 26	15 Sept. to 19 Oct. 1810	„ „ 50
4 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1807 -	„ „ 27	19 Oct. to 30 Nov. 1810	„ „ 51
15 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1807 -	„ „ 28	30 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1810	„ „ 52
1 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1808, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 29	1 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1811 -	„ „ 53
29 Jan. to 24 March 1808	„ „ 30	25 Jan. to 1 March 1811	„ „ 54
25 March to 3 May 1808	„ „ 31	1 March to 19 April 1811	„ „ 55
3 May to 10 June 1808 -	„ „ 32	19 April to 14 May 1811	„ „ 56
10 June to 29 July 1808 -	„ „ 33	14 May 1811 only -	„ „ 57
29 July to 9 Sept. 1808 -	„ „ 34	14 May to 28 June 1811	„ „ 58
9 Sept. to 18 Nov. 1808 -	„ „ 35	28 June to 20 Aug. 1811	„ „ 59
18 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1808 -	„ „ 36	20 Aug. to 20 Sept. 1811	„ „ 60
1 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1809, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 37	21 Sept. to 5 Nov. 1811	„ „ 61
10 Feb. to 28 March 1809	„ „ 38	5 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1811 -	„ „ 62
29 March to 13 June 1809	„ „ 39	1 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1812, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 63
13 June to 18 July 1809 -	„ „ 40	21 Jan. to 10 March 1812	„ „ 64
18 July to 15 Sept. 1809 -	„ „ 41	10 March to 31 March, 1812.	„ „ 65
15 Sept. to 10 Nov. 1809 -	„ „ 42	31 March to 10 April 1812	„ „ 66
10 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1809 -	„ „ 43	10 April to 22 May 1812	„ „ 67

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
22 May to 12 June 1812 -	Range 322, Vol. 68	22 April to 7 June 1814	Range 323, Vol. 7
12 June to 10 July 1812 -	„ „ 69	7 June to 1 July 1814 -	„ „ 8
10 July to 8 Sept. 1812 -	„ „ 70	1 July to 26 Aug. 1814 -	„ „ 9
11 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1812 -	„ „ 71	26 Aug. to 27 Sept. 1814	„ „ 10
27 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1812 -	„ „ 72	27 Sept. to 11 Nov. 1814	„ „ 11
27 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1812 -	„ „ 73	11 Nov. to 23 Dec. 1814	„ „ 12
5 Jan. to 15 Jan. 1813, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 74	1 Jan. to 10 Jan. 1815, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 13
15 Jan. to 23 Feb. 1813 -	„ „ 75	13 Jan. to 1 March 1815	„ „ 14
26 Feb. to 23 March 1813	„ „ 76	2 March to 26 April 1815	„ „ 15
26 March to 30 April 1813	„ „ 77	27 April to 26 May 1815	„ „ 16
7 May to 21 May 1813 -	„ „ 78	27 May to 17 July 1815	„ „ 17
21 May 1813 only -	„ „ 79	17 July to 1 Sept. 1815 -	„ „ 18
22 May to 28 May 1813 -	„ „ 80	5 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1815	„ „ 19
28 May to 9 July 1813 -	„ „ 81	19 Sept. to 22 Dec. 1815	„ „ 20
9 July to 23 July 1813 -	„ „ 82	5 Jan. to 1 March 1816, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 21
23 July to 17 Aug. 1813 -	„ „ 83	1 March to 8 March 1816	„ „ 22
17 Aug. to 9 Nov. 1813 -	„ „ 84	8 March to 10 May 1816	„ „ 23
9 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1813 -	„ „ 85	10 May to 25 May 1816	„ „ 24
4 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1814, with Index for the whole year.	Range 323, Vol. 1	25 May to 15 July 1816	„ „ 25
18 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1814 -	„ „ 2	15 July to 31 Aug. 1816	„ „ 26
15 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1814 -	„ „ 3	31 Aug. to 28 Sept. 1816	„ „ 27
25 Feb. to 22 March 1814	„ „ 4	28 Sept. to 26 Oct. 1816	„ „ 28
22 March to 1 April 1814	„ „ 5	26 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1816	„ „ 29
1 April to 22 April 1814 -	„ „ 6	25 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1816	„ „ 30

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1817, with Index for the whole year.	Range 323, Vol. 31	1 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1820, with Index.	Range 323, Vol. 55
3 Feb. to 17 March 1817	" " 32	31 Jan. to 27 March 1820	" " 56
17 March to 28 May 1817	" " 33	27 March to 2 June 1820	" " 57
28 May to 26 July 1817 -	" " 34	3 June to 18 July 1820 -	" " 58
26 July to 30 Sept. 1817	" " 35	19 July to 12 Sept. 1820	" " 59
30 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1817 -	" " 36	15 Sept. to 14 Nov. 1820	" " 60
22 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1817 -	" " 37	17 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1820	" " 61
1 Jan. to 4 March 1818 -	" " 38	1 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1821 -	" " 62
4 March to 7 April 1818 -	" " 39	20 Feb. to 17 April 1821	" " 63
8 April to 8 May 1818 -	" " 40	18 April to 3 July 1821	" " 64
8 May to 23 June 1818 -	" " 41	4 July to 31 July 1821 -	" " 65
24 June to 19 Aug. 1818	" " 42	1 Aug. to 18 Sept. 1821	" " 66
19 Aug. to 15 Sept. 1818	" " 43	18 Sept. to 2 Nov. 1821	" " 67
16 Sept. to 3 Nov. 1818 -	" " 44	6 Nov. to 11 Dec. 1821 -	" " 68
4 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1818 -	" " 45	12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1821	" " 69
Index for 1818 - -	" " 46	Index for 1821 - -	" " 70
1 Jan. to 4 March 1819 -	" " 47	1 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1822 -	" " 71
4 March to 30 March 1819	" " 48	1 March to 26 April 1822	" " 72
30 March to 15 May 1819	" " 49	27 April to 30 July 1822	" " 73
16 May to 16 Aug. 1819 -	" " 50	30 July to 13 Sept. 1822	" " 74
17 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1819 -	" " 51	17 Sept. to 12 Nov. 1822	" " 75
7 Sept. to 30 Oct. 1819 -	" " 52	15 Nov. to 27 Dec. 1822	" " 76
31 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1819 -	" " 53	Index for 1822 - -	" " 77
Index for 1819 - -	" " 54	1 Jan. to 4 April 1823 -	" " 78

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 April to 20 May 1823 -	Range 323, Vol. 79	8 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1826 -	Range 324, Vol. 10
20 May to 8 July 1823 -	„ „ 80	Index for 1826 -	„ „ 11
11 July to 30 Sept. 1823 -	„ „ 81	2 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1827 -	„ „ 12
3 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1823 -	„ „ 82	2 March to 23 March 1827	„ „ 13
Index for 1823 -	„ „ 83	27 March to 11 May 1827	„ „ 14
1 Jan. to 16 March 1824 -	„ „ 84	12 May to 29 June 1827	„ „ 15
17 March to 22 June 1824	„ „ 85	3 July to 31 July 1827 -	„ „ 16
23 June to 31 Aug. 1824	„ „ 86	3 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1827 -	„ „ 17
1 Sept. to 26 Oct. 1824 -	„ „ 87	4 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1827	„ „ 18
27 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 88	2 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1827 -	„ „ 19
Index for 1824 -	„ „ 89	13 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1827	„ „ 20
1 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1825 -	„ „ 90	Index for 1827 -	„ „ 21
25 Feb. to 6 May 1825 -	„ „ 91	1 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1828 -	„ „ 22
10 May to 21 June 1825 -	„ „ 92	16 Feb. to 28 March 1828	„ „ 23
24 June to 29 July 1825 -	„ „ 93	28 March to 18 April 1828	„ „ 24
2 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1825 -	Range 324, Vol. 1	18 April to 9 May 1828	„ „ 25
27 Sept. to 4 Nov. 1825 -	„ „ 2	18 May to 6 June 1828 -	„ „ 26
11 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1825 -	„ „ 3	10 June to 8 Aug. 1828	„ „ 27
Index for 1825 -	„ „ 4	12 Aug. to 31 Oct. 1828	„ „ 28
1 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1826 -	„ „ 5	1 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1828 -	„ „ 29
1 Feb. to 17 March 1826	„ „ 6	Index for 1828 -	„ „ 30
18 March to 30 May 1826	„ „ 7	1 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1829 -	„ „ 31
31 May to 28 July 1826 -	„ „ 8	27 Feb. to 7 April 1829	„ „ 32
29 July to 7 Nov. 1826 -	„ „ 9	14 April to 2 June 1829	„ „ 33

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
5 June to 30 June 1829 -	Range 324, Vol. 34	3 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1832 -	Range 324, Vol. 58
3 July to 31 July 1829 -	„ „ 35	10 Feb. to 13 March 1832	„ „ 59
4 Aug. to 15 Sept. 1829 -	„ „ 36	16 March to 6 April 1832	„ „ 60
18 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 37	10 April to 4 May 1832	„ „ 61
23 Oct. and 27 Oct. 1829	„ „ 38	8 May to 8 June 1832 -	„ „ 62
27 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 39	12 June to 7 Aug. 1832	„ „ 63
3 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1829 -	„ „ 40	10 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1832	„ „ 64
Index for 1829 -	„ „ 41	21 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1832 -	„ „ 65
5 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1830 -	„ „ 42	12 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1832 -	„ „ 66
19 Feb. to 6 April 1830 -	„ „ 43	2 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1832 -	„ „ 67
13 April to 14 Sept. 1830	„ „ 44	Index for 1832 -	„ „ 68
17 Sept. 1830 only -	„ „ 45	4 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1833 -	„ „ 69
17 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1830	„ „ 46	12 Feb. 1833 only -	„ „ 70
24 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1830 -	„ „ 47	15 Feb. to 19 March 1833	„ „ 71
2 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1830 -	„ „ 48	22 March to 2 April 1833	„ „ 72
Index for 1830 -	„ „ 49	2 April to 30 April 1833	„ „ 73
1 Jan. to 18 March 1831	„ „ 50	30 April to 31 May 1833	„ „ 74
25 March to 19 April 1831	„ „ 51	31 May to 12 July 1833	„ „ 75
22 April to 20 May 1831 -	„ „ 52	16 July to 30 July 1833	„ „ 76
24 May to 14 June 1831 -	„ „ 53	30 July to 30 Aug. 1833	„ „ 77
17 June to 12 Aug. 1831	„ „ 54	31 Aug. to 11 Oct. 1833	„ „ 78
16 Aug. to 30 Sept. 1831	„ „ 55	11 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1833	„ „ 79
4 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1831 -	„ „ 56	16 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1833	„ „ 80
Index for 1831 -	„ „ 57	Index for 1833 -	„ „ 81

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 Jan. to 7 Jan. 1834 -	Range 324, Vol. 82	11 Aug. to 8 Sept. 1835	Range 325, Vol. 5
10 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1834 -	" " 83	11 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1835	" " 6
17 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1834 -	" " 84	2 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1835 -	" " 7
2 March to 22 April 1834	" " 85	3 Nov. to 10 Nov. 1835	" " 8
25 April to 20 May 1834	" " 86	10 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1835	" " 9
20 May to 4 July 1834 -	" " 87	1 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1835 -	" " 10
8 July to 8 Aug. 1834 -	" " 88	Index for 1835 -	" " 11
8 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1834 -	" " 89	5 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1836 -	" " 12
15 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1834	" " 90	16 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1836	" " 13
19 Sept. to 17 Oct. 1834 -	" " 91	23 Feb. 1836 only -	" " 14
21 Oct. to 25 Oct. 1834 -	" " 92	23 Feb. 1836 only -	" " 15
28 Oct. to 18 Nov. 1834 -	" " 93	23 Feb. to 8 March 1836	" " 16
21 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1834 -	" " 94	8 March to 29 March 1836.	" " 17
5 Dec. to 16 Dec. 1834 -	" " 95	29 March to 3 May 1836	" " 18
19 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1834 -	" " 96	3 May to 24 May 1836 -	" " 19
Index for 1834 -	" " 97	24 May to 14 June 1836	" " 20
2 Jan. to 13 Jan. 1835 -	" " 98	11 June to 12 July 1836	" " 21
16 Jan. to 31 March 1835	" " 99	12 July to 2 Aug. 1836	" " 22
3 April to 28 April 1835 -	" " 100	2 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1836 -	" " 23
1 May to 12 May 1835 -	" " 101	6 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1836 -	" " 24
15 May to 29 May 1835 -	Range 325, Vol. 1	18 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1836	" " 25
2 June to 17 July 1835 -	" " 2	15 Nov. 1836 only -	" " 26
21 July to 28 July 1835 -	" " 3	15 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1836	" " 27
28 July to 7 Aug. 1835 -	" " 4	22 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1836	" " 28

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
30 Nov. to 27 Dec. 1836 -	Range 325, Vol. 29	6 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1838 -	Range 325, Vol. 53
Index for 1836 - -	" " 30	Index for 1838 - -	" " 54
4 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1837 -	" " 31	4 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1839 -	" " 55
3 Feb. to 3 March 1837 -	" " 32	29 Jan. 1839 only -	" " 56
4 March to 30 March 1837	" " 33	5 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1839 -	" " 57
4 April to 2 May 1837 -	" " 34	26 Feb. to 12 March 1839	" " 58
9 May to 23 May 1837 -	" " 35	19 March to 3 April 1839	" " 59
30 May to 27 June 1837 -	" " 36	3 April to 30 April 1839	" " 60
4 July to 25 July 1837 -	" " 37	30 April to 4 June 1839	" " 61
11 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1837	" " 38	4 June to 9 July 1839 -	" " 62
5 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1837 -	" " 39	16 July to 13 Aug. 1839	" " 63
10 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1837 -	" " 40	13 Aug. to 27 Aug. 1839	" " 64
7 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1837 -	" " 41	3 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1839	" " 65
5 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1837 -	" " 42	1 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1839 -	" " 66
Index for 1837 - -	" " 43	19 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1839	" " 67
2 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1838 -	" " 44	Index for 1839 - -	" " 68
23 Jan. 1838 only - -	" " 45	7 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1840 -	" " 69
30 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1838 -	" " 46	22 Feb. to 7 April 1840	" " 70
6 March to 19 April 1838	" " 47	7 April 1840 only -	" " 71
24 April to 29 May 1838	" " 48	7 April 1840 only -	" " 72
5 June to 22 June 1838 -	" " 49	7 April 1840 only -	" " 73
17 July to 31 July 1838 -	" " 50	14 April to 26 May 1840	" " 74
7 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1838 -	" " 51	2 June to 25 July 1840	" " 75
11 Sept. to 30 Oct. 1838 -	" " 52	7 July to 1 Sept. 1840 -	" " 76

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Sept. only 1840 - -	Range 326, Vol. 1	21 March to 23 May 1843	Range 326, Vol. 25
8 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1840 -	„ „ 2	2 June to 25 July 1843 -	„ „ 26
20 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1840 -	„ „ 3	1 Aug. to 8 Aug. 1843 -	„ „ 27
10 Nov. to 22 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 4	15 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1843	„ „ 28
Index for 1840 - -	„ „ 5	26 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1843	„ „ 29
5 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1841 -	„ „ 6	10 Oct. 1843 only -	„ „ 30
16 Feb. to 9 March 1841	„ „ 7	10 Oct. 1843 only -	„ „ 31
16 March to 27 April 1841	„ „ 8	10 Oct. to 17 Oct. 1843 -	„ „ 32
27 April to 29 June 1841	„ „ 9	17 Oct. to 22 Dec. 1843	„ „ 33
6 July to 24 Aug. 1841 -	„ „ 10	Index for 1843 - -	„ „ 34
8 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1841 -	„ „ 11	2 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1844 -	„ „ 35
23 Sept. to 16 Nov. 1841	„ „ 12	5 March to 12 April 1844	„ „ 36
23 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 13	16 April to 4 June 1844	„ „ 37
Index for 1841 - -	„ „ 14	11 June to 30 July 1844	„ „ 38
4 Jan. to 15 March 1842	„ „ 15	6 Aug. to 27 Aug. 1844	„ „ 39
15 March to 22 March 1842	„ „ 16	3 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 40
22 March 1842 only -	„ „ 17	8 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1844 -	„ „ 41
5 April to 31 May 1842 -	„ „ 18	12 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1844	„ „ 42
7 June to 5 July 1842 -	„ „ 19	3 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 43
12 July to 6 Sept. 1842 -	„ „ 20	Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 44
6 Sept. to 25 Oct. 1842 -	„ „ 21	3 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1845 -	„ „ 45
1 Nov. to 20 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 22	4 March to 8 April 1845	„ „ 46
Index for 1842 - -	„ „ 23	15 April to 3 June 1845	„ „ 47
3 Jan. to 14 March 1843 -	„ „ 24	10 June to 1 July 1845 -	„ „ 48

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 July to 29 July 1845 -	Range 326, Vol. 49	17 Aug. to 28 Sept. 1847	Range 327, Vol. 1
5 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1845 -	„ „ 50	5 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1847 -	„ „ 2
9 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1845 -	„ „ 51	16 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1847	„ „ 3
7 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1845 -	„ „ 52	Index for 1847 - -	„ „ 4
2 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 53	4 Jan. to 29 Feb. 1848 -	„ „ 5
Index for 1845 - -	„ „ 54	7 March to 11 April 1848	„ „ 6
2 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 55	11 April to 18 April 1848	„ „ 7
10 Feb. to 3 March 1846	„ „ 56	2 May to 20 June 1848 -	„ „ 8
10 March to 21 April 1846	„ „ 57	27 June to 25 July 1848	„ „ 9
1 May to 12 May 1846 -	„ „ 58	1 Aug. to 8 Aug. 1848 -	„ „ 10
19 May to 30 June 1846 -	„ „ 59	8 Aug. to 26 Sept. 1848	„ „ 11
7 July to 25 Aug. 1846 -	„ „ 60	3 Oct. to 21 Nov. 1848 -	„ „ 12
1 Sept. to 22 Sept. 1846 -	„ „ 61	28 Nov. 1848 only -	„ „ 13
22 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1846	„ „ 62	28 Nov. to 19 Dec. 1848	„ „ 14
6 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1846 -	„ „ 63	Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 15
10 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1846	„ „ 64	5 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1849 -	„ „ 16
17 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1846 -	„ „ 65	6 March to 24 April 1849	„ „ 17
1 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1846 -	„ „ 66	1 May to 26 June 1849 -	„ „ 18
Index for 1846 - -	„ „ 67	3 July to 28 Aug. 1849 -	„ „ 19
5 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1847 -	„ „ 68	4 Sept. to 11 Sept. 1849	„ „ 20
23 Feb. to 30 March 1847	„ „ 69	11 Sept. to 30 Oct. 1849	„ „ 21
9 April to 28 May 1847 -	„ „ 70	6 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1849 -	„ „ 22
1 June to 29 June 1847 -	„ „ 71	11 Dec. 1849 only -	„ „ 23
6 July to 10 Aug. 1847 -	„ „ 72	11 Dec. 24 Dec. 1849 -	„ „ 24

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1849 - -	Range 327, Vol. 25	7 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1852 -	Range 327, Vol. 49
4 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1850 -	„ „ 26	15 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1852 -	„ „ 50
12 Feb. to 26 March 1850	„ „ 27	9 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1852 -	„ „ 51
8 April to 25 June 1850 -	„ „ 28	23 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1852	„ „ 52
2 July to 27 Aug. 1850 -	„ „ 29	Index for 1852 - -	„ „ 53
3 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1850 -	„ „ 30	7 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1853 -	„ „ 54
5 Nov. to 12 Nov. 1850 -	„ „ 31	28 Jan. to 15 March 1853	„ „ 55
12 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1850 -	„ „ 32	22 March only 1853 -	„ „ 56
26 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 33	22 March to 5 April 1853	„ „ 57
Index for 1850 - -	„ „ 34	15 April to 31 May 1853	„ „ 58
7 Jan. to 4 March 1851 -	„ „ 35	10 June to 5 July 1853 -	„ „ 59
18 March to 6 May 1851	„ „ 36	12 July to 23 Aug. 1853	„ „ 60
13 May to 17 June 1851 -	„ „ 37	23 Aug. to 14 Oct. 1853	„ „ 61
24 June to 29 July 1851	„ „ 38	18 Oct. to 22 Nov. 1853	„ „ 62
5 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1851 -	„ „ 39	29 Nov. to 20 Dec. 1853	„ „ 63
7 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1851 -	„ „ 40	Index for 1853 - -	„ „ 64
25 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 41	6 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1854 -	„ „ 65
2 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 42	24 Feb. to 28 March 1854	„ „ 66
Index for 1851 - -	„ „ 43	7 April to 30 May 1854	„ „ 67
6 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1852 -	„ „ 44	6 June to 15 Aug. 1854	„ „ 68
24 Feb. to 6 April 1852 -	„ „ 45	22 Aug. to 26 Sept. 1854	„ „ 69
6 April to 27 April 1852 -	„ „ 46	3 Oct. to 19 Dec. 1854 -	„ „ 70
4 May to 15 June 1852 -	„ „ 47	Index for 1854 - -	„ „ 71
22 June to 31 Aug. 1852	„ „ 48	5 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1855 -	„ „ 72

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 Feb. to 27 March 1855	Range 328, Vol. 1	Index for 1857 - -	Range 328, Vol. 25
3 April to 24 April 1855	" " 2	8 Jan. to 30 March 1858	" " 26
1 May to 26 June 1855 -	" " 3	9 April to 22 June 1858	" " 27
3 July to 7 Aug. 1855 -	" " 4	2 July to 21 Dec. 1858 -	" " 28
14 Aug. to 25 Sept. 1855	" " 5	4 Jan. to 28 March 1859	" " 29
2 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1855 -	" " 6	1 April to 26 Aug. 1859	" " 30
23 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1855 -	" " 7	27 Aug. to 26 Dec. 1859	" " 31
4 Dec. to 18 Dec. 1855 -	" " 8	Index for 1859 - -	" " 32
Index for 1855 - *	" " 9	Jan. to June 1860 -	" " 33
4 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1856 -	" " 10	July to Dec. 1860 -	" " 34
5 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1856 -	" " 11	Index for 1860 - -	" " 35
4 March to 1 April 1856 -	" " 12	Jan. to June 1861 -	" " 36
8 April to 25 April 1856 -	" " 13	July to Dec. 1861 -	" " 37
29 April to 20 May 1856	" " 14	Index for 1861 - -	" " 38
27 May to 24 June 1856	" " 15	Jan. to June 1862 -	" " 39
1 July to 12 Aug. 1856 -	" " 16	July to Dec. 1862 -	" " 40
12 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1856 -	" " 17	Index for 1862 - -	" " 41*
16 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1856 -	" " 18	Index for 1862 - -	" " 42*
21 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1856 -	" " 19	Jan. to June 1863 -	" " 43
2 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1856 -	" " 20	July to Dec. 1863 -	" " 44
Index for 1856 - -	" " 21	Index for 1863 - -	" " 45
6 Jan. to 31 March 1857 -	" " 22	Jan. to April 1864 -	" " 46
7 April to 30 June 1857 -	" " 23	May to Aug. 1864 -	" " 47
6 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1857 -	" " 24	Sept. to Dec. 1864 -	" " 48

* Identical.

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1864 - -	Range 328, Vol. 49	May to Dec. 1875 - -	Vol. 405
Jan. to April 1865 - -	" " 50	1876, with Index - -	" 1093
May to Aug. 1865 - -	" " 51	1877, with Index - -	" 1094
Sept. to Dec. 1865 - -	" " 52	1878, with Index - -	" 1253
Jan. to April 1866 - -	Range 441, Vol. 9	Jan. to May 1879, with Index for the whole year.	" 1426
May to Aug. 1866 - -	" " 10	June to Dec. 1879 - -	" 1427
Sept. to Dec. 1866 - -	" " 11	Jan. to May 1880, with Index for the whole year.	" 1579
Index for 1866 - -	" " 12	June to Dec. 1880 - -	" 1580
Jan. to Mar. 1867, with Index for the whole year.	" " 13	1881, with Index - -	" 1776
April to July 1867 - -	" " 14	Jan. to June 1882, with Index for the whole year.	" 1966
Aug. to Dec. 1867 - -	" " 15	July to Dec. 1882 - -	" 1967
Jan. to June 1868, with Index for the whole year.	" " 16	Jan. to May 1883, with Index for the whole year.	" 2161
July to Dec. 1868 - -	" " 17	June to Dec. 1883 - -	" 2162
Jan. to May 1869, with Index for the whole year.	" " 18	Jan. to June 1884, with Index for the whole year.	" 2400
June to Dec. 1869 - -	" " 19	July to Dec. 1884 - -	" 2401
1870, with Index - -	" " 20	Jan. to May 1885, with Index for the whole year.	" 2634
1871, with Index - -	Vol. 399	June to Dec. 1885 - -	" 2635
1872, with Index - -	" 400	Jan. to June 1886, with Index for the whole year.	" 2854
1873, with Index - -	" 401	July to Dec. 1886 - -	" 2855
Jan. to May 1874, with Index for the whole year.	" 402	Jan. to May 1887, with Index for the whole year.	" 3088
June to Dec. 1874 - -	" 403	June to Aug. 1887 - -	" 3089
Jan. to April 1875, with Index for the whole year.	" 404	Sept. to Dec. 1887 - -	" 3090

MADRAS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Jan. to June 1888, with Index for the whole year.	Vol. 3328	July to Dec. 1894	Vol. 4621
July to Dec. 1888 - -	„ 3329	1894, Index - -	„ 4623*
Jan. to July 1889 - -	„ 3546	Jan. to June 1895 - -	„ 4826
Aug. to Dec. 1889 - -	„ 3547	July to Dec. 1895 - -	„ 4827
1889, Index - -	„ 3556*	1895, Index - -	„ 4829*
Jan. to June 1890 - -	„ 3783	Jan. to June 1896 - -	„ 5046
July to Dec. 1890 - -	„ 3784	July to Dec. 1896 - -	„ 5047
1890 Index - -	„ 3791*	1896, Index - -	„ 5048*
Jan. to July 1891 - -	„ 4010	1897 - -	„ 5281
Aug. to Dec. 1891 - -	„ 4011	1897, Index - -	„ 5282*
1891, Index - -	„ 4019A*	Jan. to June 1898 - -	„ 5505
1892 - -	„ 4247	July to Dec. 1898 - -	„ 5506
1892, Index - -	„ 4254*	1898, Index - -	„ 5507*
Jan. to May 1893 - -	„ 4408	Jan. to June 1899, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5735
1893, Index - -	„ 4411*	July to Dec. 1899 - -	„ 5736
June to Dec. 1893 - -	„ 4409	1900, with Index - -	„ 5995
Jan. to June 1894 - -	„ 4620		

* General Indices.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Sept. to Dec. 1863 - -	Range 328, Vol. 53	1866 - -	Range 441, Vol. 21
1864, with Index - -	„ „ 54	1867, with Index - -	„ „ 22
1865 - -	„ „ 55	1868, with Index - -	„ „ 23

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1869, with Index - -	Range 441, Vol. 24	1891 - - -	Vol. 3972
1870, with Index -	„ „ 25	1891, Index - -	„ 4019A*
1871, with Index - -	Vol. 406	1892 - - -	„ 4193
1872, with Index -	„ 407	1892, Index - -	„ 4254*
1873-1875, with Index -	„ 408	1893 - - -	„ 4406
1876-1878, with Index -	„ 1095	1893, Index - -	„ 4411*
1879-1880, with Index -	„ 1428	1894 - - -	„ 4618
1881-1883, with Index -	„ 1777	1894, Index - -	„ 4623*
1884, with Index -	„ 2402	1895 - - -	„ 4823
1885, with Index - -	„ 2597	1895, Index - -	„ 4829*
1886, with Index -	„ 2820	1896 - - -	„ 5043
1887, with Index - -	„ 3046	1896, Index - -	„ 5048*
1888, with Index -	„ 3286	1897 - - -	„ 5278
1889 - - -	„ 3547	1897, Index - -	„ 5282*
1889, Index - -	„ 3556*	1898, with Index -	„ 5502
1890 - - -	„ 3748	1899, with Index -	„ 5732
1890, Index - -	„ 3791*	1900, with Index -	„ 5992

* General Indices.

MADRAS LAW PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For Law Proceedings previous to 1815, *see* “Public Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1815, with Index - -	Range 334, Vol. 127	1818, with Index -	Range 334, Vol. 130
1816, with Index -	„ „ 128	1819, with Index -	„ „ 131
1817, with Index - -	„ „ 129	1820, with Index -	„ „ 132

MADRAS LAW PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1821, with Index -	Range 334, Vol. 133	1839, with Index -	Range 334, Vol. 151
1822, with Index -	„ „ 134	1840, with Index -	„ „ 152
1823, with Index -	„ „ 135	1841, with Index -	„ „ 153
1824, with Index -	„ „ 136	1842, with Index -	„ „ 154
1825, with Index -	„ „ 137	1843, with Index -	„ „ 155
1826, with Index -	„ „ 138	1844, with Index -	„ „ 156
1827, with Index -	„ „ 139	1845, with Index -	„ „ 157
1828, with Index -	„ „ 140	1846, with Index -	Range 335, Vol. 1
1829, with Index -	„ „ 141	1847, with Index -	„ „ 2
1830, with Index -	„ „ 142	1848, with Index -	„ „ 3
1831, with Index -	„ „ 143	1849, with Index -	„ „ 4
1832, with Index -	„ „ 144	1850, with Index -	„ „ 5
1833, with Index -	„ „ 145	1851, with Index -	„ „ 6
1834, with Index -	„ „ 146	1852, with Index -	„ „ 7
1835, with Index -	„ „ 147	1853, with Index -	„ „ 8
1836, with Index -	„ „ 148	1854, with Index -	„ „ 9
1837, with Index -	„ „ 149	1855, with Index -	„ „ 10
1838, with Index -	„ „ 150	1856, with Index -	„ „ 11

MADRAS MAYOR'S COURT PROCEEDINGS, LETTERS,
WILLS, &c.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Wills, 1753-1757 -	Range 328, Vol. 60	Wills, 1763-1768 -	Range 328, Vol. 62
Wills, 1758-1762 -	„ „ 61	Wills, 1769-1774 -	„ „ 63

MADRAS MAYOR'S COURT PROCEEDINGS, LETTERS, WILLS, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Wills, 1775-1779 -	Range 328, Vol. 64	1760, with Index -	Range 328, Vol. 87
<i>Proceedings only.</i>		1760, King's Ordinary*	„ „ 88
17 Aug. to 29 Dec. 1727	„ „ 65	1761, with Index -	„ „ 89
23 Jan. to 26 Dec. 1728 -	„ „ 66	1761, King's Ordinary -	„ „ 90
24 Dec. 1731 to 20 Dec. 1732, with Index.	„ „ 67	1762, with Index -	„ „ 91
23 Dec. 1732 to 27 Dec. 1733, with Index.	„ „ 68	1763, with Index -	„ „ 92
1734, with Index -	„ „ 69	1763, King's Ordinary -	„ „ 93
1735, with Index -	„ „ 70	1764, with Index -	„ „ 94
1736, with Index -	„ „ 71	1764, King's Ordinary -	„ „ 95
1737, with Index -	„ „ 72	1765, with Index -	„ „ 96
1738, with Index -	„ „ 73	1765, completion -	„ „ 97
1740, with Index -	„ „ 74	1765, King's Ordinary -	„ „ 98
1741, with Index -	„ „ 75	1766, with Index -	„ „ 99
1742, with Index -	„ „ 76	1766, completion -	„ „ 100
1743, with Index -	„ „ 77	1766, King's Ordinary -	„ „ 101
1744, with Index -	„ „ 78	1767, with Index -	„ „ 102
1745, with Index -	„ „ 79	1767, completion -	„ „ 103
1753, Sept. to Dec. -	„ „ 80	1767, King's Ordinary -	„ „ 104
1754, with Index -	„ „ 81	1768, with Index -	„ „ 105
1755, with Index -	„ „ 82	1768, King's Ordinary -	„ „ 106
1756, with Index -	„ „ 83	1769, with Index -	„ „ 107
1757 -	„ „ 84	1769, King's Ordinary -	„ „ 108
1758, with Index -	„ „ 85	1770, with Index -	„ „ 109
1759, with Index -	„ „ 86	1770, King's Ordinary -	„ „ 110

* Proceedings of the Honourable the Mayor's Court as the King's Ordinary for granting of Probates, Wills, and Letters of Administration, &c.

MADRAS MAYOR'S COURT PROCEEDINGS, LETTERS, WILLS, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1771, with Index - -	Range 329, Vol. 1	20 Dec. 1760 to 15 Dec. 1761.	Range 329, Vol. 73
Jan. to Sept. 1772, with Index for the whole year.	" " 2	19 Dec. 1761 to 14 Dec. 1762.	" " 74
Sept. to Dec. 1772 -	" " 3	20 Dec. 1762 to 13 Dec. 1763.	" " 75
Jan. to July 1773, with Index for the whole year.	" " 4	20 Dec. 1763 to 11 Dec. 1764.	" " 76
July to Dec. 1773 -	" " 5	20 Dec. 1764 to 17 Dec. 1765.	" " 77
1773, King's Ordinary -	" " 6	20 Dec. 1765 to 16 Dec. 1766.	" " 78
1774, with Index - -	" " 7	20 Dec. 1766 to 8 Dec. 1767.	" " 79
1774, completion -	" " 8	18 Dec. 1767 to 13 Dec. 1768.	" " 80
1774, King's Ordinary -	" " 9	20 Dec. 1768 to 19 Dec. 1769.	" " 81
1775, with Index - -	" " 10	20 Dec. 1769 to 18 Dec. 1770.	" " 82
1775, completion -	" " 11	20 Dec. 1770 to 17 Dec. 1771.	" " 83
1775, King's Ordinary -	" " 12	No volume - -	" " 84
1776, with Index -	" " 13	No volume - -	" " 85
1776, King's Ordinary -	" " 14	20 Dec. 1771 to 15 Dec. 1772.	" " 86
1777, with Index -	" " 15	19 Dec. 1772 to 20 July 1773.	" " 87
1778, with Index -	" " 16	27 July 1773 to 14 Dec. 1773.	" " 88
1778, King's Ordinary -	" " 17	20 Dec. 1773 to 13 Dec. 1774.	" " 89
<i>Minutes only.</i>		1775 - - -	" " 90
21 Aug. to 24 Dec. 1753	" " 67	1776 - - -	" " 91
3 Jan. to 17 Dec. 1754 -	" " 68	1777 - - -	" " 92
20 Dec. 1754 to 16 Dec. 1755.	" " 69	1778 - - -	" " 93
20 Dec. 1755 to 14 Dec. 1756.	" " 70	<i>Petty Causes and Minutes.</i>	
20 Dec. 1756 to 16 Dec. 1757.	" " 71	1771, with Index -	" " 94
20 Dec. 1759 to 16 Dec. 1760.	" " 72	1771, Minutes - -	" " 95

MADRAS MAYOR’S COURT PROCEEDINGS, LETTERS, WILLS, &c.—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1772, with Index - -	Range 329, Vol. 96	1783, Minutes, completion	Range 329, Vol. 26
1772, Minutes - -	„ „ 97	1784, with Index - -	„ „ 27
1773, with Index - -	„ „ 98	1784, completion -	„ „ 28
1773, Minutes - -	„ „ 99	1784, King’s Ordinary -	„ „ 29
1774, with Index - -	„ „ 100	1784, Minutes - -	„ „ 30
1774, Minutes - -	„ „ 101	1785, with Index -	„ „ 31
1775, with Index - -	„ „ 102	1785, completion -	„ „ 32
1775, Minutes - -	„ „ 103	1785, Letters received and Oaths.	„ „ 33
1776, with Index - -	„ „ 104	1785, Bonds - -	„ „ 34
1776, Minutes - -	Range 330, Vol. 1	1785, King’s Ordinary -	„ „ 35
1777, with Index - -	„ „ 2	1785, Minutes - -	„ „ 36
1777, Minutes - -	„ „ 3	1786, with Index -	„ „ 37
1778, with Index - -	„ „ 4	1786, King’s Ordinary -	„ „ 38
1778, Minutes - -	„ „ 5	1786, Letters received -	„ „ 39
<i>Proceedings and Minutes, &c.</i>		1786, Letters sent -	„ „ 40
1782, with Index - -	Range 329, Vol. 18	1786, Minutes - -	„ „ 41
1782, completion - -	„ „ 19	1787, with Index -	„ „ 42
1782, King’s Ordinary -	„ „ 20	1787, King’s Ordinary -	„ „ 43
1782, Minutes - -	„ „ 21	1787, Letters received -	„ „ 44
1782, Minutes, completion	„ „ 22	1787, Letters sent -	„ „ 45
1783, with Index - -	„ „ 23	1787, Minutes - -	„ „ 46
1783, completion - -	„ „ 23A	1788, with Index -	„ „ 47
1783, King’s Ordinary -	„ „ 24	1788, King’s Ordinary -	„ „ 48
1783, Minutes - -	„ „ 25	1788, Letters received -	„ „ 49

MADRAS MAYOR'S COURT PROCEEDINGS, LETTERS, WILLS, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1788, Letters sent - -	Range 329, Vol. 50	Letters received, Dec. 1759 to Dec. 1760.	Range 330, Vol. 11
1788, Minutes - -	„ „ 51	Letters received, Jan. to Dec. 1764.	„ „ 12
1789, with Index - -	„ „ 52	Letters received, April to Dec. 1765.	„ „ 13
1789, completion - -	„ „ 53	Letters received, Feb. 1767 to Dec. 1773.	„ „ 14
1789, King's Ordinary -	„ „ 54	Letters received, March to Dec. 1775.	„ „ 15
1789, Letters sent - -	„ „ 55	Letters received, March to Dec. 1776.	„ „ 16
1789, Minutes - -	„ „ 56	Letters sent, April to Dec. 1776.	„ „ 17
1789, Minutes, completion	„ „ 57	Letters received, 1777 -	„ „ 18
1790, with Index - -	„ „ 58	Letters sent, 1778 - -	„ „ 19
1790, Letters sent - -	„ „ 59	Letters sent, April to Dec. 1775.	„ „ 20
1790, Extraordinary Papers, with Index.	„ „ 60	Letters received, Dec. 1783 to Dec. 1784.	
1790, Minutes - -	„ „ 61	Index for Ledger Book for 1786.	
Jan. to May 1791, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 62	Letters received, Dec. 1784 to Dec. 1785.	„ „ 21
May to Dec. 1791 - -	„ „ 62A	Letters sent, May to Oct. 1785.	„ „ 22
1791, Minutes - -	„ „ 63		
1791, completion - -	„ „ 64		
1791, Letters sent - -	„ „ 65		
1791, Bonds and Deeds -	„ „ 66		
Ledger, 20 Dec. 1744 to 20 Dec. 1745.	Range 330, Vol. 6		
Letters sent and received, Aug. to Dec. 1753.	„ „ 7		
Journal and Ledger, 1753-1754.	„ „ 8		
Journal and Ledger, 1755-1756.	„ „ 9		
Journal and Ledger, Jan. to Oct. 1757.	„ „ 10		

MADRAS MARINE PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For Marine Proceedings previous to 1838, see “Public Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 May to 31 Dec. 1838, with Index.	Range 332, Vol. 45	1 July to 13 Oct. 1846 -	Range 332, Vol. 69
Jan. to July 1839, with Index.	„ „ 46	20 Oct. to 22 Dec. 1846	„ „ 70
Aug. to Dec. 1839, with Index.	„ „ 47	Index for 1846 -	„ „ 71
7 Jan. to 30 June 1840 -	„ „ 48	5 Jan. to 27 April 1847	„ „ 72
7 July to 22 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 49	4 May to 31 Aug. 1847 -	„ „ 73
Index for 1840 -	„ „ 50	7 Sept. to 24 Dec. 1847 -	„ „ 74
5 Jan. to 29 June 1841 -	„ „ 51	Index for 1847 -	„ „ 75
13 July to 21 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 52	4 Jan. to 9 May 1848 -	„ „ 76
Index for 1841 -	„ „ 53	16 May to 5 Sept. 1848 -	„ „ 77
4 Jan. to 26 April 1842 -	„ „ 54	12 Sept. to 19 Dec. 1848	„ „ 78
3 May to 30 Aug. 1842 -	„ „ 55	Index for 1848 -	„ „ 79
13 Sept. to 20 Dec. 1842	„ „ 56	5 Jan. to 26 June 1849 -	„ „ 80
Index for 1842 -	„ „ 57	3 July to 24 Dec. 1849 -	„ „ 81
3 Jan. to 23 May 1843 -	„ „ 58	Index for 1849 -	Range 333, Vol. 1
2 June to 19 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 59	4 Jan. to 25 June 1850 -	„ „ 2
Index for 1843 -	„ „ 60	2 July to 24 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 3
2 Jan. to 30 July 1844	„ „ 61	Index for 1850 -	„ „ 4
6 Aug. to 24 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 62	7 Jan. to 13 June 1851 -	„ „ 5
Index for 1844 -	„ „ 63	17 June to 23 Dec. 1851	„ „ 6
3 Jan. to 24 June 1845 -	„ „ 64	Index for 1851 -	„ „ 7
1 July to 23 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 65	Jan. to June 1852, with Index.	„ „ 8
Index for 1845 -	„ „ 66	July to Dec. 1852, with Index.	„ „ 9
2 Jan. to 31 March 1846 -	„ „ 67	7 Jan. to 5 July 1853 -	„ „ 10
7 April to 30 June 1846 -	„ „ 68	12 July to 20 Dec. 1853	„ „ 11

MADRAS MARINE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1853 -	Range 333, Vol. 12	1862, with Index -	Range 333, Vol. 36
6 Jan. to 30 May 1854 -	„ „ 13	1863, with Index -	„ „ 37
6 June to 29 Aug. 1854 -	„ „ 14	1864, with Index -	„ „ 38
5 Sept. to 19 Dec. 1854 -	„ „ 15	1865, with Index -	„ „ 39
Index for 1854 -	„ „ 16	1866, with Index -	Range 441, Vol. 39
5 Jan. to 26 June 1855 -	„ „ 17	1867, with Index -	„ „ 40
3 July to 18 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 18	1868, with Index -	„ „ 41
Index for 1855 -	„ „ 19	1869, with Index -	„ „ 42
4 Jan. to 29 April 1856 -	„ „ 20	1870, with Index -	„ „ 43
6 May to 26 Aug. 1856 -	„ „ 21	1871, with Index -	Vol. 435
2 Sept. to 23 Dec. 1856 -	„ „ 22	1872, with Index -	„ 436
Index for 1856 -	„ „ 23	1873, with Index -	„ 437
6 Jan. to 26 May 1857 -	„ „ 24	1874, with Index -	„ 437
2 June to 30 June 1857 -	„ „ 25	1875, with Index -	„ 437
7 July to 29 Sept. 1857 -	„ „ 26	1876, with Index -	„ 1105
6 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1857 -	„ „ 27	1877, with Index -	„ 1105
Index for 1857 -	„ „ 28	1878, with Index -	„ 1259
8 Jan. to 30 March 1858	„ „ 29	1879, with Index -	„ 1431
9 April to 22 June 1858 -	„ „ 30	1880, with Index -	„ 1431
2 July to 28 Sept. 1858 -	„ „ 31	1881, with Index -	„ 1780
5 Oct. to 21 Dec. 1858 -	„ „ 32	1882, with Index -	„ 1780
1859 -	„ „ 33	1883, with Index -	„ 2166
1860, with Index -	„ „ 34	1884, with Index -	„ 2407
1861, with Index -	„ „ 35	1885, with Index -	„ 2636

MADRAS MARINE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1886, with Index - -	Vol. 2862	1893 - - -	Vol. 4410
1887, with Index - -	„ 3099	1893, Index - -	„ 4411*
1888, with Index - -	„ 3335	1894 - - -	„ 4622
1889 - - -	„ 3555	1894, Index - -	„ 4623*
1889, Index - -	„ 3556*	1895 - - -	„ 4828
1890 - - -	„ 3790	1895, Index - -	„ 4829*
1890, Index - -	„ 3791*	1896, with Index - -	„ 5050
1891 - - -	„ 4019	1897, with Index -	„ 5284
1891, Index - -	„ 4019A*	1898, with Index - -	„ 5509
1892 - - -	„ 4255	1899, with Index -	„ 5738
1892, Index - -	„ 4254*	1900, with Index -	„ 5997

* General Indices.

MADRAS MILITARY AND SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
18 Feb. to 23 July 1759 -	Range D, Vol. 41	1 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1764, with Index for the whole year.	Range 251, Vol. 51
30 July to 31 Dec. 1759, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 42	1764 - - -	„ „ 51A
1 Jan. to 3 July 1760 -	„ „ 43	1 Jan. to 17 June 1765 -	„ „ 52
3 July to 31 Dec. 1760, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 44	17 June to 31 Dec. 1765, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 53
1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1761, with Index.	„ „ 45	27 Jan. to 5 Aug. 1765 -	„ „ 54
4 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1761, with Index.	Range 251, Vol. 47	3 Jan. to 18 June 1766 -	„ „ 55
1 Jan. to 28 Dec. 1762, with Index.	„ „ 48	18 June to 30 Dec. 1766, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 56
1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1763, with Index.	„ „ 49	1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1766, Proceedings relating to the Northern Circars.	„ „ 57
1 Jan. to 1 Aug. 1764 -	„ „ 50	5 Jan. to 15 July 1767 -	„ „ 58

MADRAS MILITARY AND SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 July to 19 Oct. 1767 -	Range 251, Vol. 59	2 Jan. to 28 April 1777	Range 251, Vol. 83
19 Oct. to 29 Dec. 1767, with Index for the whole year.	" " 60	28 April to 18 Aug. 1777	" " 84
1 Jan. to 28 April 1768 -	" " 61	18 Aug. to 29 Dec. 1777, with Index for the whole year.	" " 85
28 April to 19 Sept. 1768	" " 62	5 Jan. to 30 March 1778	" " 86
19 Sept. to 29 Nov. 1768 -	" " 63	30 March to 8 June 1778	" " 87
30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1768, with Index for the whole year.	" " 64	8 June to 19 July 1778, with Index for the period 5 Jan. to 19 July 1778.	" " 88
1 Jan. to 21 Aug. 1769 -	" " 65	4 March to 20 May 1778	" " 88A
21 Aug. to 28 Dec. 1769, with Index for the whole year.	" " 66	20 July 1778 to 31 Dec. 1784.	Missing.
1 Jan. to 27 Aug. 1770 -	" " 67	12 July to 31 Dec. 1778, (Miscellany Book).	Range 251, Vol. 89
27 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1770, with Index for the whole year.	" " 68	1 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1785 -	" " 90
5 Jan. to 8 July 1771 -	" " 69	25 Feb. to 26 April 1785	" " 91
11 July to 31 Dec. 1771, with Index for the whole year.	" " 70	26 April to 25 June 1785	Range 252, Vol. 1
1 Jan. to 29 June 1772 -	" " 71	27 June to 30 Aug. 1785	" " 2
29 June to 30 Dec. 1772, with Index for the whole year.	" " 72	30 Aug. to 25 Oct. 1785	" " 3
2 Jan. to 28 June 1773 -	" " 73	26 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1785, with Index for the whole year.	" " 4
28 June to 31 Dec. 1773, with Index for the whole year.	" " 74	1 Jan. to 24 April 1785 (Miscellany Book).	" " 5
1 Jan. to 8 July 1774 -	" " 75	25 April to 31 July 1785 (Miscellany Book).	" " 6
8 July to 28 Dec. 1774, with Index for the whole year.	" " 76	1 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1785 (Miscellany Book).	" " 7
3 Jan. to 1 May 1775 -	" " 77	1 Jan. to 31 March 1786	" " 8
1 May to 28 Aug. 1775 -	" " 78	1 April to 3 July 1786 -	" " 9
28 Aug. to 30 Dec. 1775, with Index for the whole year.	" " 79	4 July to 26 Oct. 1786 -	" " 10
2 Jan. to 1 July 1776 -	" " 80	27 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1786, with Index for the whole year.	" " 11
1 July to 29 Sept. 1776 -	" " 81	1 Jan. to 30 April 1786 (Miscellany Book).	" " 12
29 Sept. to 23 Dec. 1776, with Index for the whole year.	" " 82		

MADRAS MILITARY AND SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 May to 30 Aug. 1786 (Miscellany Book).	Range 252, Vol. 13	1 Sept. to 20 Nov. 1787 (Military Proceedings).	Range 252, Vol. 19
1 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1786 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 14	21 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1787 (Military Proceedings), with Index for the period 1 April to 31 Dec. 1787.	„ „ 20
1 Jan. to 31 March 1787, with Index.	„ „ 15	1 Jan. to 30 June 1787 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 21
1 April to 2 Oct. 1787 (Secret Proceedings).	„ „ 16	1 July to 31 Dec. 1787 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 22
5 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1787 (Secret Proceedings), with Index for the period 1 April to 31 Dec. 1787.	„ „ 17	1 Jan. to 29 Feb. 1788 (Military, Secret, and Political Proceedings).	„ „ 23
1 April to 31 Aug. 1787 (Military Proceedings).	„ „ 18		

MADRAS MILITARY AND POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Jan. to 29 Feb. 1788 -	Range 252, Vol. 23	28 July to 25 Sept. 1789	Range 252, Vol. 36
1 March to 9 May 1788 -	„ „ 24	26 Sept. to 1 Dec. 1789 -	„ „ 37
11 May to 15 July 1788 -	„ „ 25	2 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1789, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 38
16 July to 12 Sept. 1788	„ „ 26	1 Jan. to 19 May 1789 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 39
13 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1788 -	„ „ 27	20 May to 31 Aug. 1789 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 40
21 Oct. to 2 Dec. 1788 -	„ „ 28	1 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1789 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 41
2 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1788, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 29	1 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1790 -	„ „ 42
1 Jan. to 30 June 1788 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 30	9 Feb. to 30 March 1790	„ „ 43
1 July to 31 Dec. 1788 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 31	30 March to 4 May 1790	„ „ 44
1 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1789 -	„ „ 32	4 May to 8 June 1790 -	„ „ 45
26 Feb. to 17 April 1789	„ „ 33	8 June to 10 July 1790	„ „ 46
21 April to 16 June 1789	„ „ 34	11 July to 3 Aug. 1790 -	„ „ 47
- 17 June to 28 July 1789	„ „ 35	4 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1790 -	„ „ 48

MADRAS MILITARY AND POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1790 -	Range 252, Vol. 49	1 July to 30 Sept. 1791 (Miscellany Book).	Range 252, Vol. 73
1 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1790 -	" " 50	1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1791 (Miscellany Book).	" " 74
9 Nov. to 14 Dec. 1790 -	" " 51	31 Dec. 1791 to 27 Jan. 1792.	" " 75
14 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1790 -	" " 52	27 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1792	" " 76
Index for 1790 - -	" " 53	28 Feb. to 30 March 1792	" " 77
1 Jan. to 30 April 1790 (Miscellany Book).	" " 54	30 March to 4 May 1792	" " 78
1 May to 31 Aug. 1790 (Miscellany Book).	" " 55	5 May to 12 June 1792 -	" " 79
1 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1790 (Miscellany Book).	" " 56	12 June to 16 July 1792	" " 80
1 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1791 -	" " 57	16 July to 3 Aug. 1792 -	" " 81
29 Jan. to 1 March 1791	" " 58	3 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1792	" " 82
2 March to 8 April 1791 -	" " 59	1 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1792	" " 83
8 April to 3 May 1791 -	" " 60	25 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1792	Range 253, Vol. 1
3 May to 3 June 1791 -	" " 61	16 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1792 -	" " 2
4 June to 11 July 1791 -	" " 62	6 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1792 -	" " 3
12 July to 5 Aug. 1791 -	" " 63	8 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1792 -	" " 4
6 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1791 -	" " 64	Index for 1792 - -	" " 5
30 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1791	" " 65	1 Jan. to 31 March 1792 (Miscellany Book).	" " 6
23 Sept. to 18 Oct. 1791 -	" " 66	1 April to 30 June 1792 (Miscellany Book).	" " 7
18 Oct. to 22 Nov. 1791 -	" " 67	1 July to 14 Oct. 1792 (Miscellany Book).	" " 8
22 Nov. to 16 Dec. 1791 -	" " 68	15 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1792 (Miscellany Book).	" " 9
16 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1791 -	" " 69	1 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1793 -	" " 10
Index for 1791 - -	" " 70	5 Feb. to 12 March 1793	" " 11
1 Jan. to 31 March 1791 (Miscellany Book).	" " 71	14 March to 16 April 1793	" " 12
1 April to 30 June 1791 (Miscellany Book).	" " 72	17 April to 21 May 1793	" " 13

MADRAS MILITARY AND POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS--continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
21 May to 18 June 1793 -	Range 253, Vol. 14	15 March to 14 May 1794 (Miscellany Book).	Range 253, Vol. 38
18 June to 16 July 1793 -	„ „ 15	15 May to 14 July 1794 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 39
17 July to 27 Aug. 1793 -	„ „ 16	15 July to 14 Sept. 1794 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 40
27 Aug. to 8 Oct. 1793 -	„ „ 17	15 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1794 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 41
9 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1793 -	„ „ 18	2 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1795 -	„ „ 42
20 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1793 -	„ „ 19	25 Feb. to 7 April 1795	„ „ 43
Index for 1793 - -	„ „ 20	7 April to 16 June 1795	„ „ 44
1 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1793 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 21	19 June to 28 July 1795	„ „ 45
1 March to 14 April 1793 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 22	29 July to 1 Sept. 1795	„ „ 46
15 April to 31 May 1793 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 23	3 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1795	„ „ 47
1 June to 31 July 1793 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 24	30 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1795	„ „ 48
1 Aug. to 14 Oct. 1793 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 25	28 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1795	„ „ 49
15 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1793 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 26	28 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1795	„ „ 50
2 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1794 -	„ „ 27	Index for 1795 - -	„ „ 51
31 Jan. to 18 March 1794	„ „ 28	1 Jan. to 31 March 1795 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 52
19 March to 29 April 1794	„ „ 29	1 April to 14 June 1795 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 53
29 April to 10 June 1794	„ „ 30	15 June to 14 Sept. 1795 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 54
12 June to 8 July 1794 -	„ „ 31	15 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1795 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 55
8 July to 19 Aug. 1794 -	„ „ 32	15 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1795 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 56
20 Aug. to 7 Oct. 1794 -	„ „ 33	1 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1796 -	„ „ 57
8 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1794 -	„ „ 34	3 Feb. to 11 March 1796	„ „ 58
13 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1794 -	„ „ 35	12 March to 5 April 1796	„ „ 59
Index for 1794 - -	„ „ 36	6 April to 10 May 1796	„ „ 60
1 Jan. to 14 March 1794 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 37	12 May to 17 June 1796	„ „ 61

MADRAS MILITARY AND POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
19 June to 19 July 1796 -	Range 253, Vol. 62	11 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1797	Range 254, Vol. 2
19 July to 12 Aug. 1796 -	„ „ 63	5 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1797	„ „ 3
13 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1796	„ „ 64	29 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1797	„ „ 4
14 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1796 -	„ „ 65	21 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1797	„ „ 5
12 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1796 -	„ „ 66	14 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1797 -	„ „ 6
15 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1796 -	„ „ 67	5 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1797 -	„ „ 7
Index for 1796 - -	„ „ 68	Index for 1797 - -	„ „ 8
1 Jan. to 29 Feb. 1796 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 69	1 Jan. to 31 March 1797 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 9
1 March to 30 April 1796 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 70	1 April to 31 July 1797 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 10
1 May to 14 July 1796 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 71	1 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1797 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 11
15 July to 31 Aug. 1796 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 72	1 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1798 -	„ „ 12
1 Sept. to 31 Oct. 1796 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 73	23 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1798	„ „ 13
1 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1796 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 74	16 Feb. to 6 March 1798	„ „ 14
1 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1797 -	„ „ 75	8 March to 27 March 1798	„ „ 15
1 Feb. to 8 March 1797 -	„ „ 76	28 March to 17 April 1798	„ „ 16
8 March to 21 March 1797	„ „ 77	18 April to 15 May 1798	„ „ 17
21 March to 4 April 1797	„ „ 78	15 May to 5 June 1798 -	„ „ 18
4 April to 11 April 1797 -	„ „ 79	6 June to 29 June 1798	„ „ 19
11 April to 2 May 1797 -	„ „ 80	29 June to 17 July 1798	„ „ 20
2 May to 23 May 1797 -	„ „ 81	17 July to 21 Aug. 1798	„ „ 21
23 May to 6 June 1797 -	„ „ 82	21 Aug. to 18 Sept. 1798	„ „ 22
7 June to 30 June 1797 -	„ „ 83	18 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1798 -	„ „ 23
30 June to 18 July 1797 -	„ „ 84	2 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1798 -	„ „ 24
18 July to 11 Aug. 1797 -	Range 254, Vol. 1	23 Oct. to 17 Nov. 1798	„ „ 25

MADRAS MILITARY AND POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
17 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1798 -	Range 254, Vol. 26	5 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1799 -	Range 254, Vol. 43
5 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1798 -	„ „ 27	5 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1799 -	„ „ 44
Index for 1798 -	„ „ 28	4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1799 -	„ „ 45
1 Jan. to 31 May 1798 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 29	Index for 1799 -	„ „ 46
1 June to 30 Sept. 1798 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 30	1 Jan. to 14 March 1799 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 47
1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1798 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 31	15 March to 30 June 1799 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 48
1 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1799 -	„ „ 32	1 July to 31 Oct. 1799 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 49
29 Jan. to 1 March 1799	„ „ 33	1 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1799 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 50
2 March to 19 March 1799	„ „ 34	1 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1800 -	„ „ 51
19 March to 19 April 1799	„ „ 35	1 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1800 -	„ „ 52
19 April to 14 May 1799	„ „ 36	1 March to 18 March 1800	„ „ 53
14 May to 11 June 1799 -	„ „ 37	19 March to 22 April 1800	„ „ 54
11 June 1799 -	„ „ 38	22 April to 13 May 1800	„ „ 55
11 June to 23 July 1799 -	„ „ 39	14 May to 6 June 1800 -	„ „ 56
23 July to 6 Aug. 1799 -	„ „ 40	7 June to 20 June 1800	„ „ 57
6 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1799 -	„ „ 41	Index for the period 1 Jan. to 20 June 1800.	„ „ 58
4 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1799 -	„ „ 42		

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For Military Proceedings previous to 1800, see “Military and Secret Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
21 June to 22 July 1800	Range 254, Vol. 59	24 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1800	Range 254, Vol. 62
23 July to 19 Aug. 1800 -	„ „ 60	22 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1800	„ „ 63
20 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1800 -	„ „ 61	26 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1800 -	„ „ 64

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for the period 21 June to 31 Dec. 1800.	Range 254, Vol. 65	21 April to 21 May 1802	Range 255, Vol. 7
1 Jan. to 20 June 1800 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 66	22 May to 15 June 1802	„ „ 8
21 June to 31 Dec. 1800 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 67	16 June to 30 July 1802	„ „ 9
1 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1801 -	„ „ 68	31 July to 27 Aug. 1802	„ „ 10
4 Feb. to 3 March 1801 -	„ „ 69	28 Aug. to 21 Sept. 1802	„ „ 11
4 March to 31 March 1801	„ „ 70	22 Sept. to 22 Oct. 1802	„ „ 12
1 April to 21 April 1801 -	„ „ 71	23 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1802	„ „ 13
22 April to 15 May 1801 -	„ „ 72	13 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1802	„ „ 14
16 May to 26 May 1801 -	„ „ 73	Index for 1802 - -	„ „ 15
27 May to 16 June 1801 -	„ „ 74	1802 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 16
17 June to 25 July 1801 -	„ „ 75	1 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1803 -	„ „ 17
25 July to 22 Aug. 1801 -	„ „ 76	29 Jan. to 1 March 1803	„ „ 18
23 Aug. to 22 Sept. 1801	„ „ 77	2 March to 5 April 1803	„ „ 19
25 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1801 -	„ „ 78	6 April to 10 May 1803 -	„ „ 20
21 Oct. to 24 Nov. 1801 -	„ „ 79	11 May to 21 June 1803	„ „ 21
25 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1801 -	„ „ 80	22 June to 26 July 1803	„ „ 22
16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1801 -	„ „ 81	27 July to 16 Aug. 1803	„ „ 23
Index for 1801 - -	„ „ 82	17 Aug. to 30 Sept. 1803	„ „ 24
1801 (Miscellany Book) -	Range 255, Vol. 1	1 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1803 -	„ „ 25
1 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1802 -	„ „ 2	19 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1803 -	„ „ 26
30 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1802 -	„ „ 3	9 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1803 -	„ „ 27
3 Feb. to 2 March 1802 -	„ „ 4	7 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1803 -	„ „ 28
3 March to 30 March 1802	„ „ 5	Index for 1803 - - -	„ „ 29
31 March to 20 April 1802	„ „ 6	1803 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 30

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1804 -	Range 255, Vol. 31	7 Aug. to 27 Aug. 1805	Range 255, Vol. 55
7 Feb. to 13 March 1804	„ „ 32	28 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1805	„ „ 56
14 March to 24 April 1804	„ „ 33	4 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1805	„ „ 57
25 April to 15 May 1804	„ „ 34	25 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1805	„ „ 58
16 May to 8 June 1804 -	„ „ 35	16 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1805	„ „ 59
9 June to 13 July 1804 -	„ „ 36	16 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1805	„ „ 60
14 July to 31 July 1804 -	„ „ 37	30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1805	„ „ 61
31 July to 4 Sept. 1804 -	„ „ 38	Index for 1805 - -	„ „ 62
5 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1804 -	„ „ 39	1805 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 63
3 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1804 -	„ „ 40	1 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1806 -	„ „ 64
2 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1804 -	„ „ 41	23 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1806	„ „ 65
18 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1804 -	„ „ 42	15 Feb. to 7 March 1806	„ „ 66
6 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1804 -	„ „ 43	8 March to 28 March 1806	„ „ 67
Index for 1804 - -	„ „ 44	29 March to 18 April 1806	„ „ 68
1804 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 45	19 April to 9 May 1806	„ „ 69
1 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1805 -	„ „ 46	10 May to 27 May 1806	„ „ 70
30 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1805 -	„ „ 47	28 May to 28 June 1806	„ „ 71
27 Feb. to 19 March 1805	„ „ 48	28 June to 15 July 1806	„ „ 72
20 March to 29 March 1805	„ „ 49	16 July to 12 Aug. 1806	„ „ 73
30 March to 22 April 1805	„ „ 50	13 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1806	„ „ 74
23 April to 24 May 1805	„ „ 51	10 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1806	„ „ 75
25 May to 18 June 1805 -	„ „ 52	27 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1806	„ „ 76
19 June to 12 July 1805 -	„ „ 53	22 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1806	„ „ 77
13 July to 6 Aug. 1805 -	„ „ 54	28 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1806	„ „ 78

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 Nov. to 12 Dec. 1806 -	Range 255, Vol. 79	1 July to 31 Dec. 1807 (Miscellany Book).	Range 256, Vol. 22
13 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1806 -	„ „ 80	1 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1808 -	„ „ 23
Index for 1806 - -	„ „ 81	21 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1808 -	„ „ 24
1806 (Consultations) -	Range 256, Vol. 1	10 Feb. to 29 Feb. 1808	„ „ 25
1 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1807 -	„ „ 2	1 March to 11 March 1808	„ „ 26
21 Jan. to 13 Feb. 1807 -	„ „ 3	12 March to 29 March 1808.	„ „ 27
14 Feb. to 20 Feb. 1807 -	„ „ 4	30 March to 19 April 1808	„ „ 28
20 Feb. to 13 March 1807	„ „ 5	20 April to 3 May 1808	„ „ 29
14 March to 4 April 1807	„ „ 6	4 May to 17 May 1808 -	„ „ 30
4 April to 1 May 1807 -	„ „ 7	18 May to 31 May 1808	„ „ 31
2 May to 15 May 1807 -	„ „ 8	1 June to 24 June 1808	„ „ 32
16 May to 3 June 1807 -	„ „ 9	25 June to 15 July 1808	„ „ 33
4 June to 3 July 1807 -	„ „ 10	16 July to 2 Aug. 1808 -	„ „ 34
4 July to 24 July 1807 -	„ „ 11	3 Aug. to 9 Aug. 1808 -	„ „ 35
25 July to 21 Aug. 1807 -	„ „ 12	10 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1808	„ „ 36
22 Aug. to 14 Sept. 1807	„ „ 13	31 Aug. to 16 Sept. 1808	„ „ 37
15 Sept. to 22 Sept. 1807	„ „ 14	17 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1808 -	„ „ 38
23 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1807 -	„ „ 15	7 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1808 -	„ „ 39
10 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1807 -	„ „ 16	5 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1808	„ „ 40
28 Oct. to 17 Nov. 1807 -	„ „ 17	30 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1808	„ „ 41
18 Nov. to 8 Dec. 1807 -	„ „ 18	Index for 1808 - -	„ „ 42
9 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1807 -	„ „ 19	1808 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 43
Index for 1807 - - -	„ „ 20	1 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1809 -	„ „ 44
1 Jan. to 30 June 1807 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 21	18 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1809	„ „ 45

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 Feb. to 17 March 1809	Range 256, Vol. 46	23 June to 29 June 1810	Range 256, Vol. 70
18 March to 7 April 1809	„ „ 47	30 June to 24 July 1810	„ „ 71
8 April to 28 April 1809 -	„ „ 48	25 July to 14 Aug. 1810	„ „ 72
29 April to 23 May 1809	„ „ 49	15 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1810	„ „ 73
24 May to 20 June 1809 -	„ „ 50	1 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1810	Range 257, Vol. 1
21 June to 26 July 1809 -	„ „ 51	22 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1810	„ „ 2
27 July to 18 Aug. 1809 -	„ „ 52	26 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1810 -	„ „ 3
19 Aug. to 22 Sept. 1809 -	„ „ 53	10 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1810 -	„ „ 4
23 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1809 -	„ „ 54	31 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1810 -	„ „ 5
14 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1809 -	„ „ 55	10 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1810	„ „ 6
11 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1809 -	„ „ 56	24 Nov. to 11 Dec. 1810	„ „ 7
6 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1809 -	„ „ 57	12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1810	„ „ 8
Index for 1809 -	„ „ 58	Index for 1810, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 9
1809 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 59	Index for 1810, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 10
1 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1810 -	„ „ 60	1 Jan. to 30 June 1810 - (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 11
7 Feb. to 16 Feb. 1810 -	„ „ 61	1 July to 31 Dec. 1810 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 12
17 Feb. to 13 March 1810	„ „ 62	1 Jan. to 15 Jan. 1811 -	„ „ 13
14 March to 27 March 1810.	„ „ 63	16 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1811	„ „ 14
28 March to 6 April 1810	„ „ 64	30 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1811	„ „ 15
7 April to 21 April 1810 -	„ „ 65	20 Feb. to 5 March 1811	„ „ 16
22 April to 4 May 1810 -	„ „ 66	6 March to 22 March 1811.	„ „ 17
5 May to 11 May 1810 -	„ „ 67	23 March to 9 April 1811	„ „ 18
12 May to 5 June 1810 -	„ „ 68	10 April to 30 April 1811	„ „ 19
6 June to 22 June 1810 -	„ „ 69	1 May to 7 May 1811 -	„ „ 20

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 May 1811 -	Range 257, Vol. 21	1 Feb. to 11 Feb. 1812 -	Range 257, Vol. 45
8 May to 17 May 1811 -	" " 22	12 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1812	" " 46
18 May to 28 May 1811 -	" " 23	22 Feb. to 29 Feb. 1812	" " 47
29 May to 7 June 1811 -	" " 24	1 March to 10 March 1812.	" " 48
8 June to 25 June 1811 -	" " 25	11 March to 24 March 1812.	" " 49
26 June to 9 July 1811 -	" " 26	24 March to 3 April 1812	" " 50
10 July to 26 July 1811 -	" " 27	4 April to 17 April 1812	" " 51
27 July to 9 Aug. 1811 -	" " 28	18 April to 24 April 1812	" " 52
10 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1811 -	" " 29	25 April to 5 May 1812 -	" " 53
24 Aug. to 10 Sept. 1811 -	" " 30	6 May to 22 May 1812 -	" " 54
11 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1811 -	" " 31	23 May to 2 June 1812 -	" " 55
28 Sept. to 18 Oct. 1811 -	" " 32	3 June to 9 June 1812 -	" " 56
19 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1811 -	" " 33	10 June to 19 June 1812	" " 57
13 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1811 -	" " 34	19 June to 30 June 1812	" " 58
7 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1811 -	" " 35	1 July to 17 July 1812 -	" " 59
18 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1811 -	" " 36	18 July to 28 July 1812	" " 60
Index for 1811, Vol. 1 -	" " 37	29 July to 7 Aug. 1812 -	" " 61
Index for 1811, Vol. 2 -	" " 38	8 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1812 -	" " 62
Index for 1811, Vol. 3 -	" " 39	29 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1812	" " 63
1 Jan. to 30 June 1811 (Miscellany Book).	" " 40	12 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1812	" " 64
1 July to 31 Dec. 1811 (Miscellany Book).	" " 41	29 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1812 -	" " 65
1 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1812 -	" " 42	3 Oct. to 13 Oct. 1812 -	" " 66
15 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1812 -	" " 43	14 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1812 -	" " 67
24 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1812 -	" " 44	24 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1812 -	" " 68

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1812 -	Range 257, Vol. 69	18 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1813	Range 258, Vol. 19
25 Nov. to 11 Dec. 1812 -	„ „ 70	1 Sept. to 10 Sept. 1813	„ „ 20
12 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1812 -	„ „ 71	11 Sept. to 14 Sept. 1813	„ „ 21
23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1812 -	„ „ 72	15 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1813	„ „ 22
Index for 1812, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 73	22 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1813	„ „ 23
Index for 1812, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 74	25 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1813 -	„ „ 24
1 Jan. to 30 June 1812 (Miscellany Book).	Range 258, Vol. 1	6 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1813 -	„ „ 25
1 July to 31 Dec. 1812 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 2	27 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1813	„ „ 26
1 Jan. to 12 Jan. 1813 -	„ „ 3	13 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1813	„ „ 27
13 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1813 -	„ „ 4	27 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1813	„ „ 28
30 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1813 -	„ „ 5	11 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1813	„ „ 29
13 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1813 -	„ „ 6	23 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1813	„ „ 30
27 Feb. to 5 March 1813	„ „ 7	Index for 1813, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 31
6 March to 26 March 1813	„ „ 8	Index for 1813, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 32
27 March to 20 April 1813	„ „ 9	Index for 1813, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 33
21 April to 30 April 1813	„ „ 10	1 Jan. to 30 June 1813 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 34
1 May to 14 May 1813 -	„ „ 11	1 July to 31 Dec. 1813 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 35
15 May to 1 June 1813 -	„ „ 12	4 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1814 -	„ „ 36
2 June to 8 June 1813 -	„ „ 13	19 Jan. to 1 Feb. 1814 -	„ „ 37
8 June 1813 - -	„ „ 14	2 Feb. to 15 Feb. 1814 -	„ „ 38
9 June to 25 June 1813 -	„ „ 15	16 Feb. to 4 March 1814	„ „ 39
26 June to 13 July 1813 -	„ „ 16	5 March to 11 March 1814	„ „ 40
14 July to 30 July 1813 -	„ „ 17	12 March to 1 April 1814	„ „ 41
31 July to 17 Aug. 1813	„ „ 18	2 April to 12 April 1814	„ „ 42

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
13 April to 22 April 1814	Range 258, Vol. 43	Index for 1814, Vol. 3 -	Range 258, Vol. 67
23 April to 29 April 1814	" " 44	1 Jan. to 31 July 1814 (Miscellany Book).	" " 68
30 April to 10 May 1814	" " 45	1 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1814 (Miscellany Book).	" " 69
11 May to 24 May 1814 -	" " 46	3 Jan. 1815 - -	" " 70
25 May to 7 June 1814 -	" " 47	4 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1815 -	" " 71
8 June to 21 June 1814 -	" " 48	21 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1815 -	" " 72
22 June to 5 July 1814 -	" " 49	4 Feb. to 14 Feb. 1815 -	" " 73
6 July to 22 July 1814 -	" " 50	15 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1815	" " 74
23 July to 29 July 1814 -	" " 51	22 Feb. to 7 March 1815	" " 75
30 July to 9 Aug. 1814 -	" " 52	8 March to 17 March 1815	" " 76
10 July to 19 Aug. 1814	" " 53	18 March to 7 April 1815	" " 77
23 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1814	" " 54	8 April to 21 April 1815	" " 78
31 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1814 -	" " 55	22 April to 9 May 1815	" " 79
7 Sept. to 13 Sept. 1814 -	" " 56	10 May to 2 June 1815	" " 80
14 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1814	" " 57	3 June to 24 June 1815	" " 81
24 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1814 -	" " 58	24 June to 8 July 1815 -	Range 259, Vol. 1
7 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1814 -	" " 59	9 July to 20 July 1815 -	" " 2
22 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1814 -	" " 60	21 July to 5 Aug. 1815 -	" " 3
9 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1814 -	" " 61	5 Aug. to 16 Aug. 1815	" " 4
23 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1814 -	" " 62	17 Aug. to 2 Sept. 1815	" " 5
7 Dec. to 13 Dec. 1814 -	" " 63	3 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1815	" " 6
14 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1814 -	" " 64	17 Sept. to 19 Sept. 1815	" " 7
Index for 1814, Vol. 1 -	" " 65	20 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1815	" " 8
Index for 1814, Vol. 2 -	" " 66	14 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1815	" " 9

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
21 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1815 -	Range 259, Vol. 10	15 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1816	Range 259, Vol. 34
12 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1815 -	„ „ 11	1 Sept. to 7 Sept. 1816 -	„ „ 35
2 Dec. to 16 Dec. 1815 -	„ „ 12	7 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1816	„ „ 36
16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1815 -	„ „ 13	28 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1816 -	„ „ 37
Index for 1815, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 14	6 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1816 -	„ „ 38
Index for 1815, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 15	21 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1816 -	„ „ 39
1 Jan. to 30 June 1815 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 16	3 Nov. to 18 Nov. 1816	„ „ 40
1 July to 31 Dec. 1815 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 17	19 Nov. to 9 Dec. 1816 -	„ „ 41
2 Jan. to 5 Jan. 1816 -	„ „ 18	10 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1816	„ „ 42
6 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1816 -	„ „ 19	Index for 1816, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 43
28 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1816 -	„ „ 20	Index for 1816, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 44
10 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1816 -	„ „ 21	1 Jan. to 31 July 1816 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 45
24 Feb. to 8 March 1816	„ „ 22	1 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1816 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 46
9 March to 22 March 1816.	„ „ 23	1 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1817 -	„ „ 47
23 March to 5 April 1816	„ „ 24	21 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1817 -	„ „ 48
5 April to 23 April 1816 -	„ „ 25	4 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1817 -	„ „ 49
24 April to 10 May 1816	„ „ 26	25 Feb. to 13 March 1817	„ „ 50
10 May to 17 May 1816 -	„ „ 27	14 March to 2 April 1817	„ „ 51
18 May to 1 June 1816 -	„ „ 28	2 April to 21 April 1817	„ „ 52
2 June to 15 June 1816 -	„ „ 29	22 April to 12 May 1817	„ „ 53
16 June to 8 July 1816 -	„ „ 30	12 May to 19 May 1817	„ „ 54
8 July to 20 July 1816 -	„ „ 31	20 May to 9 June 1817 -	„ „ 55
21 July to 29 July 1816 -	„ „ 32	10 June to 8 July 1817 -	„ „ 56
30 July to 14 Aug. 1816 -	„ „ 33	9 July to 26 July 1817 -	„ „ 57

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
27 July to 11 Aug. 1817 -	Range 259, Vol. 58	7 July to 21 July 1818 -	Range 259, Vol. 82
12 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1817	„ „ 59	22 July to 4 Aug. 1818	„ „ 83
27 Aug. to 16 Sept. 1817	„ „ 60	5 Aug. to 19 Aug. 1818	Range 260, Vol. 1
17 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1817 -	„ „ 61	20 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1818 -	„ „ 2
8 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1817 -	„ „ 62	7 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1818	„ „ 3
5 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1817 -	„ „ 63	16 Sept. to 22 Sept. 1818	„ „ 4
26 Nov. to 9 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 64	23 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1818	„ „ 5
10 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 65	7 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1818 -	„ „ 6
23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 66	21 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1818 -	„ „ 7
Index for 1817, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 67	4 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1818	„ „ 8
Index for 1817, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 68	18 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1818	„ „ 9
1817 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 69	25 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1818 -	„ „ 10
3 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1818 -	„ „ 70	3 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1818 -	„ „ 11
22 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1818 -	„ „ 71	15 Dec. 1818 - -	„ „ 12
5 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1818 -	„ „ 72	16 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1818	„ „ 13
18 Feb. to 4 March 1818	„ „ 73	24 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1818	„ „ 14
5 March to 19 March 1818	„ „ 74	Index for 1818, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 15
20 March to 31 March 1818.	„ „ 75	Index for 1818, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 16
1 April to 18 April 1818	„ „ 76	Index for 1818, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 17
19 April to 1 May 1818 -	„ „ 77	1 Jan. to 30 June 1818 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 18
2 May to 15 May 1818 -	„ „ 78	1 July to 31 Dec. 1818 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 19
16 May to 2 June 1818 -	„ „ 79	1 Jan. to 13 Jan. 1819 -	„ „ 20
3 June to 16 June 1818 -	„ „ 80	14 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1819	„ „ 21
17 June to 6 July 1818 -	„ 81	27 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1819 -	„ „ 22

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
10 Feb. to 4 March 1819	Range 260, Vol. 23	21 Dec. to 28 Dec. 1819	Range 260, Vol. 47
4 March to 20 March 1819	„ „ 24	28 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1819	„ „ 48
21 March to 8 April 1819	„ „ 25	Index for 1819, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 49
8 April to 14 April 1819 -	„ „ 26	Index for 1819, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 50
15 April to 29 April 1819	„ „ 27	Index for 1819, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 51
30 April to 15 May 1819	„ „ 28	1819 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 52
15 May to 22 May 1819 -	„ „ 29	1 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1820 -	„ „ 53
23 May to 8 June 1819 -	„ „ 30	18 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1820	„ „ 54
9 June to 11 June 1819 -	„ „ 31	1 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1820 -	„ „ 55
12 June to 26 June 1819	„ „ 32	18 Feb. to 3 March 1820	„ „ 56
27 June to 17 July 1819 -	„ „ 33	4 March to 20 March 1820.	„ „ 57
18 July to 9 Aug. 1819 -	„ „ 34	21 March to 5 April 1820	„ „ 58
10 Aug. to 18 Aug. 1819 -	„ „ 35	6 April to 19 April 1820	„ „ 59
18 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1819	„ „ 36	20 April to 3 May 1820	„ „ 60
28 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1819 -	„ „ 37	3 May 1820 - -	„ „ 61
7 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1819 -	„ „ 38	3 May 1820 - -	„ „ 62
27 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 39	3 May 1820 - -	„ „ 63
3 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 40	4 May to 15 May 1820 -	„ „ 64
18 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 41	16 May to 24 May 1820	„ „ 65
24 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 42	24 May 1820 - -	„ „ 66
31 Oct. to 22 Nov. 1819 -	„ „ 43	25 May to 7 June 1820	„ „ 67
23 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 44	8 June to 20 June 1820	„ „ 68
7 Dec. to 20 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 45	21 June to 30 June 1820	„ „ 69
20 Dec. 1819 - -	„ „ 46	1 July to 7 July 1820 -	„ „ 70

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 July to 21 July 1820 -	Range 260, Vol. 71	14 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1821 -	Range 261, Vol. 3
22 July to 1 Aug. 1820 -	" " 72	28 Feb. to 13 March 1821	" " 4
2 Aug. to 11 Aug. 1820 -	" " 73	14 March to 23 March 1821.	" " 5
12 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1820	" " 74	27 March to 6 April 1821	" " 6
23 Aug. to 8 Sept. 1820 -	" " 75	7 April to 10 April 1821	" " 7
9 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1820 -	" " 76	11 April to 13 April 1821	" " 8
16 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1820	" " 77	14 April to 1 May 1821	" " 9
27 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1820 -	" " 78	2 May to 8 May 1821 -	" " 10
10 Oct. to 13 Oct. 1820 -	" " 79	9 May to 29 May 1821 -	" " 11
14 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1820 -	" " 80	30 May to 19 June 1821	" " 12
28 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1820 -	" " 81	20 June to 3 July 1821 -	" " 13
1 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1820 -	" " 82	4 July to 17 July 1821 -	" " 14
18 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1820	" " 83	18 July to 24 July 1821	" " 15
29 Nov. to 19 Dec. 1820 -	" " 84	25 July to 31 July 1821	" " 16
20 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1820 -	" " 85	1 Aug. to 17 Aug. 1821 -	" " 17
Index for 1820, Vol. 1 -	" " 86	18 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1821 -	" " 18
Index for 1820, Vol. 2 -	" " 87	11 Sept. to 14 Sept. 1821	" " 19
Index for 1820, Vol. 3 -	" " 88	15 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1821 -	" " 20
1 Jan. to 30 June 1820 (Miscellany Book).	" " 89	3 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1821 -	" " 21
1 July to 31 Dec. 1820 (Miscellany Book).	" " 90	20 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1821 -	" " 22
2 Jan. to 5 Jan. 1821 -	" " 91	2 Nov. to 13 Nov. 1821	" " 23
6 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1821 -	" " 92	14 Nov. to 20 Nov. 1821	" " 24
20 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1821 -	Range 261, Vol. 1	21 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1821	" " 25
3 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1821 -	" " 2	1 Dec. to 7 Dec. 1821 -	" " 26

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 Dec. to 18 Dec. 1821 -	Range 261, Vol. 27	29 June to 16 July 1822	Range 261, Vol. 51
19 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1821 -	„ „ 28	17 July to 30 July 1822	„ „ 52
Index for 1821, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 29	3 Aug to 13 Aug. 1822 -	„ „ 53
Index for 1821, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 30	14 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1822	„ „ 54
Index for 1821, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 31	31 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1822	„ „ 55
1 Jan. to 30 June 1821 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 32	18 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1822 -	„ „ 56
1 July to 31 Dec. 1821 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 33	5 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1822 -	„ „ 57
1821 (General Orders) -	„ „ 34	23 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1822 -	„ „ 58
2 Jan. to 11 Jan. 1822 -	„ „ 36	6 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1822	„ „ 59
12 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1822 -	„ „ 37	27 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1822	„ „ 60
30 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1822 -	„ „ 38	11 Dec. to 20 Dec. 1822	„ „ 61
9 Feb. to 15 Feb. 1822 -	„ „ 39	21 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1822	„ „ 62
16 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1822 -	„ „ 40	Index for 1822, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 63
23 Feb. to 1 March 1822	„ „ 41	Index for 1822, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 64
5 March to 12 March 1822	„ „ 42	1 Jan. to 30 June 1823 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 65
15 March to 22 March 1822	„ „ 43	1 July to 31 Dec. 1822 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 66
23 March to 29 March 1822	„ „ 43A	1822 (General Orders) -	„ „ 67
30 March to 12 April 1822	„ „ 44	1 Jan. to 7 Jan. 1823 -	„ „ 68
13 April to 26 April 1822	„ „ 45	8 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1823 -	„ „ 69
27 April to 3 May 1822 -	„ „ 46	18 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1823	„ „ 70
4 May to 17 May 1822 -	„ „ 47	1 Feb. to 11 Feb. 1823 -	„ „ 71
18 May to 31 May 1822 -	„ „ 48	12 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1823	„ „ 72
1 June to 14 June 1822 -	„ „ 49	26 Feb. to 18 March 1823	„ „ 73
15 June to 28 June 1822	„ „ 50	19 March to 8 April 1823	„ „ 74

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
9 April to 22 April 1823 -	Range 261, Vol. 75	2 Jan. to 6 Jan. 1824 -	Range 262, Vol. 10
23 April to 6 May 1823 -	„ „ 76	7 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1824 -	„ „ 11
7 May to 20 May 1823 -	„ „ 77	17 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1824	„ „ 12
21 May to 3 June 1823 -	„ „ 78	31 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1824	„ „ 13
4 June to 27 June 1823 -	„ „ 79	11 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1824	„ „ 14
28 June to 11 July 1823 -	„ „ 80	28 Feb. to 16 March 1824	„ „ 15
12 July to 29 July 1823 -	„ „ 81	17 March to 6 April 1824	„ „ 16
30 July to 1 Aug. 1823 -	„ „ 82	7 April to 30 April 1824	„ „ 17
2 Aug. to 19 Aug. 1823 -	„ „ 83	1 May to 11 May 1824 -	„ „ 18
20 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1823	„ „ 84	12 May to 28 May 1824	„ „ 19
23 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1823	„ „ 85	29 May to 11 June 1824	„ „ 20
30 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1823	„ „ 86	12 June to 29 June 1824	„ „ 21
20 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1823 -	„ „ 87	30 June to 16 July 1824	„ „ 22
11 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1823 -	„ „ 88	17 July to 30 July 1824	„ „ 23
5 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1823 -	„ „ 89	31 July to 17 Aug. 1824	„ „ 24
25 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1823 -	Range 262, Vol. 1	18 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1824	„ „ 25
3 Dec. to 9 Dec. 1823 -	„ „ 2	1 Sept. to 10 Sept. 1824	„ „ 26
10 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1823 -	„ „ 3	11 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1824	„ „ 27
20 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1823 -	„ „ 4	29 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1824	„ „ 28
Index for 1823, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 5	16 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1824	„ „ 29
Index for 1823, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 6	30 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1824	„ „ 30
1 Jan. to 31 May 1823 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 7	13 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1824	„ „ 31
1 June to 31 Dec. 1823 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 8	1 Dec. to 10 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 32
1823 (General Orders) -	„ „ 9	11 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1824	„ „ 33

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1824, Vol. 1 -	Range 262, Vol. 34	10 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1825	Range 262, Vol. 58
Index for 1824, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 35	24 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1825	„ „ 59
Index for 1824, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 36	10 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1825	„ „ 60
1 Jan. to 30 June 1824 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 37	24 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1825 -	„ „ 61
1 July to 31 Dec. 1824 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 38	5 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1825 -	„ „ 62
1824 (General Orders) -	„ „ 39	22 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1825	„ „ 63
1 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1825 -	„ „ 40	12 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1825	„ „ 64
15 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1825 -	„ „ 41	30 Nov. to 16 Dec. 1825	„ „ 65
26 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1825 -	„ „ 42	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1825	„ „ 66
12 Feb. to 1 March 1825	„ „ 43	Index for 1825, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 67
2 March to 15 March 1825	„ „ 44	Index for 1825, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 68
16 March to 29 March 1825	„ „ 45	1 Jan. to 30 June 1825 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 69
30 March to 15 April 1825	„ „ 46	1 July to 31 Dec. 1825 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 70
16 April to 29 April 1825	„ „ 47	1825 (General Orders) -	„ „ 71
30 April to 10 May 1825	„ „ 48	2 Jan. to 13 Jan. 1826 -	„ „ 72
11 May to 20 May 1825 -	„ „ 49	14 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1826	„ „ 73
21 May to 31 May 1825 -	„ „ 50	28 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1826 -	„ „ 74
1 June to 14 June 1825 -	„ „ 51	4 Feb. to 14 Feb. 1826 -	„ „ 75
15 June to 24 June 1825	„ „ 52	15 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1826	„ „ 76
25 June to 28 June 1825	„ „ 53	25 Feb. to 14 March 1826	„ „ 77
29 June to 5 July 1825 -	„ „ 54	15 March to 31 March 1826.	„ „ 78
7 July to 19 July 1825 -	„ „ 55	1 April to 14 April 1826	„ „ 79
20 July to 29 July 1825 -	„ „ 56	15 April to 25 April 1826	„ „ 80
30 July to 9 Aug. 1825 -	„ „ 57	26 April to 5 May 1826	„ „ 81

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 May to 19 May 1826 -	Range 262, Vol. 82	28 Feb. to 9 March 1827	Range 263, Vol. 10
20 May to 6 June 1826 -	„ „ 83	10 March to 20 March 1827.	„ „ 11
7 June to 27 June 1826 -	„ „ 84	21 March to 27 March 1827.	„ „ 12
28 June to 14 July 1826	„ „ 85	28 March to 3 April 1827	„ „ 13
15 July to 1 Aug. 1826 -	„ „ 86	4 April to 10 April 1827	„ „ 14
2 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1826 -	„ „ 87	11 April to 27 April 1827	„ „ 15
23 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1826	„ „ 88	28 April to 15 May 1827	„ „ 16
13 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1826	„ „ 89	16 May to 29 May 1827	„ „ 1
30 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1826 -	„ „ 90	30 May to 8 June 1827 -	„ „ 18
21 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1826 -	„ „ 91	9 June to 29 June 1827	„ „ 19
8 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1826 -	„ „ 92	30 June to 20 July 1827	„ „ 20
22 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 93	21 July to 7 Aug. 1827 -	„ „ 21
6 Dec. to 12 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 94	8 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1827	„ „ 22
13 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 95	22 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1827	„ „ 23
23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 96	8 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1827	„ „ 24
Index for 1826, Vol. 1 -	Range 263, Vol. 1	22 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1827 -	„ „ 25
Index for 1826, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 2	5 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1827 -	„ „ 26
1 Jan. to 30 June 1826 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 3	17 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1827 -	„ „ 27
1 July to 31 Dec. 1826 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 4	7 Nov. to 20 Nov. 1827	„ „ 28
1826 (General Orders) -	„ „ 5	21 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 29
2 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1827 -	„ „ 6	8 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 30
17 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1827 -	„ „ 7	22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1827	„ „ 31
3 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1827 -	„ „ 8	Index for 1827, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 32
14 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1827 -	„ „ 9	Index for 1827, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 33

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1827, Vol. 3 -	Range 263, Vol. 34	15 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1828	Range 263, Vol. 58
1 Jan. to 30 June, 1827 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 35	29 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1828 -	„ „ 59
1 July to 31 Dec. 1827 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 36	8 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1828	„ „ 60
1827 (General Orders) -	„ „ 37	26 Nov. to 9 Dec. 1828 -	„ „ 61
2 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1828 -	„ „ 38	10 Dec. to 26 Dec. 1828	„ „ 62
19 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1828 -	„ „ 39	27 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1828	„ „ 63
13 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1828 -	„ „ 40	Index for 1828, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 64
27 Feb. to 7 March 1828	„ „ 41	Index for 1828, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 65
8 March to 18 March 1828	„ „ 42	Index for 1828, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 66
19 March to 28 March 1828.	„ „ 43	Index for 1828, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 67
29 March to 8 April 1828	„ „ 44	1 Jan. to 31 May 1828 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 68
9 April to 18 April 1828 -	„ „ 45	1 June to 31 Dec. 1828 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 69
19 April to 2 May 1828 -	„ „ 46	1828 (General Orders) -	„ „ 70
3 May to 16 May 1828 -	„ „ 47	2 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1829 -	„ „ 71
17 May to 3 June 1828 -	„ „ 48	17 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1829	„ „ 72
4 June to 20 June 1828 -	„ „ 49	28 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1829	„ „ 73
21 June to 8 July 1828 -	„ „ 50	11 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1829	„ „ 74
9 July to 25 July 1828 -	„ „ 51	25 Feb. to 7 March 1829	„ „ 75
26 July to 15 Aug. 1828 -	„ „ 52	11 March to 24 March 1829.	„ „ 76
16 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1828	„ „ 53	25 March to 7 April 1829	„ „ 77
30 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1828 -	„ „ 54	8 April to 21 April 1829	„ „ 78
10 Sept. to 19 Sept. 1828	„ „ 55	22 April to 5 May 1829 -	„ „ 79
20 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1828	„ „ 56	6 May to 22 May 1829 -	„ „ 80
1 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1828 -	„ „ 57	23 May to 9 June 1829 -	„ „ 81

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
10 June to 30 June 1829	Range 263, Vol. 82	17 April to 30 April 1830	Range 264, Vol. 19
1 July to 21 July 1829 -	„ „ 83	1 May to 14 May 1830 -	„ „ 20
22 July to 11 Aug. 1829	„ „ 84	15 May to 4 June 1830 -	„ „ 21
12 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1829	„ „ 85	5 June to 15 June 1830	„ „ 22
26 Aug. to 8 Sept. 1829 -	„ „ 86	16 June to 29 June 1830	„ „ 23
9 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1829 -	„ „ 87	30 June to 4 Sept. 1830	„ „ 24
26 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1829 -	Range 264, Vol. 1	4 Sept. 1830 - - -	„ „ 25
10 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 2	4 Sept. 1830 - - -	„ „ 26
24 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1829 -	„ „ 3	4 Sept. 1830 - - -	„ „ 27
11 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1829 -	„ „ 4	5 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1830	„ „ 28
2 Dec. to 11 Dec. 1829 -	„ „ 5	22 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1830	„ „ 29
12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1829 -	„ „ 6	29 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1830	„ „ 30
Index for 1829, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 7	16 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1830	„ „ 31
Index for 1829, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 8	30 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1830	„ „ 32
Index for 1829, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 9	13 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1830	„ „ 33
Index for 1829, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 10	27 Nov. to 14 Dec. 1830	„ „ 34
1829 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 11	15 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1830	„ „ 35
1829 (General Orders) -	„ „ 12	Index for 1830, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 36
2 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1830 -	„ „ 13	Index for 1830, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 37
20 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1830 -	„ „ 14	Index for 1830, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 38
6 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1830 -	„ „ 15	Index for 1830, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 39
24 Feb. to 12 March 1830	„ „ 16	1830 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 40
13 March to 30 March, 1830.	„ „ 17	0 (General Orders) -	„ „ 41
31 March to 16 April 1830	„ „ 18	4 Jan. to 12 Jan. 1831 -	„ „ 42

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
13 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1831 -	Range 264, Vol. 43	14 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1831	Range 264, Vol. 67
29 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1831 -	„ „ 44	Index for 1831, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 68
9 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1831 -	„ „ 45	Index for 1831, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 69
23 Feb. to 4 March 1831 -	„ „ 46	Index for 1831, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 70
5 March to 15 March 1831	„ „ 47	Index for 1831, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 71
16 March to 29 March 1831.	„ „ 48	1831 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 72
30 March to 5 April 1831	„ „ 49	1831 (General Book) -	„ „ 73
8 April to 15 April 1831 -	„ „ 50	2 Jan. to 13 Jan. 1832 -	„ „ 74
16 April to 26 April 1831	„ „ 51	14 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1832 -	„ „ 75
27 April to 6 May 1831 -	„ „ 52	4 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1832 -	„ „ 76
7 May to 17 May 1831 -	„ „ 53	25 Feb. to 16 March 1832	„ „ 77
18 May to 31 May 1831 -	„ „ 54	17 March to 30 March 1832.	„ „ 78
1 June to 10 June 1831 -	„ „ 55	31 March to 10 April 1832.	„ „ 79
11 June to 21 June 1831	„ „ 56	11 April to 1 May 1832 -	„ „ 80
22 June to 8 July 1831 -	„ „ 57	2 May to 11 May 1832 -	„ „ 81
9 July to 22 July 1831 -	„ „ 58	12 May to 1 June 1832 -	„ „ 82
23 July to 9 Aug. 1831 -	„ „ 59	2 June to 12 June 1832 -	„ „ 83
10 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1831	„ „ 60	13 June to 22 June 1832	„ „ 84
27 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1831	„ „ 61	23 June to 6 July 1832 -	„ „ 85
14 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1831	„ „ 62	7 July to 27 July 1832 -	„ „ 86
28 Sept. to 18 Oct. 1831 -	„ „ 63	28 July to 3 Aug. 1832 -	„ „ 87
19 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1831 -	„ „ 64	7 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1832 -	„ „ 88
5 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1831 -	„ „ 65	29 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1832	„ „ 89
30 Nov. to 13 Dec. 1831 -	„ „ 66	18 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1832	„ „ 90

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS--continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
29 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1832 -	Range 264, Vol. 91	22 June to 28 June 1833	Range 265, Vol. 16
10 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1832 -	" " 92	2 July to 16 July 1833 -	" " 17
24 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1832 -	" " 93	19 July to 2 Aug. 1833 -	" " 18
10 Nov. to 20 Nov. 1832	" " 94	6 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1833.	" " 19
21 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1832 -	" " 95	21 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1833	" " 20
5 Dec. to 18 Dec. 1832 -	" " 96	3 Sept. to 17 Sept. 1833	" " 21
19 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1832 -	" " 97	18 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1833 -	" " 22
Index for 1832, Vol. 1 -	" " 98	5 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1833 -	" " 23
Index for 1832, Vol. 2 -	" " 99	23 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1833	" " 24
Index for 1832, Vol. 3 -	Range 265, Vol. 1	13 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1833	" " 25
1832 (Miscellany Book) -	" " 2	3 Dec. to 13 Dec. 1833 -	" " 26
1832 (General Orders) -	" " 3	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1833	" " 27
1 Jan. to 11 Jan. 1833 -	" " 4	Index for 1833, Vol. 1 -	" " 28
15 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1833 -	" " 5	Index for 1833, Vol. 2 -	" " 29
1 Feb. to 15 Feb. 1833 -	" " 6	Index for 1833, Vol. 3 -	" " 30
16 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1833 -	" " 7	Index for 1833, Vol. 4 -	" " 31
1 March to 8 March 1833	" " 8	1833 (Miscellany Book)	" " 32
9 March to 26 March 1833	" " 9	1833 (General Orders) -	" " 33
27 March to 12 April 1833	" " 10	3 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1834 -	" " 34
13 April to 26 April 1833	" " 11	15 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1834	" " 35
26 April to 7 May 1833 -	" " 12	31 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1834 -	" " 36
8 May to 21 May 1833 -	" " 13	5 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1834 -	" " 37
22 May to 7 June 1833 -	" " 14	17 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1834	" " 38
11 June to 21 June 1833	" " 15	25 Feb. to 11 March 1834	" " 39

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
12 March to 25 March 1834	Range 265, Vol. 40	Index for 1834, Vol. 4 -	Range 265, Vol. 64
1 April to 11 April 1834 -	„ „ 41	1834 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 65
14 April to 29 April 1834	„ „ 42	1834 (General Orders) -	„ „ 66
2 May to 20 May 1834 -	„ „ 43	2 Jan. to 13 Jan. 1835 -	„ „ 67
21 May to 6 June 1834 -	„ „ 44	16 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1835	„ „ 68
7 June to 20 June 1834 -	„ „ 45	28 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1835 -	„ „ 69
21 June to 4 July 1834 -	„ „ 46	7 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1835 -	„ „ 70
5 July to 22 July 1834 -	„ „ 47	18 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1835	„ „ 71
24 July to 1 Aug. 1834 -	„ „ 48	3 March to 13 March 1835	„ „ 72
2 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1834 -	„ „ 49	14 March to 31 March 1835.	„ „ 73
16 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1834	„ „ 50	31 March to 7 April 1835	„ „ 74
27 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1834 -	„ „ 51	8 April to 14 April 1835	„ „ 75
6 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1834 -	„ „ 52	15 April to 24 April 1835	„ „ 76
17 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1834	„ „ 53	25 April to 5 May 1835	„ „ 77
1 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1834 -	„ „ 54	8 May to 15 May 1835 -	„ „ 78
15 Oct. to 25 Oct. 1834 -	„ „ 55	16 May to 26 May 1835	„ „ 79
25 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1834 -	„ „ 56	27 May to 5 June 1835 -	„ „ 80
1 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1834 -	„ „ 57	6 June to 16 June 1835	„ „ 81
12 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1834	„ „ 58	17 June to 26 June 1835	„ „ 82
26 Nov. to 9 Dec. 1834 -	„ „ 59	30 June to 3 July 1835	„ „ 83
12 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1834 -	„ „ 60	4 July to 14 July 1835 -	„ „ 84
Index for 1834, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 61	15 July to 24 July 1835	„ „ 85
Index for 1834, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 62	28 July to 4 Aug. 1835	„ „ 86
Index for 1834, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 63	5 Aug. to 14 Aug. 1835	„ „ 87

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
18 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1835	Range 265, Vol. 88	8 March to 15 March 1836	Range 266, Vol. 23
28 Aug. 1835 - -	„ „ 89	22 March to 5 April 1836	„ „ 24
1 Sept. to 11 Sept. 1835 -	Range 266, Vol. 1	12 April 1836 - -	„ „ 25
12 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1835	„ „ 2	19 April to 26 April 1836	„ „ 26
26 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1835 -	„ „ 3	3 May to 10 May 1836 -	„ „ 27
7 Oct. to 13 Oct. 1835 -	„ „ 4	17 May to 31 May 1836	„ „ 28
14 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1835 -	„ „ 5	31 May to 14 June 1836	„ „ 29
27 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1835 -	„ „ 6	14 June to 28 June 1836	„ „ 30
4 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1835 -	„ „ 7	5 July to 12 July 1836 -	„ „ 31
17 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1835	„ „ 8	19 July to 2 Aug. 1836	„ „ 32
1 Dec. to 8 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 9	2 Aug. to 16 Aug. 1836	„ „ 33
9 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 10	23 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1836	„ „ 34
23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 11	6 Sept. to 20 Sept. 1836	„ „ 35
Index for 1835, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 12	27 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1836 -	„ „ 36
Index for 1835, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 13	4 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1836 -	„ „ 37
Index for 1835, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 14	25 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1836 -	„ „ 38
Index for 1835, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 15	8 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1836 -	„ „ 39
1835 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 16	29 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 40
1835 (General Orders) -	„ „ 17	6 Dec. to 20 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 41
2 Jan. to 5 Jan. 1836 -	„ „ 18	20 Dec. to 27 Dec. 1836	„ „ 42
5 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1836 -	„ „ 19	Index for 1836, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 43
19 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1836 -	„ „ 20	Index for 1836, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 44
9 Feb. to 16 Feb. 1836 -	„ „ 21	Index for 1836, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 45
17 Feb. to 1 March 1836	„ „ 22	Index for 1836, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 46

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1836 (Miscellany Book) -	Range 266, Vol. 47	28 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1837 -	Range 266, Vol. 71
1836 (General Orders) -	„ „ 48	5 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1837 -	„ „ 72
4 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1837 -	„ „ 49	Index for 1837, Vol. 1	„ „ 73
24 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1837 -	„ „ 50	Index for 1837, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 74
7 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1837 -	„ „ 51	Index for 1837, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 75
28 Feb. to 10 March 1837	„ „ 52	Index for 1837, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 76
14 March to 30 March 1837	„ „ 53	1837 (General Orders) -	„ „ 77
4 April to 18 April 1837 -	„ „ 54	3 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1838 -	„ „ 78
25 April 1837 - -	„ „ 55	16 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1838	„ „ 79
2 May to 9 May 1837 -	„ „ 56	30 Jan. to 13 Feb. 1838	„ „ 80
16 May to 30 May 1837 -	„ „ 57	13 Feb. to 20 Feb. 1838	„ „ 81
9 June 1837 - -	„ „ 58	27 Feb. to 6 March 1838	„ „ 82
9 June to 13 June 1837 -	„ „ 59	14 March to 20 March 1838.	„ „ 83
23 June to 4 July 1837 -	„ „ 60	27 March to 3 April 1838	Range 267, Vol. 1
11 July to 18 July 1837 -	„ „ 61	10 April to 19 April 1838	„ „ 2
25 July to 11 Aug. 1837	„ „ 62	24 April to 8 May 1838	„ „ 3
11 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1837	„ „ 63	15 May to 22 May 1838	„ „ 4
29 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1837	„ „ 64	29 May to 12 June 1838	„ „ 5
12 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1837	„ „ 65	22 June to 17 July 1838	„ „ 6
26 Sept. 1837 - -	„ „ 66	17 July to 24 July 1838	„ „ 7
3 Oct. to 10 Oct. 1837 -	„ „ 67	24 July to 31 July 1838	„ „ 8
17 Oct. to 24 Oct. 1837 -	„ „ 68	7 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1838	„ „ 9
30 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1837 -	„ „ 69	21 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1838	„ „ 10
14 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1837	„ „ 70	4 Sept. to 18 Sept. 1838	„ „ 11

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
25 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1838 -	Range 267, Vol. 12	21 May to 4 June 1839 -	Range 267, Vol. 36
2 Oct. to 9 Oct. 1838 -	" " 13	11 June to 18 June 1839	" " 37
16 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1838 -	" " 14	25 June to 9 July 1839 -	" " 38
30 Oct. to 13 Nov. 1838 -	" " 15	9 July to 16 July 1839 -	" " 39
20 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1838	" " 16	23 July to 6 Aug. 1839	" " 40
4 Dec. to 11 Dec. 1838 -	" " 17	13 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1839	" " 41
18 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1838 -	" " 18	20 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1839	" " 42
Index for 1838, Vol. 1 -	" " 19	10 Sept. to 17 Sept. 1839	" " 43
Index for 1838, Vol. 2 -	" " 20	24 Sept. to 8 Oct. 1839 -	" " 44
Index for 1838, Vol. 3 -	" " 21	15 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1839	" " 45
Index for 1838, Vol. 4 -	" " 22	29 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1839	" " 46
1838 (General Orders) -	" " 23	19 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1839 -	" " 47
4 Jan. to 8 Jan. 1839 -	" " 24	3 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1839	" " 48
15 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1839 -	" " 25	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1839	" " 49
29 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1839 -	" " 26	Index for 1839, Vol. 1 -	" " 50
12 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1839 -	" " 27	Index for 1839, Vol. 2 -	" " 51
26 Feb. to 5 March 1839	" " 28	Index for 1839, Vol. 3 -	" " 52
5 March to 12 March 1839	" " 29	Index for 1839, Vol. 4 -	" " 53
19 March 1839 - -	" " 30	1839 (General Orders) -	" " 54
26 March to 3 April 1839	" " 31	7 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1840 -	" " 55
9 April 1839 - -	" " 32	14 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1840	" " 56
9 April to 16 April 1839 -	" " 33	28 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1840	" " 57
23 April to 7 May 1839 -	" " 34	11 Feb. to 18 Feb. 1840	" " 58
7 May to 21 May 1839 -	" " 35	22 Feb. to 31 March 1840	" " 59

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
31 March 1840 - -	Range 267, Vol. 60	Index for 1840, Vol. 4 -	Range 268, Vol. 14
31 March 1840 - -	" " 61	1840 (General Orders) -	" " 15
31 March to 14 April 1840	" " 62	5 Jan. to 12 Jan. 1841 -	" " 16
14 April to 21 April 1840	" " 63	19 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1841	" " 17
28 April to 5 May 1840 -	" " 64	12 Feb. 1841 - -	" " 18
12 May to 26 May 1840 -	" " 65	12 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1841	" " 19
26 May to 9 June 1840 -	" " 66	2 March to 9 March 1841	" " 20
16 June to 30 June 1840	" " 67	16 March to 23 March 1841.	" " 21
7 July to 14 July 1840 -	" " 68	23 March to 6 April 1841	" " 22
25 July 1840 - -	" " 69	6 April to 20 April 1841	" " 23
28 July to 13 Aug. 1840	" " 70	27 April to 11 May 1841	" " 24
13 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1840	Range 268, Vol. 1	18 May to 8 June 1841	" " 25
28 Aug. to 1 Sept. 1840 -	" " 2	8 June to 22 June 1841	" " 26
8 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1840 -	" " 3	22 June to 29 June 1841	" " 27
24 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1840 -	" " 4	6 July to 20 July 1841 -	" " 28
14 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1840 -	" " 5	20 July to 27 July 1841	" " 29
20 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1840 -	" " 6	3 Aug. to 10 Aug. 1841	" " 30
3 Nov. to 10 Nov. 1840 -	" " 7	17 Aug. to 8 Sept. 1841	" " 31
24 Nov. 1840 - -	" " 8	8 Sept. to 14 Sept. 1841	" " 32
1 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1840 -	" " 9	14 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1841	" " 33
22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1840 -	" " 10	5 Oct. to 12 Oct. 1841 -	" " 34
Index for 1840, Vol. 1 -	" " 11	19 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1841 -	" " 35
Index for 1840, Vol. 2 -	" " 12	2 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1841	" " 36
Index for 1840, Vol. 3 -	" " 13	23 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1841	" " 37

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Dec. to 14 Dec. 1841 -	Range 268, Vol. 38	26 July to 9 Aug. 1842 -	Range 268, Vol. 62
21 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 39	9 Aug to 23 Aug. 1842 -	„ „ 63
Index for 1841, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 40	30 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1842	„ „ 64
Index for 1841, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 41	13 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1842 -	„ „ 65
Index for 1841, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 42	30 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1842	„ „ 66
Index for 1841, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 43	11 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1842	„ „ 67
Index for 1841, Vol. 5 -	„ „ 44	25 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1842 -	„ „ 68
1841 (General Orders) -	„ „ 45	8 Nov. to 15 Nov. 1842	„ „ 69
4 Jan. 1842 -	„ „ 46	22 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1842	Range 269, Vol. 1
11 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1842 -	„ „ 47	6 Dec. to 13 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 2
28 Jan. 1842 -	„ „ 48	20 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 3
1 Feb. to 8 Feb. 1842 -	„ „ 49	Index for 1842, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 4
15 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1842 -	„ „ 50	Index for 1842, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 5
25 Feb. to 8 March 1842	„ „ 51	Index for 1842, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 6
8 March to 15 March 1842	„ „ 52	Index for 1842, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 7
22 March to 5 April 1842	„ „ 53	Index for 1842, Vol. 5 -	„ „ 8
5 April to 12 April 1842	„ „ 54	1842 (General Orders) -	„ „ 9
19 April to 26 April 1842	„ „ 55	3 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1843 -	„ „ 10
3 May to 10 May 1842 -	„ „ 56	17 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1843	„ „ 11
17 May to 24 May 1842 -	„ „ 57	31 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1843 -	„ „ 12
31 May to 7 June 1842 -	„ „ 58	14 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1843	„ „ 13
7 June to 21 June 1842 -	„ „ 59	28 Feb. to 7 March 1843	„ „ 14
28 June to 5 July 1842 -	„ „ 60	14 March to 21 March 1843.	„ „ 15
12 July to 19 July 1842 -	„ „ 61	28 March to 4 April 1843	„ „ 16

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 April to 11 April 1843 -	Range 269, Vol. 17	2 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1844 -	Range 269, Vol. 41
21 April to 2 May 1843 -	„ „ 18	16 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1844	„ „ 42
2 May to 9 May 1843 -	„ „ 19	30 Jan. 1844 - -	„ „ 43
16 May to 23 May 1843 -	„ „ 20	6 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1844 -	„ „ 44
2 June to 13 June 1843 -	„ „ 21	20 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1844	„ „ 45
13 June to 27 June 1843	„ „ 22	5 March to 12 March 1844.	„ „ 46
27 June to 4 July 1843 -	„ „ 23	19 March to 26 March 1844.	„ „ 47
4 July to 25 July 1843 -	„ „ 24	2 April to 12 April 1844	„ „ 48
1 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1843 -	„ „ 25	16 April to 30 April 1844	„ „ 49
15 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1843	„ „ 26	30 April to 14 May 1844	„ „ 50
5 Sept. to 19 Sept. 1843 -	„ „ 27	25 May to 28 May 1844	„ „ 51
19 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1843 -	„ „ 28	4 June to 11 June 1844	„ „ 52
10 Oct. to 17 Oct. 1843 -	„ „ 29	18 June to 25 June 1844	„ „ 53
24 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1843 -	„ „ 30	2 July to 16 July 1844 -	„ „ 54
7 Nov. to 14 Nov. 1843 -	„ „ 31	23 July to 30 July 1844	„ „ 55
21 Nov. 1843 - -	„ „ 32	6 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1844	„ „ 56
28 Nov. to 12 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 33	27 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1844 -	„ „ 57
12 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 34	10 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1844	„ „ 58
Index for 1843, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 35	1 Oct. to 8 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 59
Index for 1843, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 36	15 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 60
Index for 1843, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 37	29 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1844	„ „ 61
Index for 1843, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 38	19 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 62
Index for 1843, Vol. 5 -	„ „ 39	10 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1844	„ „ 63
1843 (General Orders) -	„ „ 40	24 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1844	„ „ 64

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1844, Vol. 1 -	Range 269, Vol. 65	5 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1845	Range 270, Vol. 18
Index for 1844, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 66	23 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1845 -	„ „ 19
Index for 1844, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 67	14 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1845	„ „ 20
Index for 1844, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 68	28 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1845 -	„ „ 21
Index for 1844, Vol. 5 -	„ „ 69	11 Nov. to 18 Nov. 1845	„ „ 22
Index for 1844, Vol. 6 -	„ „ 70	25 Nov. 1845 - -	„ „ 23
1844 (General Orders) -	„ „ 71	2 Dec. to 9 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 24
3 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1845 -	Range 270, Vol. 1	16 Dec. 1845 - -	„ „ 25
21 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1845	„ „ 2	23 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1845	„ „ 26
28 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1845 -	„ „ 3	Index for 1845, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 27
11 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1845 -	„ „ 4	Index for 1845, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 28
4 March to 11 March 1845.	„ „ 5	Index for 1845, Vol. 3 -	„ „ 29
11 March to 18 March 1845.	„ „ 6	Index for 1845, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 30
18 March to 1 April 1845	„ „ 7	Index for 1845, Vol. 5 -	„ „ 31
1 April to 8 April 1845 -	„ „ 8	1845 (General Orders) -	„ „ 32
15 April to 22 April 1845	„ „ 9	2 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1846 -	„ „ 33
29 April to 6 May 1845 -	„ „ 10	27 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 34
13 May to 23 May 1845 -	„ „ 11	10 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1846	„ „ 35
27 May to 10 June 1845 -	„ „ 12	24 Feb. to 10 March 1846	„ „ 36
10 June to 24 June 1845	„ „ 13	17 March to 24 March 1846.	„ „ 37
1 July to 8 July 1845 -	„ „ 14	31 March to 7 April 1846	„ „ 38
15 July to 22 July 1845 -	„ „ 15	17 April to 21 April 1846	„ „ 39
29 July to 12 Aug. 1845 -	„ „ 16	1 May to 12 May 1846 -	„ „ 40
19 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1845 -	„ „ 17	19 May to 29 May 1846	„ „ 41

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date	Classification.
2 June to 23 June 1846 -	Range 270, Vol. 42	2 March 1847 - -	Range 270, Vol. 66
30 June to 14 July 1846 -	" " 43	9 March to 16 March 1847.	" " 67
14 July to 28 July 1846 -	" " 44	16 March to 23 March 1847.	Range 271, Vol. 1
4 Aug. to 18 Aug. 1846 -	" " 45	30 March to 9 April 1847	" " 2
18 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1846	" " 46	9 April to 13 April 1847	" " 3
1 Sept. to 8 Sept. 1846 -	" " 47	20 April to 27 April 1847	" " 4
15 Sept. to 22 Sept. 1846	" " 48	4 May 1847 - -	" " 5
29 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1846 -	" " 49	11 May to 18 May 1847	" " 6
13 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1846 -	" " 50	28 May to 1 June 1847	" " 7
3 Nov. to 10 Nov. 1846 -	" " 51	8 June to 15 June 1847	" " 8
17 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1846	" " 52	22 June to 29 June 1847	" " 9
1 Dec. to 8 Dec. 1846 -	" " 53	6 July to 13 July 1847 -	" " 10
15 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1846 -	" " 54	20 July to 3 Aug. 1847	" " 11
22 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1846 -	" " 55	10 Aug. to 17 Aug. 1847	" " 12
Index for Jan. to March 1846.	" " 56	24 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1847	" " 13
Index for April to June 1846.	" " 57	7 Sept. to 14 Sept. 1847	" " 14
Index for July to Sept. 1846.	" " 58	14 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1847	" " 15
Index for Oct. to Dec. 1846.	" " 59	5 Oct. to 12 Oct. 1847 -	" " 16
1846 (General Orders) -	" " 60	12 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1847	" " 17
5 Jan. to 12 Jan. 1847 -	" " 61	26 Oct. 1847 - -	" " 18
22 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1847 -	" " 62	2 Nov. to 9 Nov. 1847 -	" " 19
2 Feb. to 9 Feb. 1847 -	" " 63	16 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1847	" " 20
16 Feb. 1847 - -	" " 64	23 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1847	" " 21
23 Feb. 1847 - -	" " 65	7 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1847 -	" " 22

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1847 -	Range 271, Vol. 23	17 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1848 -	Range 271, Vol. 47
Index for 5 Jan. to 30 March 1847.	" " 24	7 Nov. to 14 Nov. 1848 -	" " 48
Index for 31 March to 29 June 1847.	" " 25	14 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1848	" " 49
Index for 30 June to 28 Sept. 1847.	" " 26	5 Dec. to 12 Dec. 1848 -	" " 50
Index for 29 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1847.	" " 27	19 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1848	" " 51
1847 (General Orders) -	" " 28	Index for 4 Jan. to 28 March 1848.	" " 52
4 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1848 -	" " 29	Index for 29 March to 27 June 1848.	" " 53
25 Jan. to 1 Feb. 1848 -	" " 30	Index for 28 June to 26 Sept. 1848.	" " 54
1 Feb. 1848 - -	" " 31	Index for 27 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1848.	" " 55
8 Feb. to 15 Feb. 1848 -	" " 32	1848 (General Orders) -	" " 56
22 Feb. to 29 Feb. 1848 -	" " 33	5 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1849 -	" " 57
7 March to 14 March 1848.	" " 34	16 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1849	" " 58
21 March to 28 March 1848.	" " 35	30 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1849 -	" " 59
4 April to 13 April 1848 -	" " 36	13 Feb. to 20 Feb. 1849	" " 60
2 May to 9 May 1848 -	" " 37	27 Feb. to 6 March 1849	" " 61
16 May to 30 May 1848 -	" " 38	13 March to 20 March 1849.	" " 62
6 June to 13 June 1848 -	" " 39	27 March to 13 April 1849.	" " 63
20 June to 27 June 1848	" " 40	13 April to 24 April 1849	" " 64
4 July to 11 July 1848 -	" " 41	1 May to 8 May 1849 -	" " 65
18 July to 2 Aug. 1848 -	" " 42	15 May to 29 May 1849	" " 66
8 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1848 -	" " 43	5 June to 19 June 1849	" " 67
22 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1848	" " 44	26 June to 10 July 1849	" " 68
5 Sept. to 19 Sept. 1848 ,	" " 45	17 July to 24 July 1849	" " 69
26 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1848	" " 46	24 July to 7 Aug. 1849 -	" " 70

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
14 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1849	Range 271, Vol. 71	11 June to 25 June 1850	Range 272, Vol. 18
28 Aug. 1849 - -	" " 72	25 June to 2 July 1850	" " 19
4 Sept. to 18 Sept. 1849 -	" " 73	9 July to 23 July 1850 -	" " 20
25 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1849 -	" " 74	30 July to 6 Aug. 1850 -	" " 21
9 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1849 -	" " 75	16 Aug. 1850 - -	" " 22
23 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1849 -	" " 76	20 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1850	" " 23
6 Nov. to 13 Nov. 1849 -	" " 77	10 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1850	" " 24
20 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1849	Range 272, Vol. 1	4 Oct. to 8 Oct. 1850 -	" " 25
4 Dec. to 11 Dec. 1849 -	" " 2	15 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1850	" " 26
18 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1849 -	" " 3	5 Nov. to 19 Nov. 1850	" " 27
Index for 5 Jan. to 27 March 1849.	" " 4	26 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1850 -	" " 28
Index for 28 March to 26 June 1849.	" " 5	10 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1850	" " 29
Index for 27 June to 25 Sept. 1849.	" " 6	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1850	" " 30
Index for 26 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1849.	" " 7	Index for 4 Jan. to 26 March 1850.	" " 31
1849 (General Orders) -	" " 8	Index for 27 March to 25 June 1850.	" " 32
4 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1850 -	" " 9	Index for 26 June to 24 Sept. 1850.	" " 33
22 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1850 -	" " 10	Index for 25 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1850.	" " 34
12 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1850 -	" " 11	1850 (General Orders) -	" " 35
26 Feb. to 12 March 1850	" " 12	7 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1851 -	" " 36
12 March to 26 March 1850	" " 13	24 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1851 -	" " 37
8 April to 16 April 1850 -	" " 14	11 Feb. 1851 - -	" " 38
16 April to 30 April 1850	" " 15	18 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1851	" " 39
7 May to 21 May 1850 -	" " 16	4 March to 18 March 1851	" " 40
28 May to 4 June 1850 -	" " 17	25 March to 8 April 1851	" " 41

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 April to 29 April 1851	Range 272, Vol. 42	26 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1852 -	Range 272, Vol. 66
6 May to 20 May 1851 -	" " 43	16 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1852	" " 67
27 May to 13 June 1851 -	" " 44	7 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1852 -	" " 68
17 June to 1 July 1851 -	" " 45	Index for 1852 - -	" " 69
11 July to 29 July 1851 -	" " 46	1852 (General Orders) -	" " 70
5 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1851 -	" " 47	7 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1853 -	" " 71
2 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1851 -	" " 48	1 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1853 -	" " 72
23 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1851 -	" " 49	4 March to 15 March 1853	" " 73
14 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1851 -	" " 50	22 March to 5 April 1853	" " 74
11 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1851 -	" " 51	15 April to 3 May 1853	" " 75
9 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1851 -	" " 52	13 May to 31 May 1853	" " 76
Index for 1851 -	" " 53	10 June to 5 July 1853 -	" " 77
1851 (General Orders) -	" " 54	12 July to 9 Aug. 1853 -	" " 78
6 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1852 -	" " 55	16 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1853	" " 79
3 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1852 -	" " 56	20 Sept. to 25 Oct. 1853	" " 80
24 Feb. to 2 March 1852	" " 57	1 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1853	" " 81
9 March to 30 March 1852	" " 58	6 Dec. to 20 Dec. 1853	" " 82
6 April to 27 April 1852 -	" " 59	Index for 1853 - -	" " 83
4 May to 1 June 1852 -	" " 60	1853 (General Orders) -	" " 84
11 June to 29 June 1852 -	" " 61	6 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1854 -	" " 85
6 July to 27 July 1852 -	" " 62	7 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1854 -	" " 86
3 Aug. to 24 Aug. 1852 -	" " 63	24 Feb. to 21 March 1854	Range 273, Vol. 1
31 Aug. to 21 Sept. 1852	" " 64	28 March to 12 April 1854	" " 2
28 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1852 -	" " 65	21 April to 9 May 1854	" " 3

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
16 May to 6 June 1854 -	Range 273, Vol. 4	6 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1855	Range 273, Vol. 28
13 June to 4 July 1854 -	" " 5	4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1855 -	" " 29
11 July to 25 July 1854 -	" " 6	Index for 1855 - -	" " 30
1 Aug. 1854 -	" " 7	Index for 6 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1855.	" " 31
8 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1854 -	" " 8	Index for 4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1855.	" " 32
29 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1854	" " 9	1855 (General Orders) -	" " 33
26 Sept. to 17 Oct. 1854 -	" " 10	4 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1856 -	" " 34
24 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1854 -	" " 11	5 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1856 -	" " 35
21 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1854 -	" " 12	27 Feb. to 28 March 1856	" " 36
Index for 1854 -	" " 13	1 April to 29 April 1856	" " 37
1854 (General Orders) -	" " 14	6 May to 27 May 1856 -	" " 38
5 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1855 -	" " 15	3 June to 24 June 1856	" " 39
23 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1855 -	" " 16	1 July to 29 July 1856 -	" " 40
13 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1855 -	" " 17	Aug. 1856, with Index -	" " 41
6 March to 20 March 1855	" " 18	Sept. 1856, with Index -	" " 42
27 March to 13 April 1855	" " 19	Oct. 1856, with Index -	" " 43
17 April to 8 May 1855 -	" " 20	Nov. 1856, with Index -	" " 44
15 May to 28 May 1855 -	" " 21	Dec. 1856, with Index -	" " 45
5 June to 26 June 1855 -	" " 22	Index for Jan. 1856 -	" " 46
3 July to 17 July 1855 -	" " 23	Index for Feb. 1856 -	" " 47
24 July to 28 Aug. 1855 -	" " 24	Index for March 1856 -	" " 48
4 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1855 -	" " 25	Index for April 1856 -	" " 49
2 Oct. to 9 Oct. 1855 -	" " 26	Index for May 1856 -	" " 50
16 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1855 -	" " 27	Index for June 1856 -	" " 51

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for July 1856 -	Range 273, Vol. 52	1857 (General Orders) -	Range 273, Vol. 76
1856 (General Orders) -	" " 53	Jan. 1858 - -	" " 77
Jan. 1857, with Index -	" " 54	Feb. 1858 - -	" " 78
Feb. 1857, with Index -	" " 55	March 1858 - -	" " 79
March 1857 - -	" " 56	April 1858 - -	" " 80
April 1857 - -	" " 57	May 1858 - -	" " 81
May 1857 - -	" " 58	June 1858 - -	" " 82
June 1857 - -	" " 59	July 1858 - -	" " 83
July 1857 - -	" " 60	Aug. 1858 - -	" " 84
Aug. 1857 - -	" " 61	Index for Jan. 1858 -	" " 85
Sept. 1857 - -	" " 62	Index for Feb. 1858 -	" " 86
Oct. 1857 - -	" " 63	Index for March 1858 -	" " 87
Nov. 1857 - -	" " 64	Index for April 1858 -	" " 88
Dec. 1857 - -	" " 65	Index for May 1858 -	" " 89
Index for March 1857 -	" " 66	Index for June 1858 -	" " 90
Index for April 1857 -	" " 67	Index for July 1858 -	" " 91
Index for May 1857 -	" " 68	Index for Aug. 1858 -	" " 92
Index for June 1857 -	" " 69	Sept. to Oct. 1858 -	" " 93
Index for July 1857 -	" " 70	Nov. to Dec. 1858 -	" " 94
Index for Aug. 1857 -	" " 71	Index for Sept. to Dec. 1858.	" " 95
Index for Sept. 1857 -	" " 72	1858 (General Orders) -	" " 96
Index for Oct. 1857 -	" " 73	Jan. to Feb. 1859, with Index.	" " 97
Index for Nov. 1857 -	" " 74	March to April 1859, with Index for March 1859.	" " 98
Index for Dec. 1857 -	" " 75	May to June 1859 -	" " 99

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
July to Aug. 1859 -	Range 273, Vol. 100	Index for 1863 -	Range 274, Vol. 2
Sept. to Oct. 1859 -	„ „ 101	Jan. to Feb. 1864 -	„ „ 3
Nov. to Dec. 1859 -	„ „ 102	March to April 1864 -	„ „ 4
Index, April to Dec. 1859	„ „ 103	May to June 1864 -	„ „ 5
Jan. to March 1860 -	„ „ 104	July to Aug. 1864 -	„ „ 6
April to June 1860 -	„ „ 105	Sept. to Oct. 1864 -	„ „ 7
July to Sept. 1860 -	„ „ 106	Nov. to Dec. 1864 -	„ „ 8
Oct. to Dec. 1860 -	„ „ 107	Index for 1864 -	„ „ 9
Index for 1860 -	„ „ 108	Jan. to Feb. 1865 -	„ „ 10
Jan. to March 1861 -	„ „ 109	March to April 1865 -	„ „ 11
April to June 1861 -	„ „ 110	May to June 1865 -	„ „ 12
July to Aug. 1861 -	„ „ 111	July to Aug. 1865 -	„ „ 13
Sept. to Oct. 1861 -	„ „ 112	Sept. to Oct. 1865 -	„ „ 14
Nov. to Dec. 1861 -	„ „ 113	Nov. to Dec. 1865 -	„ „ 15
Index for 1861 -	„ „ 114	Index for 1865 -	„ „ 16
Jan. to March 1862 -	„ „ 115	Jan. to Feb. 1866 -	Range 439, Vol. 51
April to June 1862 -	„ „ 116	March to April 1866 -	„ „ 52
July to Sept. 1862 -	„ „ 117	May to June 1866 -	„ „ 53
Oct. to Dec. 1862 -	„ „ 118	July to Aug. 1866 -	„ „ 54
Index for 1862 -	„ „ 119	Sept. to Oct. 1866 -	„ „ 55
Jan. to April 1863 -	„ „ 120	Nov. to Dec. 1866 -	„ „ 56
May to Aug. 1863 -	„ „ 121	Index for 1866 -	„ „ 57
Sept. to Oct. 1863 -	„ „ 122	Jan. to Feb. 1867 -	„ „ 58
Nov. to Dec. 1863 -	Range 274, Vol. 1	March to April 1867 -	„ „ 59

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
May to June 1867 -	Range 439, Vol. 60	Index for 1872 -	Vol. 321
July to Aug. 1867 -	„ „ 61	Jan. to April 1873 -	„ 322
Sept. to Oct. 1867 -	„ „ 62	May to Aug. 1873 -	„ 323
Nov. to Dec. 1867 -	„ „ 63	Sept. to Dec. 1873 -	„ 324
Index for 1867 -	„ „ 64	Index for 1873 -	„ 325
Jan. to April 1868 -	„ „ 65	Jan. to March 1874 -	„ 326
May to Aug. 1868 -	„ „ 66	April to June 1874 -	„ 327
Sept. to Dec. 1868 -	„ „ 67	July to Sept. 1874 -	„ 328
Index for 1868 -	„ „ 68	Oct. to Dec. 1874 -	„ 329
Jan. to March 1869 -	„ „ 69	Index for 1874 -	„ 330
April to June 1869 -	„ „ 70	Jan. to April 1875 -	„ 331
July to Sept. 1869 -	„ „ 71	May to Aug. 1875 -	„ 332
Oct. to Dec. 1869 -	„ „ 72	Sept. to Dec. 1875 -	„ 333
Index for 1869 -	Range 440, Vol. 1	Index for 1875 -	„ 334
Jan. to June 1870 -	„ „ 2	Jan. to April 1876 -	„ 1051
July to Dec. 1870 -	„ „ 3	May to Aug. 1876 -	„ 1052
Index for 1870 -	„ „ 4	Sept. to Dec. 1876 -	„ 1053
Jan. to April 1871 -	Vol. 314	Jan. to June 1877 -	„ 1054
May to Aug. 1871 -	„ 315	July to Dec. 1877 -	„ 1055
Sept. to Dec. 1871 -	„ 316	Indices for 1876-1878 -	„ 1056
Index for 1871 -	„ 317	Jan. to May 1878 -	„ 1227
Jan. to April 1872 -	„ 318	June to Sept. 1878 -	„ 1228
May to Aug. 1872 -	„ 319	Oct. to Dec. 1878 -	„ 1229
Sept. to Dec. 1872 -	„ 320	Jan. to April 1879 -	„ 1402

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
May to Aug. 1879 -	Vol. 1403	Sept. to Dec. 1885 -	Vol. 2606
Sept. to Dec. 1879 -	„ 1404	Jan. to April 1886 -	„ 2829
Index for 1879 -	„ 1405	May to Aug. 1886 -	„ 2830
Jan. to April 1880 -	„ 1559	Sept. to Dec. 1886 -	„ 2831
May to Aug. 1880 -	„ 1560	Index for 1886 -	„ 2832
Sept. to Dec. 1880 -	„ 1561	Jan. to May 1887 -	„ 3055
Index for 1880 -	„ 1405	June to Sept. 1887 -	„ 3056
Jan. to April 1881 -	„ 1754	Oct. to Dec. 1887 -	„ 3057
May to Aug. 1881 -	„ 1755	Index for 1887 -	„ 3058
Sept. to Dec. 1881 -	„ 1756	Jan. to Feb. 1888 -	„ 3295
Index for 1881 -	„ 1757	March to April 1888 -	„ 3296
Jan. to April 1882 -	„ 1936	May to June 1888 -	„ 3297
May to Aug. 1882 -	„ 1937	July to Aug. 1888 -	„ 3298
Sept. to Dec. 1882 -	„ 1938	Sept. to Oct. 1888 -	„ 3299
Index for 1882 -	„ 1757	Nov. to Dec. 1888 -	„ 3300
Jan. to April 1883 -	„ 2129	Index for 1888 -	„ 3301
May to Aug. 1883 -	„ 2130	Jan. to March 1889 -	„ 3520
Sept. to Dec. 1883 -	„ 2131	April to June 1889 -	„ 3521
Index for 1883 -	„ 1757	July to Sept. 1889 -	„ 3522
Jan. to April 1884, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2360	Oct. to Dec. 1889 -	„ 3523
May to Sept. 1884 -	„ 2361	Index for 1889 -	„ 3524
Oct. to Dec. 1884 -	„ 2362	Jan. to March 1890 -	„ 3756
Jan. to April 1885, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2604	April to June 1890 -	„ 3757
May to Aug. 1885 -	„ 2605	July to Sept. 1890 -	„ 3758

MADRAS MILITARY PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Oct. to Dec. 1890 - -	Vol. 3759	Index for 1892 - -	Vol. 4209
Index for 1890 - -	„ 3760	Jan. to March 1893 - -	„ 4419
Jan. to April 1891 - -	„ 3981	April to June 1893 - -	„ 4420
May to Aug. 1891 - -	„ 3982	July to Sept. 1893 - -	„ 4421
Sept. to Dec. 1891 - -	„ 3983	Oct. to Dec. 1893 - -	„ 4422
Index for 1891 - -	„ 3984	Index for 1893 - -	„ 4423
Jan. to March 1892 - -	„ 4205	Jan. to March 1894, with Index for the whole year.	„ 4629
April to June 1892 - -	„ 4206	April to Aug. 1894 - -	„ 4630
July to Sept. 1892 - -	„ 4207	Sept. to Dec. 1894 - -	„ 4631
Oct. to Dec. 1892 - -	„ 4208	Jan. to March 1895 - -	„ 4836

MADRAS CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE EQUIPMENT
OF TROOPS AGAINST THE KING OF AVA.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
13 July only, 1824 - -	Range 321, Vol. 63	28 Feb. 1825 - -	Range 321, Vol. 73
13 July only, 1824 - -	„ „ 64	29 March only, 1825 - -	„ „ 74
13 July only, 1824 - -	„ „ 65	29 April 1825 - -	„ „ 75
13 July to 27 July 1824 - -	„ „ 66	29 April to 31 May 1825	„ „ 76
14 Sept. only, 1824 - -	„ „ 67	31 May to 28 June 1825	„ „ 77
29 Oct. only, 1824 - -	„ „ 68	15 July to 30 Aug. 1825	„ „ 78
30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1824 - -	„ „ 69	13 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1825 - -	„ „ 79
31 Dec. only, 1824 - -	„ „ 70	28 Oct. to 29 Nov. 1825 - -	„ „ 80
Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 71	29 Nov. to 16 Dec. 1825	„ „ 81
28 Jan. only, 1825 - -	„ „ 72	30 Dec. only, 1825 - -	„ „ 82

MADRAS CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE EQUIPMENT OF TROOPS
AGAINST THE KING OF AVA—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1825 - -	Range 321, Vol. 83	30 May to 30 June 1826	Range 321, Vol. 88
20 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1826 -	„ „ 84	14 July to 29 Aug. 1826	„ „ 89
14 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1826 -	„ „ 85	29 Sept. to 14 Nov. 1826	„ „ 90
10 March to 18 April 1826	„ „ 86	Index, Jan. to Nov. 1826	„ „ 91
28 April to 12 May 1826	„ „ 87	Supplementary General Books, 1829—1830.	„ „ 92

MADRAS MUNICIPAL, LOCAL, AND PLAGUE PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
<i>Municipal</i> :—April to Dec. 1885, with Index.	Vol. 2632	<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to March 1888, with Index for the whole year.	Vol. 3333
<i>Local</i> :—April to Dec. 1885, with Index.	„ 2633	April to Dec. 1888 -	„ 3334
<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to April 1886, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2856	<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to April 1889, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3549
May to Aug. 1886 -	„ 2857	May to Sept. 1889 -	„ 3550
Sept. to Dec. 1886 -	„ 2858	Oct. to Dec. 1889 -	„ 3551
<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to June 1886, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2859	<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to Feb. 1889, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3552
July to Dec. 1886 -	„ 2860	March to July 1889	„ 3553
<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to April 1887, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3091	Aug. to Dec. 1889 -	„ 3554
May to Aug. 1887 -	„ 3092	<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to June 1890, with Index for year.	„ 3786
Sept. to Dec. 1887 -	„ 3093	July to Dec. 1890 -	„ 3787
<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to April 1887, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3094	<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to April 1890, with Index for year.	„ 3788
May to July 1887 -	„ 3095	May to Dec. 1890 -	„ 3789
Aug. to Dec. 1887 -	„ 3096	<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to June 1891, with Index for year.	„ 4013
<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to June 1888, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3331	July to Dec. 1891 -	„ 4014
July to Dec. 1888 -	„ 3332	<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to Feb. 1891, with Index for year.	„ 4015

MADRAS MUNICIPAL, LOCAL, AND PLAGUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
<i>Local</i> :—March 1891 -	Vol. 4016	<i>Local</i> :—April to Dec. 1895.	Vol. 4860
April to Aug. 1891 -	„ 4017	<i>Municipal and Local</i> :—Indices for year 1895.	„ 4861
Sept. to Dec. 1891 -	„ 4018	<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to June 1896.	„ 5077
<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to June 1892.	„ 4249	July to Dec. 1896 -	„ 5078
July to Dec. 1892 -	„ 4250	<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to March 1896.	„ 5079
<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to Feb. 1892	„ 4251	April to Dec. 1896 -	„ 5080
March to Aug. 1892	„ 4252	<i>Municipal and Local</i> :—Indices for year 1896.	„ 5081
Sept to Dec. 1892 -	„ 4253	<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to April 1897.	„ 5314
Index for 1892 -	„ 4254*	May to Dec. 1897 -	„ 5315
<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to June 1893.	„ 4454	<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to April 1897.	„ 5316
July to Aug. 1893 -	„ 4455	May to Dec. 1897 -	„ 5317
Sept. to Dec. 1893 -	„ 4456	<i>Local and Municipal</i> :—Indices for year 1897.	„ 5318
<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to Feb. 1893	„ 4457	<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to June, and Index for year 1898.	„ 5535
March to May 1893 -	„ 4458	July to Dec. 1898 -	„ 5536
June to Dec. 1893 -	„ 4459	<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to April, and Index for year 1898.	„ 5537
<i>Municipal and Local</i> :—Indices for year 1893.	„ 4460	May to Dec. 1898 -	„ 5538
<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to July 1894.	„ 4652	<i>Plague</i> :—May to Dec. 1898, with Index for year.	„ 5539
Aug. to Dec. 1894 -	„ 4653	<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to June, and Index for year 1899.	„ 5764
<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to April 1894.	„ 4654	July to Dec. 1899 -	„ 5765
May to Dec. 1894 -	„ 4655	<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to June, and Index for year 1899.	„ 5766
<i>Municipal and Local</i> :—Indices for year 1894.	„ 4656	July to Dec. 1899 -	„ 5767
<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to June 1895.	„ 4857	<i>Plague</i> :—With Index, 1899.	„ 5768
July to Dec. 1895 -	„ 4858	<i>Municipal</i> :—Jan. to June, and Index for year 1900.	„ 6024
<i>Local</i> :—Jan. to March 1895.	„ 4859	July to Dec. 1900 -	„ 6025

* General Index.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL, LOCAL, AND PLAGUE PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Local :—With Index, 1900.	Vol. 6026	Plague :—With Index, 1900; Pension, Nov. to Dec. 1900.	Vol. 6027

MADRAS POLICE COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1814, with Table of Contents of the four vols.	Range 328, Vol. 56	7 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1814 -	Range 328, Vol. 58
24 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1814 -	„ „ 57	28 Feb. to 27 June 1814	„ „ 59

MADRAS POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For Political Proceedings previous to 1800, see “Madras Military and Political Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
16 June to 3 Oct. 1800 -	Range 316, Vol. 113	5 June to 3 July 1804 -	Range 317, Vol. 2
3 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1800 -	„ „ 114	5 July to 16 Oct. 1804 -	„ „ 3
1 Jan. to 7 April 1801 -	„ „ 115	17 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1804, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 4
8 April to 2 Oct. 1801 -	„ „ 116	7 Jan. to 15 April 1805	„ „ 5
2 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1801, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 117	17 April to 9 July 1805	„ „ 6
1 Jan. to 29 May 1802 -	„ „ 118	11 July to 25 Oct. 1805	„ „ 7
31 May to 17 Aug. 1802 -	„ „ 119	27 Oct. to 26 Dec. 1805, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 8
18 Aug. to 28 Dec. 1802, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 120	4 Jan. to 18 April 1806	„ „ 9
1 Jan. to 20 May 1803 -	„ „ 121	22 April to 8 July 1806	„ „ 10
21 May to 12 Aug. 1803	„ „ 122	9 July to 7 Nov. 1806 -	„ „ 11
14 Aug. to 11 Oct. 1803 -	„ „ 123	7 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1806 -	„ „ 12
12 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1803, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 124	Index for 1806 - -	„ „ 13
3 Jan. to 25 May 1804 -	Range 317, Vol. 1	2 Jan. to 1 April 1807 -	„ „ 14

MADRAS POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 April to 23 May 1807 -	Range 317, Vol. 15	Index for 1810 -	Range 317, Vol. 39
24 May to 28 July 1807 -	„ „ 16	2 Jan. to 8 March 1811	„ „ 40
29 July to 6 Nov. 1807 -	„ „ 17	9 March to 13 April 1811	„ „ 41
6 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1807 -	„ „ 18	14 April to 31 May 1811	„ „ 42
Index for 1807. -	„ „ 19	31 May to 16 July 1811	„ „ 43
2 Jan. to 4 March 1808 -	„ „ 20	17 July to 27 Sept. 1811	„ „ 44
5 March to 3 May 1808 -	„ „ 21	1 Oct. to 26 Nov. 1811 -	„ „ 45
4 May to 21 June 1808 -	„ „ 22	2 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1811 -	„ „ 46
22 June to 23 Aug. 1808	„ „ 23	Index for 1811 -	„ „ 47
25 Aug. to 4 Nov. 1808 -	„ „ 24	2 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1812 -	„ „ 48
4 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1808 -	„ „ 25	22 Feb. to 13 March 1812	„ „ 49
Index for 1808 -	„ „ 26	13 March to 17 April 1812	„ „ 50
5 Jan. to 21 April 1809 -	„ „ 27	21 April to 24 April 1812	„ „ 51
22 April to 20 June 1809	„ „ 28	25 April to 28 April 1812	„ „ 52
20 June to 30 Aug. 1809	„ „ 29	30 April to 7 July 1812	„ „ 53
31 Aug. to 17 Nov. 1809	„ „ 30	9 July to 18 Sept. 1812	„ „ 54
18 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1809 -	„ „ 31	22 Sept. to 30 Oct. 1812	„ „ 55
9 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1809, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 32	2 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1812 -	„ „ 56
2 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1810 -	„ „ 33	Index for 1812 -	„ „ 57
27 Feb. to 1 May 1810 -	„ „ 34	3 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1813 -	„ „ 58
3 May to 12 June 1810 -	„ „ 35	12 Feb. to 13 April 1813	„ „ 59
14 June to 7 Aug. 1810 -	„ „ 36	20 April to 11 June 1813	„ „ 60
9 Aug. to 9 Nov. 1810 -	„ „ 37	14 June to 13 Aug. 1813	„ „ 61
12 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1810 -	„ „ 38	17 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1813	„ „ 62

MADRAS POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
17 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1813 -	Range 317, Vol. 63	9 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1815, with Index for year.	Range 317, Vol. 87
12 Oct. to 23 Nov. 1813 -	„ „ 64	Miscellany Book, 1815 -	„ „ 88
24 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1813 -	„ „ 65	1 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1816 -	„ „ 89
Index for 1813 -	„ „ 66	10 Feb. to 22 March 1816	„ „ 90
3 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1814 -	„ „ 67	24 March to 17 May 1816	„ „ 91
14 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1814 -	„ „ 68	17 May only, 1816 -	„ „ 92
8 Feb. to 15 March 1814	„ „ 69	18 May to 29 June 1816	„ „ 93
15 March to 19 April 1814	„ „ 70	30 June to 31 Aug. 1816	„ „ 94
19 April to 17 May 1814	„ „ 71	1 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1816 -	Range 318, Vol. 1
17 May to 21 June 1814 -	„ „ 72	22 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1816	„ „ 2
22 June to 22 July 1814 -	„ „ 73	Index for 1816 -	„ „ 3
23 July to 26 Aug. 1814 -	„ „ 74	Miscellany Book, 1816 -	„ „ 4
27 Aug. to 21 Oct. 1814 -	„ „ 75	1 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1817 -	„ „ 5
22 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1814 -	„ „ 76	18 Feb. to 24 March 1817	„ „ 6
12 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1814 -	„ „ 77	25 March to 9 June 1817	„ „ 7
Index for 1814 -	„ „ 78	10 June to 30 Sept. 1817	„ „ 8
1 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1815 -	„ „ 79	1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 9
25 Feb. to 7 April 1815 -	„ „ 80	Index for 1817 -	„ „ 10
7 April to 10 June 1815 -	„ „ 81	Miscellany Book, 1817 -	„ „ 11
12 June to 20 July 1815 -	„ „ 82	1 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1818 -	„ „ 12
21 July to 25 Aug. 1815	„ „ 83	26 Feb. to 7 April 1818	„ „ 13
26 Aug. to 13 Oct. 1815 -	„ „ 84	8 April to 14 April 1818	„ „ 14
14 Oct. to 17 Nov. 1815 -	„ „ 85	15 April to 23 May 1818	„ „ 15
19 Nov. to 8 Dec. 1815 -	„ „ 86	24 May to 12 Aug. 1818	„ „ 16

MADRAS POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
13 Aug. to 13 Oct. 1818 -	Range 318, Vol. 17	14 Aug. to 2 Nov. 1821	Range 318, Vol. 41
14 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1818 -	„ „ 18	2 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1821 -	„ „ 42
1 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1818 -	„ „ 19	Index for 1821 - -	„ „ 43
• Index for 1818 - -	„ „ 20	Miscellany Book, 1821 -	„ „ 44
Miscellany Book, 1818 -	„ „ 21	Country Correspondence, 1821.	„ „ 45
1 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1819 -	„ „ 22	4 Jan. to 29 March 1822	„ „ 46
10 Feb. to 20 March 1819	„ „ 23	2 April to 6 Aug. 1822 -	„ „ 47
23 March to 22 May 1819	„ „ 24	16 Aug. to 27 Dec. 1822	„ „ 48
25 May to 29 July 1819 -	„ „ 25	Index for 1822 - -	„ „ 49
4 Aug. to 27 Sept. 1819 -	„ „ 26	Miscellany Book, 1822 -	„ „ 50
2 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1819 -	„ „ 27	Country Correspondence, 1822.	„ „ 51
10 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 28	21 Jan. to 18 April 1823	„ „ 52
Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 29	6 May to 26 Sept. 1823 -	„ „ 53
Miscellany Book, 1819 -	„ „ 30	10 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1823	„ „ 54
1 Jan. to 27 March 1820 -	„ „ 31	Index for 1823 - -	„ „ 55
5 April to 15 May 1820 -	„ „ 32	Miscellany Book, 1823 -	„ „ 56
17 May to 1 Aug. 1820 -	„ „ 33	Country Correspondence, 1823.	„ „ 57
2 Aug. to 26 Sept. 1820 -	„ „ 34	2 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1824 -	„ „ 58
27 Sept. to 21 Nov. 1820	„ „ 35	2 March to 6 July 1824	„ „ 59
22 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1820 -	„ „ 36	7 July to 8 Oct. 1824 -	„ „ 60
Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 37	9 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 61
Miscellany Book, 1820 -	„ „ 38	Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 62
9 Jan. to 17 April 1821 -	„ „ 39	Miscellany Book, 1824 -	„ „ 63
27 April to 27 July 1821	„ „ 40	Country Correspondence, 1824.	„ „ 64

MADRAS POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Jan. to 25 March 1825	Range 318, Vol. 65	4 Jan. to 29 April 1828	Range 318, Vol. 89
29 March to 1 July 1825	„ „ 66	30 April to 28 Oct. 1828	„ „ 90
5 July to 23 Sept. 1825 -	„ „ 67	29 Oct. to 18 Nov. 1828	„ „ 91
4 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1825 -	„ „ 68	19 Nov. to 26 Dec. 1828	„ „ 92
4 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1825 -	„ „ 69	Index for 1828 -	„ „ 93
Index for 1825 -	„ „ 70	Miscellany Book, 1828 -	„ „ 94
Miscellany Book, 1825 -	„ „ 71	Country Correspondence, 1828.	„ „ 95
Country Correspondence, 1825.	„ „ 72	2 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1829 -	„ „ 96
1 Jan. to 14 March 1826 -	„ „ 73	13 Feb. to 24 March 1829	„ „ 97
15 March to 26 May 1826	„ „ 74	27 March to 14 April 1829	„ „ 98
27 May to 22 Aug. 1826 -	„ „ 75	24 April to 29 May 1829	„ „ 99
23 Aug. to 28 Nov. 1826	„ „ 76	30 May to 28 July 1829	„ „ 100
29 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 77	30 July to 18 Sept. 1829	„ „ 101
Index for 1826 -	„ „ 78	22 Sept. to 10 Nov. 1829	„ „ 102
Miscellany Book, 1826 -	„ „ 79	11 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1829	„ „ 103
Country Correspondence, 1826.	„ „ 80	Index for 1829 -	„ „ 104
1 Jan. to 8 May 1827 -	„ „ 81	Miscellany Book, 1829 -	„ „ 105
9 May to 27 July 1827 -	„ „ 82	Country Correspondence, 1829.	„ „ 106
28 July to 14 Aug. 1827 -	„ „ 83	5 Jan. to 26 March 1830	„ „ 107
15 Aug. to 13 Nov. 1827	„ „ 84	27 March to 4 Sept. 1830	„ „ 108
16 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 85	7 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1830 -	„ „ 109
Index for 1827 -	„ „ 86	Index for 1830 -	„ „ 110
Miscellany Book, 1827 -	„ „ 87	Miscellany Book, 1830 -	„ „ 111
Country Correspondence, 1827.	„ „ 88	Country Correspondence, 1830.	„ „ 112

MADRAS POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1831 -	Range 318, Vol. 113	Index for 1834 - -	Range 318, Vol. 137
9 Feb. to 10 May 1831 -	„ „ 114	2 Jan. to 31 March 1835	„ „ 138
11 May to 17 June 1831	„ „ 115	3 April to 29 May 1835	Range 319, Vol. 1
18 June to 19 Aug. 1831	„ „ 116	2 June to 21 Aug. 1825	„ „ 2
20 Aug. to 4 Nov. 1831 -	„ „ 117	25 Aug. to 27 Oct. 1835	„ „ 3
5 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1831 -	„ „ 118	3 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 4
Index for 1831 - -	„ „ 119	Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 5
Miscellany Book, 1831 -	„ „ 120	5 Jan. to 8 March 1836	„ „ 6
3 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1832 -	„ „ 121	15 March to 26 April 1836	„ „ 7
14 Feb. to 13 March 1832	„ „ 122	3 May to 28 June 1836 -	„ „ 8
16 March only, 1832 -	„ „ 123	5 July to 16 Aug. 1836	„ „ 9
19 March to 29 May 1832	„ „ 124	23 Aug. to 4 Oct. 1836 -	„ „ 10
1 June to 12 June 1832 -	„ „ 125	4 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1836 -	„ „ 11
15 June to 4 Sept. 1832 -	„ „ 126	15 Nov. to 27 Dec. 1836	„ „ 12
7 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1832 -	„ „ 127	Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 13
5 Oct. to 28 Dec. 1832 -	„ „ 128	4 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1837 -	„ „ 14
Index for 1832 - -	„ „ 129	21 Feb. to 11 April 1837	„ „ 15
4 Jan. to 12 April 1833 -	„ „ 130	18 April to 16 May 1837	„ „ 16
16 April to 6 Aug. 1833 -	„ „ 131	23 May to 9 June 1837 -	„ „ 17
13 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 132	13 June to 11 July 1837	„ „ 18
Index, 4 Jan. to 28 June, 5 July to 31 Dec. 1833.	„ „ 133	18 July to 15 Aug. 1837	„ „ 19
3 Jan. to 27 June 1834 -	„ „ 134	22 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1837	„ „ 20
1 July to 21 Oct. 1834 -	„ „ 135	19 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1837	„ „ 21
25 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1834 -	„ „ 136	17 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1837 -	„ „ 22

MADRAS POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
14 Nov. to 19 Dec. 1837 -	Range 319, Vol. 23	7 April to 28 April 1840	Range 319, Vol. 47
Index for 1837 -	„ „ 24	5 May to 9 June 1840 -	„ „ 48
2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1838 -	„ „ 25	16 June to 4 Aug. 1840	„ „ 49
6 Feb. to 20 March 1838	„ „ 26	13 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1840	„ „ 50
27 March to 29 May 1838	„ „ 27	6 Oct. to 22 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 51
5 June to 17 July 1838 -	„ „ 28	Index for 1840 -	„ „ 52
24 July to 4 Sept 1838 -	„ „ 29	5 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1841 -	„ „ 53
11 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1838 -	„ „ 30	16 Feb. to 16 March 1841	„ „ 54
23 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1838 -	„ „ 31	23 March to 27 April 1841	„ „ 55
6 Nov. to 18 Dec. 1838 -	„ „ 32	4 May to 8 June 1841 -	„ „ 56
Index for 1838 -	„ „ 33	15 June to 13 July 1841	„ „ 57
4 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1839 -	„ „ 34	20 July to 8 Sept. 1841	„ „ 58
29 Jan. only, 1839 -	„ „ 35	14 Sept. to 2 Nov. 1841	„ „ 59
29 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1839 -	„ „ 36	9 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1841	„ „ 60
26 Feb. to 9 April 1839 -	„ „ 37	30 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1841	„ „ 61
16 April to 4 June 1839 -	„ „ 38	Index for 1841 -	„ „ 62
11 June to 6 Aug. 1839 -	„ „ 39	4 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1842 -	„ „ 63
13 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1839 -	„ „ 40	15 Feb. to 5 April 1842	„ „ 64
10 Sept. to 8 Oct. 1839 -	„ „ 41	12 April to 24 May 1842	„ „ 65
15 Oct. to 26 Nov. 1839 -	„ „ 42	31 May to 14 June 1842	„ „ 66
3 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1839 -	„ „ 43	21 June to 19 July 1842	„ „ 67
Index for 1839 -	„ „ 44	26 July to 16 Aug. 1842	„ „ 68
7 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1840 -	„ „ 45	23 Aug to 20 Sept. 1842,	„ „ 69
18 Feb. to 31 March 1840	„ „ 46	24 Sept. to 15 Nov. 1842	„ „ 70

MADRAS POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
22 Nov. to 20 Dec. 1842 -	Range 319, Vol. 71	24 Feb. to 7 April 1846	Range 320, Vol. 18
Index for 1842 - -	„ „ 72	17 April to 29 May 1846	„ „ 19
3 Jan. to 28 Feb 1843 -	„ „ 73	2 June to 4 Aug. 1846 -	„ „ 20
March to 23 May 1843	„ „ 74	11 Aug. to 13 Oct. 1846	„ „ 21
2 June to 1 Aug. 1843 -	„ „ 75	20 Oct. to 22 Dec. 1846	„ „ 22
8 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1843 -	„ „ 76	Index for 1846 - -	„ „ 23
12 Sept. to 19 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 77	5 Jan. to 23 Feb. 1847 -	„ „ 24
Index for 1843 - -	Range 320, Vol. 1	2 March to 30 March 1847.	„ „ 25
2 Jan. to 30 Jan 1844 -	„ „ 2	9 April to 28 May 1847	„ „ 26
6 Feb. to 12 April 1844 -	„ „ 3	1 June to 27 July 1847 -	„ „ 27
16 April to 11 June 1844	„ „ 4	3 Aug. to 28 Sept. 1847	„ „ 28
18 June to 13 Aug. 1844	„ „ 5	5 Oct. to 16 Nov. 1847 -	„ „ 29
20 Aug. to 15 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 6	23 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1847	„ „ 30
22 Oct. to 24 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 7	Index for 1847 - -	„ „ 31
Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 8	4 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1848 -	„ „ 32
3 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1845 -	„ „ 9	1 Feb. to 7 March 1848	„ „ 33
11 Feb. to 29 April 1845	„ „ 10	14 March to 2 May 1848	„ „ 34
6 May to 1 July 1845 -	„ „ 11	9 May to 13 June 1848 -	„ „ 35
8 July to 19 Aug. 1845 -	„ „ 12	13 June to 25 July 1848	„ „ 36
5 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1845 -	„ „ 13	1 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1848	„ „ 37
21 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1845 -	„ „ 14	5 Sept. to 17 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 38
2 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 15	24 Oct. to 21 Nov. 1848	„ „ 39
Index for 1845 - -	„ „ 16	28 Nov. to 19 Dec. 1848	„ „ 40
2 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 17	Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 41

MADRAS POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
5 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1849 -	Range 320, Vol. 42	Index for 1851 -	Range 320, Vol. 66
13 Feb. to 20 March 1849	" " 43	6 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1852 -	" " 67
27 March to 24 April 1849	" " 44	2 March to 16 April 1852	" " 68
1 May to 12 June 1849 -	" " 45	20 April to 29 June 1852	" " 69
19 June to 24 July 1849 -	" " 46	6 July to 31 Aug. 1852 -	" " 70
31 July to 11 Sept. 1849 -	" " 47	7 Sept. to 26 Oct. 1852 -	" " 71
18 Sept. to 13 Nov. 1849 -	" " 48	2 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1852 -	" " 72
20 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1849 -	" " 49	Index for 1852 -	" " 73
Index for 1849 -	" " 50	7 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1853 -	" " 74
4 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1850 -	" " 51	15 Feb. to 22 March 1853	Range 321, Vol. 1
5 March to 16 April 1850 -	" " 52	1 April to 13 May 1853 -	" " 2
16 April to 28 May 1850 -	" " 53	20 May to 5 July 1853 -	" " 3
4 June to 16 July 1850 -	" " 54	12 July to 27 Sept. 1853	" " 4
23 July to 27 Aug. 1850 -	" " 55	4 Oct. to 20 Dec. 1853 -	" " 5
3 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1850 -	" " 56	Index for 1853 -	" " 6
5 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1850 -	" " 57	6 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1854 -	" " 7
Index for 1850 -	" " 58	14 Feb. to 28 March 1854	" " 8
7 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1851 -	" " 59	7 April to 9 May 1854 -	" " 9
4 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1851 -	" " 60	16 May to 13 June 1854	" " 10
4 March to 29 April 1851 -	" " 61	20 June to 25 July 1854	" " 11
6 May to 11 July 1851 -	" " 62	1 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1854	" " 12
15 July to 9 Sept. 1851 -	" " 63	19 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1854 -	" " 13
16 Sept. to 28 Oct. 1851 -	" " 64	17 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1854 -	" " 14
4 Nov. to 23 Dec. 1851 -	" " 65	14 Nov. to 19 Dec. 1854	" " 15

MADRAS POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1854 - -	Range 321, Vol. 16	9 April to 22 June 1858	Range 321, Vol. 40
5 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1855 -	" " 17	2 July to 21 Dec. 1858 -	" " 41
6 Feb. to 13 March 1855 -	" " 18	Jan. to May 1859 - -	" " 42
20 March to 13 April 1855	" " 19	June to Dec. 1859 -	" " 43
17 April to 29 May 1855 -	" " 20	1860, with Index - -	" " 44
5 June to 3 July 1855 -	" " 21	1861, with Index - -	" " 45
10 July to 31 July 1855 -	" " 22	1862, with Index -	" " 46
7 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1855 -	" " 23	1863, with Index - -	" " 47
4 Sept. to 30 Oct. 1855 -	" " 24	1864, with Index -	" " 48
6 Nov. to 18 Dec. 1855 -	" " 25	1865, with Index - -	" " 49
Index for 1855 - -	" " 26	1866, with Index -	Range 441, Vol. 4
4 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1856 -	" " 27	1867, with Index - -	" " 5
4 March to 29 April 1856	" " 28	1868, with Index -	" " 6
6 May to 24 June 1856 -	" " 29	1869, with Index - -	" " 7
1 July to 26 Aug. 1856 -	" " 30	1870, with Index -	" " 8
2 Sept. to 28 Oct. 1856 -	" " 31	1871, with Index -	Vol. 409
4 Nov. to 23 Dec. 1856 -	" " 32	1872, with Index - -	" 410
Index for 1856 - -	" " 33	1873, with Index -	" 411
6 Jan. to 26 May 1857 -	" " 34	1874, with Index -	" 412
2 June to 30 June 1857 -	" " 35*	1875, with Index -	" 413
7 July to 29 Sept. 1857 -	" " 36*	1876-7, with Index -	" 1092
6 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1857 -	" " 37*	1878, with Index -	" 1252
Index for 1857 - -	" " 38*	1879-80, with Index -	" 1425
8 Jan. to 30 March 1858 -	" " 39	1881-2, with Index -	" 1775

* These volumes are missing, having been lost.

MADRAS POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1883, with Index - -	Vol. 2160	1892 - - -	Vol. 4246
1884, with Index -	„ 2401A	Index, 1892 - -	„ 4254*
1885, with Index - -	„ 2629	1893, with Index -	„ 4453
1886, with Index -	„ 2853	1894, with Index - -	„ 4651
1887, with Index - -	„ 3087	1895, with Index -	„ 4856
1888, with Index -	„ 3327	1896, with Index - -	„ 5049
1889 - - -	„ 3545	1897, with Index -	„ 5283
Index, 1889 -	„ 3556*	1898, with Index - -	„ 5508
1890 - - -	„ 3782	1899, with Index -	„ 5737
Index, 1890 - -	„ 3791*	1900, with Index - -	„ 5996
1891, with Index - -	„ 4009		

* General Indices.

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Jan. 1705 to 26 Dec. 1707.	Range 239, Vol. 83	13 Jan. 1735 to 31 Dec. 1737, with Index.	Range 240, Vol. 2
5 Jan. 1708 to 26 Jan. 1709.	„ „ 84	5 Jan. 1738 to 31 Dec. 1739, with Index.	„ „ 3
5 Jan. 1708 to 20 Dec. 1711.	„ „ 85	3 Jan. 1740 to 31 Dec. 1741, with Index.	„ „ 4
2 Jan. 1712 to 29 Dec. 1715, with Index.	„ „ 86	1 Jan. 1742 to 31 Dec. 1743, with Index.	„ „ 5
5 Jan. 1716 to 31 Dec. 1719, with Index.	„ „ 87	1 Jan. 1744 to 31 Dec. 1745, with Index.	„ „ 6
2 Jan. 1720 to 28 Dec. 1723, with Index.	„ „ 88	1 Jan. 1746 to 16 June 1746.	„ „ 7
3 Jan. 1724 to 26 Dec. 1726, with Index.	„ „ 89	† Sept. 1746 to Dec. 1750, with Index.	See “Factory Records, Fort St. David, Range 3, Shelf 10.”
31 Jan. 1727 to 21 Dec. 1730, with Index.	„ „ 90	1 Jan. 1750 to 31 Dec. 1751, with Index (Proceedings of the Deputy Governor at Fort St. George).	(Range 240, Vol. 8
4 Jan. 1731 to 31 Dec. 1734, with Index.	Range 240, Vol. 1		

† From Sept. 1746 to April 1752 the seat of Government was at Fort St. David.

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 Dec. 1750 to 30 March 1752 (Proceedings of the Governor at Fort St. David).	Range 240, Vol. 9	12 Jan. to 18 June 1768, with Index for the whole year. 18 June to 29 Dec. 1768	Range 240, Vol. 26 " " 27
13 April 1752 to 23 Oct. 1753 (Proceedings of the Governor at Fort St. George).	" " 9	7 Jan. to 11 July 1769, with Index for the whole year. 12 July to 31 Dec. 1769	" " 28 Missing.
1 Jan. 1752 to 2 April 1752, with Index (Proceedings of the Governor at Fort St. David).	" " 10	5 Jan. to 19 May 1770, with Index for the whole year. 19 May to 31 Dec. 1770	Range 240, Vol. 29 " " 30
6 April 1752 to 30 Dec. 1752, with Index (Proceedings of the Governor at Fort St. George).	" " 10	7 Jan. to 5 Aug. 1771, with Index for the whole year. 9 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1771	" " 31 " " 32
1753, with Index - -	" " 11	3 Jan. to 25 June 1772, with Index for the whole year.	" " 33
1754, with Index -	" " 12	25 June to 24 Dec. 1772	" " 34
1755, with Index - -	" " 13	1 Jan. to 30 April 1773, with Index for the whole year.	" " 35
1756, with Index -	" " 14	30 April to 31 Dec. 1773	" " 36
1757, with Index - -	" " 15	4 Jan. to 17 June 1774, with Index for the whole year.	" " 37
1758, with Index -	" " 16	17 June to 31 Dec. 1774	" " 38
1759, with Index - -	" " 17	3 Jan. to 14 June 1775, with Index for the whole year.	" " 39
1760, with Index -	" " 18	14 June to 30 Dec. 1775	" " 40
1761, with Index - -	" " 19	8 Jan. to 24 July 1776, with Index for the whole year.	" " 41
1762, with Index -	" " 20	24 July to 31 Dec. 1776	" " 42
1763, with Index - -	" " 21	3 Jan. to 29 July 1777, with Index for the whole year.	" " 43
1764, with Index -	" " 22	29 July to 31 Dec. 1777	" " 44
1765, with Index - -	" " 23	1 Jan. to 5 June 1778, with Index for the whole year.	" " 45
1766, with Index -	" " 24	5 June to 28 Dec. 1778	" " 46
10 Jan. to 6 June 1767, with Index for the whole year.	" " 25	22 Jan. to 21 April 1779	" " 47
7 June to 31 Dec. 1767 -	Missing.	14 May to 14 Oct. 1779	" " 48

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1779 -	Missing.	29 Dec. 1787 to 5 Feb. 1788, with Index to 23 Dec. 1788.	Range 241, Vol. 4
1779 (Miscellany Book) -	Range 240, Vol. 49	5 Feb. to 17 April 1788	„ „ 5
1 Jan. to 15 June 1780, with Index.	„ „ 50	18 April to 1 July 1788 -	„ „ 6
15 June 1780 to 9 Jan. 1781, with Index.	„ „ 51	1 July to 23 Sept. 1788	„ „ 7
1 Jan. to 26 June 1781, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 52	23 Sept. to 31 Oct. 1788	„ „ 8
26 June to 31 Dec. 1781	„ „ 53	31 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1788	„ „ 9
3 Jan. to 6 Aug. 1782, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 54	24 Dec. 1788 to 30 Jan. 1789, with Index 29 Dec. 1789.	„ „ 10
6 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1782 -	„ „ 55	30 Jan. to 3 April 1789 -	„ „ 11
1 Jan. to 21 June 1783, with Index to 20 Dec. 1783.	„ „ 56	3 April to 29 May 1789	„ „ 12
21 June to 20 Dec. 1783	„ „ 57	29 May to 30 July 1789	„ „ 13
22 Dec. 1783 to 14 June 1784, with Index to 31 Dec. 1784.	„ „ 58	30 July to 6 Oct. 1789 -	„ „ 14
14 June to 31 Dec. 1784	„ „ 59	6 Oct. to 29 Dec. 1789 -	„ „ 15
1 Jan. to 15 July 1785, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 60	29 Dec. 1789 to 11 Feb. 1790, with Index to 31 Dec. 1790.	„ „ 16
15 July to 31 Dec. 1785 -	„ „ 61	11 Feb. to 9 April 1790	„ „ 17
1 Jan. to 12 May 1786, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 62	9 April to 18 June 1790	„ „ 18
12 May to 21 July 1786 -	„ „ 63	18 June to 31 Aug. 1790	„ „ 19
21 July to 20 Oct. 1786 -	„ „ 64	31 Aug. to 2 Nov. 1790	„ „ 20
20 Oct. to 29 Dec. 1786	„ „ 65	5 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1790	„ „ 21
1 Jan. to 12 March 1787, with Index to 28 Dec. 1787.	„ „ 66	1 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1791, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 22
13 March to 29 May 1787	„ „ 67	15 Feb. to 13 April 1791	„ „ 23
29 May to 24 July 1787 -	„ „ 68	13 April to 1 July 1791 -	„ „ 24
24 July to 11 Sept. 1787	Range 241, Vol. 1	1 July to 19 Aug. 1791	„ „ 25
11 Sept. to 2 Nov. 1787 -	„ „ 2	19 Aug. to 21 Oct. 1791	„ „ 26
2 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1787 -	„ „ 3	21 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1791	„ „ 27

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
March to July 1791 (Miscellany Book).	Range 241, Vol. 28	2 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1795, with Index for the whole year.	Range 241, Vol. 52
July to Dec. 1791 (Mis- cellany Book).	" " 29	17 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1795	" " 53
1 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1792, with Index for the whole year.	" " 30	14 Feb. to 17 March 1795	" " 54
31 Jan. to 7 April 1792 -	" " 31	17 March to 28 April 1795.	" " 55
8 April to 19 June 1792 -	" " 32	28 April to 6 June 1795	" " 56
19 June to 17 Aug. 1792	" " 33	6 June to 31 July 1795	" " 57
18 Aug. to 19 Oct. 1792 -	" " 34	31 July to 25 Sept. 1795	" " 58
19 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1792 -	" " 35	25 Sept. to 27 Nov. 1795	" " 59
2 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1793, with Index for the whole year.	" " 36	28 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1795	" " 60
28 Jan. to 8 March 1793 -	" " 37	1 Jan. to 15 Jan. 1796, with Index for the whole year.	" " 61
8 March to 23 April 1793	" " 38	15 Jan. to 8 March 1796	" " 62
23 April to 18 June 1793	" " 39	8 March to 9 April 1796	" " 63
19 June to 30 Aug. 1793	" " 40	9 April to 29 April 1796	" " 64
30 Aug. to 27 Sept. 1793	" " 41	29 April to 8 July 1796	" " 65
27 Sept. to 15 Nov. 1793	" " 42	8 July to 26 Aug. 1796 -	" " 66
15 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1793 -	" " 43	26 Aug. to 28 Oct. 1796	" " 67
3 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1794, with Index for the whole year.	" " 44	28 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1796	" " 68
7 Feb. to 29 March 1794	" " 45	1 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1797, with Index for the whole year.	" " 69
29 March to 2 June 1794	" " 46	24 Jan. to 3 March 1797	" " 70
2 June to 25 July 1794 -	" " 47	3 March to 7 April 1797	" " 71
25 July to 11 Sept. 1794 -	" " 48	7 April to 11 June 1797	" " 72
11 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1794 -)	" " 49	11 June to 11 Aug. 1797	" " 73
14 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1794 -	" " 50	11 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1797	" " 74
25 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1794 -	" " 51	29 Sept. to 24 Nov. 1797	" " 75

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
24 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1797 -	Range 242, Vol 1	20 June to 18 July 1800	Range 242, Vol. 22
Printed Index for 1797-1799.	" " 1A	13 July to 5 Sept. 1800	" " 23
2 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1798, with Index for the whole year.	" " 2	5 Sept. to 18 Oct. 1800 -	" " 24
2 Feb. to 13 April 1798 -	" " 3	19 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1800	" " 25
14 April to 18 May 1798	" " 4	Printed Index for 1800-1802.	" " 46A
18 May to 6 July 1798 -	" " 5	2 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1801, with Index for the whole year.	" " 26
6 July to 4 Sept. 1798 -	" " 6	10 Jan. to 13 Feb. 1801	" " 27
4 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1798 -	" " 7	13 Feb. to 19 March 1801	" " 28
7 Oct. to 30 Nov. 1798 -	" " 8	19 March to 3 April 1801	" " 29
1 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1798 -	" " 9	3 April to 8 May 1801 -	" " 30
Printed Index for 1797-1799.	" " 1A	8 May to 3 July 1801 -	" " 31
1 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1799, with Index for the whole year.	" " 10	3 July to 14 Aug. 1801 -	" " 32
16 Feb. to 12 April 1799	" " 11	14 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1801	" " 33
12 April to 25 May 1799	" " 12	12 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1801	" " 34
25 May to 12 July 1799 -	" " 13	12 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1801	" " 35
12 July to 14 Aug. 1799	" " 14	10 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1801	" " 36
14 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1799	" " 15	Printed Index for 1800-1802.	" " 46A
13 Sept. to 30 Oct. 1799 -	" " 16	1 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1802, with Index for the whole year.	" " 37
30 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1799 -	" " 17	23 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1802,	" " 38
Printed Index for 1797-1799.	" " 1A	19 Feb. to 26 March 1802	" " 39
3 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1800, with Index for the whole year.	" " 18	26 March to 30 April 1802	" " 40
28 Jan. to 18 March 1800	" " 19	30 April to 11 June 1802	" " 41
18 March to 19 April 1800	" " 20	11 June to 25 June 1802	" " 42
19 April to 20 June 1800	" " 21	25 June to 6 Aug. 1802	" " 43

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Aug. to 1 Oct. 1802 -	Range 242, Vol. 44	10 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1804	Range 242, Vol. 66
1 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1802 -	" " 45	7 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1804 -	" " 67
5 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1802 -	" " 46	16 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1804 -	" " 68
Printed Index for 1800-1802.	" " 46A	27 Oct. to 30 Nov. 1804	" " 69
1 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1803, with Index for the whole year.	" " 47	1 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1804 -	" " 70
15 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1803 -	" " 48	Printed Index for 1803-1805.	" " 82A
25 Feb. to 1 April 1803 -	" " 49	1 Jan. to 5 Jan. 1805, with Index for the whole year.	" " 71
1 April to 12 May 1803 -	" " 50	5 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1805 -	" " 72
13 May to 10 June 1803 -	" " 51	19 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1805	" " 73
10 June to 29 July 1803 -	" " 52	26 Feb. to 12 March 1805	" " 74
29 July to 2 Sept. 1803 -	" " 53	12 March to 15 April 1805	" " 75
2 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1803 -	" " 54	15 April to 26 April 1805	" " 76
21 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1803 -	" " 55	26 April to 3 June 1805	" " 77
11 Nov. to 23 Dec. 1803 -	" " 56	3 June to 12 July 1805 -	" " 78
23 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1803 -	" " 57	13 July to 20 Aug. 1805	" " 79
Printed Index for 1803-1805.	" " 82A	20 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1805	" " 80
1 Jan. to 3 Jan. 1804, with Index for the whole year.	" " 58	24 Sept. to 26 Nov. 1805	" " 81
4 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1804 -	" " 59	27 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1805	" " 82
10 Feb. to 13 March 1804	" " 60	Printed Index for 1803-1805.	" " 82A
13 March to 23 March 1804.	" " 61	1 Jan. to 2 Jan. 1806, with Index for the whole year.	" " 83
23 March to 27 April 1804	" " 62	2 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1806 -	Range 243, Vol. 1
27 April to 8 June 1804 -	" " 63	7 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1806 -	" " 2
9 June to 13 July 1804 -	" " 64	21 Feb. to 1 March 1806	" " 3
14 July to 10 Aug. 1804 -	" " 65	1 March to 15 April 1806	" " 4

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 April 1806 - -	Range 243, Vol. 5	17 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1807 -	Range 243, Vol. 28
15 April to 13 May 1806 -	„ „ 6	1 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1807 -	„ „ 29
13 May to 31 May 1806 -	„ „ 7	Printed Index for 1806-1808.	„ „ 44A
31 May to 4 July 1806 -	„ „ 8	1 Jan. to 2 Jan. 1808, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 30
5 July to 1 Aug. 1806 -	„ „ 9	2 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1808 -	„ „ 31
1 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1806 -	„ „ 10	3 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1808 -	„ „ 32
9 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1806 -	„ „ 11	24 Feb. to 11 March 1808	„ „ 33
21 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1806 -	„ „ 12	12 March to 8 April 1808	„ „ 34
31 Oct to 31 Dec. 1806 -	„ „ 13	8 April to 6 May 1808 -	„ „ 35
Printed Index for 1806-1808.	„ „ 44A	6 May to 3 June 1808 -	„ „ 36
1 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1807, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 14	4 June to 28 June 1808 -	„ „ 37
9 Jan. to 13 Feb. 1807, -	„ „ 15	28 June to 29 July 1808	„ „ 38
14 Feb. to 6 March 1807 -	„ „ 16	29 July to 30 Aug. 1808	„ „ 39
6 March to 1 April 1807 -	„ „ 17	1 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1808	„ „ 40
2 April to 28 April 1807 -	„ „ 18	23 Sept. to 24 Oct. 1808	„ „ 41
29 April to 28 May 1807 -	„ „ 19	24 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1808 -	„ „ 42
28 May to 3 July 1807 -	„ „ 20	9 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1808 -	„ „ 43
3 July to 30 July 1807 -	„ „ 21	7 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1808 -	„ „ 44
31 July to 29 Aug. 1807 -	„ „ 22	Printed Index for 1806-1808.	„ „ 44A
29 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1807	„ „ 23	1 Jan. to 3 Jan. 1809, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 45
29 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1807, -	„ „ 24	3 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1809 -	„ „ 46
7 Oct. to 13 Oct. 1807 -	„ „ 25	27 Jan. 1809 - -	„ „ 47
13 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1807 -	„ „ 26	27 Jan. to 17 Feb 1809 {	„ „ 48
1 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1807 -	„ „ 27	18 Feb. to 17 March 1809	„ „ 49 -

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
17 March to 28 April 1809	Range 243, Vol. 50	15 March to 22 March 1811.	Range 243, Vol. 72
28 April to 30 May 1809 -	„ „ 51	22 March to 26 March 1811.	Range 244, Vol. 1
31 May to 11 July 1809 -	„ „ 52	26 April to 31 May 1811	„ „ 2
12 July to 1 Aug. 1809 -	„ „ 53	31 May to 10 July 1811	„ „ 3
1 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1809 -	„ „ 54	12 July to 3 Sept. 1811 -	„ „ 4
19 Sept. to 31 Oct. 1809 -	„ „ 55	3 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1811 -	„ „ 5
31 Oct. to 5 Dec. 1809 -	„ „ 56	4 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1811 -	„ „ 6
5 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1809 -	„ „ 57	19 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1811	„ „ 7
Printed Index for 1809-1811.	Range 244, Vol. 7A	Printed Index for 1809-1811.	„ „ 7A
1 Jan. to 2 Jan. 1810, with Index for the whole year.	Range 243, Vol. 58	1 Jan. to 7 Jan. 1812, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 8
2 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1810 -	„ „ 59	7 Jan. to 21 Feb. 1812 -	„ „ 9
6 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1810 -	„ „ 60	21 Feb. to 3 March 1812	„ „ 10
28 Feb. to 27 April 1810 -	„ „ 61	3 March to 24 March 1812.	„ „ 11
1 May to 5 June 1810 -	„ „ 62	25 March to 15 May 1812.	„ „ 12
5 June to 13 July 1810 -	„ „ 63	15 May to 12 June 1812	„ „ 13
13 July to 21 Aug. 1810 -	„ „ 64	12 June to 17 July 1812	„ „ 14
21 Aug. to 28 Sept. 1810	„ „ 65	18 July to 14 Aug. 1812	„ „ 15
28 Sept. to 2 Nov. 1810 -	„ „ 66	14 Aug. to 15 Sept. 1812	„ „ 16
2 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1810 -	„ „ 67	15 Sept. to 17 Oct. 1812	„ „ 17
27 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1810 -	„ „ 68	17 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1812	„ „ 18
Printed Index for 1809-1811.	Range 244, Vol. 7A	27 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1812	„ „ 19
1 Jan. to 4 Jan. 1811, with Index for the whole year.	Range 243, Vol. 69	27 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1812	„ „ 20
5 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1811 -	„ „ 70	Printed Index for 1812-1814.	„ „ 42A
12 Feb. to 15 March 1811	„ „ 71	1 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1813 -	„ „ 21

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 Feb. to 9 Feb. 1813 -	Range 244, Vol. 22	7 March to 2 May 1815	Range 244, Vol. 44
9 Feb. to 5 March 1813 -	„ „ 23	2 May to 30 June 1815	„ „ 45
5 March to 2 April 1813 -	„ „ 24	3 July. to 1 Sept. 1815 -	„ „ 46
2 April to 4 May 1813 -	„ „ 25	1 Sept. to 3 Nov. 1815 -	„ „ 47
5 May to 8 June 1813 -	„ „ 26	3 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1815	„ „ 48
8 June to 20 July 1813 -	„ „ 27	Index for 1815 - -	„ „ 49
21 July to 27 Aug. 1813	„ „ 28	Printed Index for 1815-1817.	„ „ 67A
28 Aug. to 28 Sept. 1813	„ „ 29	1 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1816 -	„ „ 50
28 Sept. to 2 Nov. 1813	„ „ 30	20 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1816	„ „ 51
2 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1813 -	„ „ 31	28 Feb. to 3 May 1816	„ „ 52
Index for 1813 - -	„ „ 32	3 May to 8 June 1816 -	„ „ 53
Printed Index for 1812-1814.	„ „ 42A	10 June to 29 July 1816	„ „ 54
1 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1814 -	„ „ 33	29 July to 7 Sept 1816 -	„ „ 55
21 Jan. to 1 Feb. 1814 -	„ „ 34	7 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1816 -	„ „ 56
1 Feb. to 1 March 1814 -	„ „ 35	17 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1816	„ „ 57
1 March to 19 April 1814	„ „ 36	13 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1816	„ „ 58
21 April to 3 June 1814 -	„ „ 37	Index for 1816 - -	„ „ 59
3 June to 15 July 1814 -	„ „ 38	Printed Index for 1815-1817.	„ „ 67A
15 July to 30 Aug. 1814	„ „ 39	1 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1817	„ „ 60
30 Aug. to 28 Oct. 1814 -	„ „ 40	10 Feb. to 2 April 1817	„ „ 61
28 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1814 -	„ „ 41	2 April to 24 June 1817	„ „ 62
Index for 1814 - -	„ „ 42	24 June to 11 Aug. 1817	„ „ 63
Printed Index for 1812-1814.	„ „ 42A	11 Aug. to 30 Sept. 1817	„ „ 64
1 Jan. to 7 March 1815 -	„ „ 43	30 Sept. to 12 Nov. 1817	„ „ 65

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
12 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1817	Range 244, Vol. 66	1 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1820 -	Range 245, Vol. 9
Index for 1817 - -	" " 67	8 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1820 -	" " 10
Printed Index for 1815-1817.	" " 67A	23 Feb. to 5 April 1820	" " 11
1 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1818 -	" " 68	6 April to 2 June 1820 -	" " 12
5 Feb. to 7 April 1818 -	" " 69	3 June to 14 July 1820	" " 13
7 April to 9 June 1818 -	" " 70	15 July to 22 Aug. 1820	" " 14
9 June to 17 July 1818 -	" " 71	22 Aug. to 6 Oct. 1820 -	" " 15
17 July to 1 Sept 1818 -	" " 72	6 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1820 -	" " 16
1 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1818 -	" " 73	14 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1820	" " 17
20 Oct. to 24 Nov. 1818	" " 74	Index for 1820 - -	" " 18
25 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1818	" " 75	Printed Index for 1818-1820.	" " 18A
Index for 1818 - -	" " 76	2 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1821 -	" " 19
Printed Index for 1816-1818.	Range 245, Vol. 18A	9 Feb. to 16 March 1821	" " 20
1 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1819 -	Range 244, Vol. 77	19 March to 27 April 1821	" " 21
28 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1819 -	" " 78	27 April to 19 June 1821	" " 22
17 Feb. to 30 March 1819	Range 245, Vol. 1	19 June to 20 July 1821	" " 23
30 March to 22 May 1819	" " 2	20 July to 14 Sept. 1821	" " 24
22 May to 26 June 1819	" " 3	14 Sept. to 2 Nov. 1821	" " 25
26 June to 17 July 1819	" " 4	2 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1821 -	" " 26
17 July to 6 Sept. 1819 -	" " 5	Index for 1821 - -	" " 27
6 Sept. to 8 Nov. 1819 -	" " 6	Printed Index for 1821-1823.	" " 50A
8 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1819 -	" " 7	29 Dec. 1821 to 19 Feb. 1822.	" " 28
Index for 1819 - -	" " 8	20 Feb. to 1 March 1822	" " 29
Printed Index for 1818-1820.	" " 18A	1 March to 12 April 1822	" " 30

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
13 April to 14 May 1822	Range 245, Vol. 31	18 March to 30 April 1824	Range 245, Vol. 53
14 May to 18 June 1822	„ „ 32	4 May to 18 June 1824 -	„ „ 54
19 June to 12 July 1822	„ „ 33	22 June to 30 July 1824	„ „ 55
14 July to 16 July 1822 -	„ „ 34	3 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1824	„ „ 56
16 July to 23 Aug. 1822	„ „ 35	3 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1824 -	„ „ 57
27 Aug. to 22 Oct. 1822 -	„ „ 36	13 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1824	„ „ 58
23 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1822 -	„ „ 37	20 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1824	„ „ 59
Index for 29 Dec. 1821 to 31 Dec. 1822.	„ „ 38	Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 60
Printed Index for 1821- 1823.	„ „ 50A	Printed Index for 1824- 1826.	„ „ 81A
1 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1823 -	„ „ 39	31 Dec. 1824 to 8 Feb. 1825.	„ „ 61
19 Feb. to 18 March 1823	„ „ 40	8 Feb. to 11 March 1825	„ „ 62
20 March to 18 April 1823	„ „ 41	11 March to 19 April 1825	„ „ 63
18 April to 27 May 1823	„ „ 42	20 April to 10 June 1825	„ „ 64
27 May to 24 June 1823 -	„ „ 43	10 June to 29 July 1825	„ „ 65
24 June 1823 - -	„ „ 44	29 July to 26 Aug. 1825	„ „ 66
24 June 1823 - -	„ „ 45	26 Aug. to 11 Oct. 1825	„ „ 67
24 June to 5 Aug. 1823 -	„ „ 46	11 Oct. to 18 Nov. 1825	„ „ 68
5 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1823 -	„ „ 47	19 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1825	„ „ 69
24 Sept. to 11 Nov. 1823	„ „ 48	Index for 31 Dec. 1824 to 31 Dec. 1825.	„ „ 70
14 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1823 -	„ „ 49	Printed Index for 1824- 1826.	„ „ 81A
Index for 1823 - -	„ „ 50	1 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1826 -	„ „ 71
Printed Index for 1821- 1823.	„ „ 50A	7 Feb. to 14 March 1826	„ „ 72
1 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1824 -	„ „ 51	14 March to 2 May 1826	„ „ 73
9 Feb. to 16 March 1824	„ „ 52	2 May to 6 June 1826 -	„ „ 74

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
9 June to 11 July 1826 -	Range 245, Vol. 75	7 May to 27 June 1828 -	Range 246, Vol. 5
11 July to 22 Aug. 1826 -	„ „ 76	27 June to 12 Aug. 1828	„ „ 6
23 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1826	„ „ 77	12 Aug. to 16 Sept. 1828	„ „ 7
29 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1826 -	„ „ 78	16 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1828 -	„ „ 8
28 Oct. to 24 Nov. 1826 -	„ „ 79	3 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1828 -	„ „ 9
27 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 80	4 Nov. to 18 Nov. 1828	„ „ 10
Index for 1826 -	„ „ 81	20 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1828 -	„ „ 11
Printed Index for 1824-1826.	„ „ 81A	9 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1828 -	„ „ 12
1 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1827 -	„ „ 82	Index for 1828 -	„ „ 13
6 Feb. to 20 Feb. 1827 -	„ „ 83	Printed Index for 1827-1829.	„ „ 22A
20 March to 30 March 1827	„ „ 84	2 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1829 -	„ „ 14
2 April to 27 April 1827 -	„ „ 85	4 Feb. to 3 April 1829 -	„ „ 15
28 April to 5 June 1827 -	„ „ 86	4 April to 12 June 1829	„ „ 16
5 June to 6 July 1827 -	„ „ 87	16 June to 18 Aug. 1829	„ „ 17
7 July to 10 Aug. 1827 -	„ „ 88	18 Aug. to 8 Sept. 1829	„ „ 18
10 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1827	„ „ 89	8 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 19
31 Aug. to 9 Oct. 1827 -	„ „ 90	20 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1829	„ „ 20
9 Oct. to 16 Nov. 1827 -	„ „ 91	30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1829	„ „ 21
16 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 92	Index for 1829 -	„ „ 22
Index for 1827 -	Range 246, Vol. 1	Printed Index for 1827-1829.	„ „ 22A
Printed Index for 1827-1829.	„ „ 22A	1 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1830 -	„ „ 23
1 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1828 -	„ „ 2	29 Jan. to 2 March 1830	„ „ 24
29 Jan. to 18 March 1828	„ „ 3	2 March to 27 April 1830	„ „ 25
18 March to 6 May 1828	„ „ 4	30 April to 29 June 1830	„ „ 26

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1830 -	Range 246, Vol. 27	15 May to 3 July 1832 -	Range 246, Vol. 49
28 Sept. to 9 Nov. 1830 -	„ „ 28	3 July to 10 Aug. 1832 -	„ „ 50
12 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1830 -	„ „ 29	10 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1832	„ „ 51
Index for 1830 -	„ „ 30	10 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1832	„ „ 52
Printed Index for 1830-1832.	„ „ 56A	12 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1832 -	„ „ 53
4 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1831 -	„ „ 31	24 Oct. to 30 Nov. 1832	„ „ 54
16 Feb. to 15 April 1831 -	„ „ 32	3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1832 -	„ „ 55
19 April to 3 May 1831 -	„ „ 33	Index for 1832 -	„ „ 56
3 May to 11 May 1831 -	„ „ 34	Printed Index for 1830-1832.	„ „ 56A
11 May to 31 May 1831 -	„ „ 35	2 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1833 -	„ „ 57
2 June to 17 June 1831 -	„ „ 36	28 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1833	„ „ 58
21 June to 8 July 1831 -	„ „ 37	22 Feb. to 26 March 1833	„ „ 59
8 July to 26 July 1831 -	„ „ 38	27 March to 30 April 1833	„ „ 60
28 July to 30 Aug. 1831 -	„ „ 39	3 May to 4 June 1833 -	„ „ 61
31 Aug. to 18 Oct. 1831 -	„ „ 40	7 June to 12 July 1833 -	„ „ 62
21 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1831 -	„ „ 41	16 July to 16 Aug. 1833	„ „ 63
29 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1831 -	„ „ 42	20 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1833	„ „ 64
29 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1831 -	„ „ 43	27 Sept. to 25 Oct. 1833	„ „ 65
Index for 1831 -	„ „ 44	29 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 66
Printed Index for 1830-1832.	„ „ 56A	Index for 1833 -	„ „ 67
1 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1832 -	„ „ 45	Printed Index for 1833-1835.	„ „ 91A
8 Feb. to 6 March 1832 -	„ „ 46	3 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1834 -	„ „ 68
7 March to 13 April 1832 -	„ „ 47	25 Feb. to 4 April 1834 -	„ „ 69
17 April to 15 May 1832 -	„ „ 48	8 April to 20 May 1834 -	„ „ 70

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
23 May to 27 June 1834 -	Range 246, Vol. 71	23 Feb. to 22 March 1836	Range 247, Vol. 2
1 July to 8 Aug. 1834 -	" " 72	29 March to 10 May 1836	" " 3
12 Aug. to 16 Sept. 1834	" " 73	17 May to 14 June 1836	" " 4
19 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1834 -	" " 74	21 June to 12 July 1836	" " 5
25 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1834 -	" " 75	19 July to 9 Aug. 1836 -	" " 6
14 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1834 -	" " 76	16 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1836	" " 7
9 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1834 -	" " 77	20 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1836	" " 8
Index for 1834 -	" " 78	18 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1836 -	" " 9
Printed Index for 1833-1835.	" " 91A	15 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1836	" " 10
2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1835 -	" " 79	6 Dec. to 27 Dec. 1836 -	" " 11
3 Feb. to 3 March 1835 -	" " 80	Index for 1836 -	" " 12
6 March to 31 March 1835	" " 81	Printed Index for 1836-1838.	" " 39A
3 April to 28 April 1835 -	" " 82	4 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1837 -	" " 13
1 May to 29 May 1835 -	" " 83	3 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1837 -	" " 14
2 June to 23 June 1835 -	" " 84	3 March to 30 March 1837	" " 15
26 June to 17 July 1835 -	" " 85	4 April to 28 April 1837 -	" " 16
21 July to 11 Aug. 1835 -	" " 86	2 May to 23 May 1837 -	" " 17
14 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1835 -	" " 87	23 May to 13 June 1837 -	" " 18
13 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1835 -	" " 88	23 June to 4 July 1837 -	" " 19
15 Oct. to 17 Nov. 1835 -	" " 89	11 July to 11 Aug. 1837 -	" " 20
17 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1835 -	" " 90	15 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1837	" " 21
Index for 1835 -	" " 91	19 Sept. to 24 Oct. 1837	" " 22
Printed Index for 1833-1835.	" " 91A	31 Oct. to 21 Nov. 1837	" " 23
5 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1836 -	Range 247, Vol. 1	28 Nov. to 19 Dec. 1837	" " 24

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1837 - -	Range 247, Vol. 25	12 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1839	Range 247, Vol. 47
Printed Index for 1836-1838.	" " 39A	Index for 1839, Vol. 1 -	" " 48
2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1838 -	" " 26	Index for 1839, Vol. 2 -	" " 49
6 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1838 -	" " 27	7 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1840 -	" " 50
6 March to 20 March 1838	" " 28	11 Feb. to 31 March 1840	" " 51
27 March to 24 April 1838	" " 29	7 April to 26 May 1840	" " 52
1 May to 15 May 1838 -	" " 30	2 June to 4 Aug. 1840 -	" " 53
22 May to 12 June 1838 -	" " 31	13 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1840	" " 54
22 June to 16 July 1838	" " 32	6 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1840 -	" " 55
17 July to 14 Aug. 1838 -	" " 33	24 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1840	" " 56
21 Aug. to 18 Sept. 1838	" " 34	Index for 1840 - -	" " 57
25 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1838 -	" " 35	5 Jan. to 23 Feb. 1841 -	" " 58
30 Oct. to 4 Dec. 1838 -	" " 36	2 March to 16 March 1841	" " 59
11 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1838 -	" " 37	23 March to 25 May 1841	" " 60
Index for 1838, Vol. 1 -	" " 38	8 June to 27 July 1841 -	" " 61
Index for 1838, Vol. 2 -	" " 39	3 Aug. to 14 Sept. 1841	" " 62
Printed Index for 1836-1838.	" " 39A	21 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1841	" " 63
4 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1839 -	" " 40	12 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1841 -	" " 64
19 Feb. to 19 March 1839	" " 41	9 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1841 -	" " 65
26 March to 30 April 1839	" " 42	Index for 1841 - -	" " 66
7 May to 11 June 1839 -	" " 43	4 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1842 -	" " 67
18 June to 30 July 1839	" " 44	15 Feb. to 5 April 1842	" " 68
6 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1839 -	" " 45	12 April to 31 May 1842	" " 69
24 Sept. to 5 Nov. 1839 -	" " 46	7 June to 19 July 1842 -	" " 70

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
26 July to 2 Aug. 1842 -	Range 247, Vol. 71	13 May to 8 July 1845 -	Range 248, Vol. 21
2 Aug. to 9 Aug. 1842 -	„ „ 72	15 July to 16 Sept. 1845	„ „ 22
16 Aug. to 30 Sept. 1842	„ „ 73	23 Sept. to 11 Nov. 1845	„ „ 23
4 Oct. to 22 Nov. 1842 -	„ „ 74	18 Nov. to 23 Dec. 1845	„ „ 24
29 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1842 -	Range 248, Vol. 1	Index for 1845 -	„ „ 25
Index for 1842 -	„ „ 2	2 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1846 -	„ „ 26
3 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1843 -	„ „ 3	3 Feb. to 24 March 1846	„ „ 27
7 March to 25 April 1843	„ „ 4	31 March to 12 May 1846	„ „ 28
2 May to 13 June 1843 -	„ „ 5	19 May to 23 June 1846	„ „ 29
13 June to 25 July 1843	„ „ 6	30 June to 25 Aug. 1846	„ „ 30
1 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1843 -	„ „ 7	1 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1846	„ „ 31
12 Sept. to 31 Oct. 1843 -	„ „ 8	27 Oct. to 29 Dec. 1846	„ „ 32
7 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 9	Index for 1846, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 33
Index for 1843 -	„ „ 10	Index for 1846, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 34
2 Jan. to 19 March 1844	„ „ 11	5 Jan. to 23 Feb. 1847 -	„ „ 35
26 March to 28 May 1844	„ „ 12	2 March to 27 April 1847	„ „ 36
4 June to 23 July 1844 -	„ „ 13	4 May to 29 June 1847 -	„ „ 37
30 July to 27 Aug. 1844 -	„ „ 14	6 July to 27 July 1847 -	„ „ 38
3 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 15	3 Aug. to 14 Sept. 1847	„ „ 39
5 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 16	21 Sept. to 9 Nov. 1847	„ „ 40
Index for 1844 -	„ „ 17	16 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1847	„ „ 41
3 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1845 -	„ „ 18	Index for 1847 -	„ „ 42
4 March to 25 March 1845	„ „ 19	4 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1848 -	„ „ 43
1 April to 6 May 1845 -	„ „ 20	22 Feb. to 4 April 1848	„ „ 44

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 April to 6 June 1848 -	Range 248, Vol. 45	3 June to 24 June 1851	Range 248, Vol. 69
13 June to 25 July 1848 -	„ „ 46	1 July to 5 Aug. 1851 -	„ „ 70
1 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1848 -	„ „ 47	15 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1851	„ „ 71
12 Sept. to 31 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 48	2 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1851	„ „ 72
7 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1848 -	„ „ 49	7 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1851 -	„ „ 73
Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 50	2 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 74
5 Jan to 6 March 1849 -	„ „ 51	Index for 1851 - -	„ „ 75
13 March to 15 May 1849.	„ „ 52	6 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1852 -	„ „ 76
22 May to 24 July 1849 -	„ „ 53	3 Feb. to 2 March 1852 -	Range 249, Vol. 1
31 July to 25 Sept. 1849	„ „ 54	9 March to 30 March 1852	„ „ 2
2 Oct. to 13 Nov. 1849 -	„ „ 55	6 April to 27 April 1852	„ „ 3
13 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1849 -	„ „ 56	4 May to 1 June 1852 -	„ „ 4
Index for 1849 - -	„ „ 57	11 June to 29 June 1852	„ „ 5
4 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1850 -	„ „ 58	6 July to 27 July 1852 -	„ „ 6
5 March to 16 April 1850	„ „ 59	3 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1852	„ „ 7
23 April to 28 May 1850	„ „ 60	21 Sept. to 26 Oct. 1852	„ „ 8
4 June to 23 July 1850 -	„ „ 61	2 Nov. 1852 - -	„ „ 9
30 July to 17 Sept. 1850	„ „ 62	9 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1852 -	„ „ 10
24 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1850 -	„ „ 63	Index for 1852 - -	„ „ 11
5 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 64	Supplement to Pro- ceedings of 1851-1852, Vol. 1, with Index for the whole period.	„ „ 12
Index for 1850 - -	„ „ 65	Supplement to Pro- ceedings of 1851-1852, Vol. 2.	„ „ 13
7 Jan. to 18 Feb. 1851 -	„ „ 66	Supplement to Pro- ceedings of 1851-1852, Vol. 3.	„ „ 14
25 Feb. to 8 April 1851 -	„ „ 67	Supplement to Pro- ceedings of 1851-1852, Vol. 4.	„ „ 15
15 April to 27 May 1851	„ „ 68		

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1853 -	Range 249, Vol. 16	13 April to 8 May 1855 -	Range 249, Vol. 40
1 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1853 -	" " 17	15 May to 29 May 1855	" " 41
4 March to 22 March 1853	" " 18	5 June to 26 June 1855	" " 42
1 April to 29 April 1853 -	" " 19	3 July to 24 July 1855 -	" " 43
3 May to 10 June 1853 -	" " 20	31 July to 14 Aug. 1855	" " 44
14 June to 26 July 1853 -	" " 21	21 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1855	" " 45
2 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1853 -	" " 22	11 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1855 -	" " 46
13 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1853 -	" " 23	16 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1855	" " 47
18 Oct. to 20 Dec. 1853 -	" " 24	20 Nov. to 18 Dec. 1855	" " 48
Index for 1853 -	" " 25	Index for 1855 -	" " 49
2 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1854	" " 26	4 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1856 -	" " 50
14 Feb. to 28 March 1854	" " 27	6 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1856 -	" " 51
7 April to 9 May 1854 -	" " 28	4 March to 8 April 1856	" " 52
16 May to 27 June 1854	" " 29	15 April to 13 May 1856	" " 53
4 July to 15 Aug. 1854 -	" " 30	20 May to 10 June 1856	" " 54
22 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1854	" " 31	13 June to 22 July 1856	" " 55
19 Sept. to 17 Oct. 1854 -	" " 32	29 July to 19 Aug. 1856	" " 56
24 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1854 -	" " 33	26 Aug. to 30 Sept. 1856	" " 57
21 Nov to 19 Dec. 1854 -	" " 34	7 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1856 -	" " 58
Index for 1854 -	" " 35	11 Nov. to 23 Dec. 1856	" " 59
5 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1855 -	" " 36	Index for 1856 -	" " 60
6 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1855 -	" " 37	6 Jan. to 31 March 1857, with Tables of Contents.	" " 61
6 March to 13 March 1855	" " 38	7 April to 30 June 1857, with Tables of Contents.	" " 62
20 March to 3 April 1855	" " 39	7 July to 29 Sept. 1857, with Tables of Contents.	" " 63

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued*.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1857, with Tables of Contents.	Range 249, Vol. 64	Sept. to Dec. 1867 -	Range 439, Vol. 5
Index for 1857 - -	„ „ 64A	Jan. to July 1868, with Index for year.	„ „ 6
8 Jan. to 30 March 1858, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 65	Aug. to Dec. 1868 -	„ „ 7
9 April to 22 June 1858, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 66	Jan. to May 1869, with Index for year.	„ „ 8
2 July to 21 Dec. 1858, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 67	June to Dec. 1869 -	„ „ 9
4 Jan. to 28 March 1859, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 68	1870, with Index -	„ „ 10
1 April to 29 July 1859, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 69	1871, with Index -	Vol. 272
30 July to 31 Dec. 1859, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 70	1872, with Index -	„ 273
Index for 1859 - -	„ „ 71	1873, with Index -	„ 274
Jan. to May 1860, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 72	1874, with Index -	„ 275
June to Dec. 1860, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 73	1875, with Index -	„ 276
Index for 1860 - -	„ „ 74	1876, with Index -	„ 1038
Jan. to June 1861, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 75	1877, with Index -	„ 1039
July to Dec. 1861, with Tables of Contents.	„ „ 76	1878, with Index -	„ 1221
Index for 1861 - -	„ „ 77	1879, with Index -	„ 1393
1862, with Index -	„ „ 78	1880, with Index -	„ 1555
1863, with Index -	„ „ 79	1881, with Index -	„ 1746
1864 - - -	„ „ 80	Jan. to June 1882, with Index for year.	„ 1925
Index for 1864 - -	„ „ 81	July to Dec. 1882 -	„ 1926
1865, with Index -	„ „ 82	Jan. to July 1883, with Index for year.	„ 2117
Jan. to July 1866, with Index for the whole year.	Range 439, Vol. 1	Aug. to Dec. 1883 -	„ 2118
Aug. to Dec. 1866 -	„ „ 2	Jan. to June 1884, with Index for year.	„ 2347
Jan. to May 1867, with Index for year.	„ „ 3	July to Dec. 1884 -	„ 2348
June to Aug. 1867 -	„ „ 4	Jan. to May 1885 -	„ 2594

MADRAS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
June to Dec. 1885, with Index for year.	Vol. 2595	1893, Index - -	Vol. 4411*
Jan. to June 1886, with Index for year.	„ 2817	1894 - - -	„ 4617
July to Dec. 1886 - -	„ 2818	1894, Index - -	„ 4623*
Jan to May 1887, with Index for year.	„ 3043	1895 - - -	„ 4822
June to Dec. 1887 - -	„ 3044	1895, Index - -	„ 4829*
1888, with Index -	„ 3284	Jan. to June 1896 -	„ 5041
1889 - - -	„ 3511	July to Dec. 1896 -	„ 5042
1889, Index - -	„ 3556*	1896, Index - -	„ 5048*
1890 - - -	„ 3746	Jan. to June 1897 -	„ 5276
1890, Index - -	„ 3791*	July to Dec. 1897 -	„ 5277
1891 - - -	„ 3971	Index, 1897 - -	„ 5282*
1891, Index - -	„ 4019A*	1898 - - -	„ 5500
1892 - - -	„ 4192	1898, Index - -	„ 5507*
1892, Index - -	„ 4254*	1899, with Index -	„ 5730
1893 - - -	„ 4405	1900 - - -	„ 5990

* General Indices.

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For Public Works Proceedings previous to 1834, see “Madras Public Proceedings” and “Madras Military Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Jan. to April 1834 -	Range 315, Vol. 19	Jan. to March 1835 -	Range 315, Vol. 23
May to Aug. 1834 -	„ „ 20	April to June 1835 -	„ „ 24
Sept. to Dec. 1834 -	„ „ 21	July to Sept. 1835 -	„ „ 25
Index for 1834 -	„ „ 22	Oct. to Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 26

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1835 -	Range 315, Vol. 27	Jan. to Feb. 1839 -	Range 315, Vol. 51
Jan. to Feb. 1836 -	" " 28	March 1839 -	" " 52
March to April 1836 -	" " 29	April 1839 -	" " 53
May to June 1836 -	" " 30	May 1839 -	" " 54
July to Aug. 1836 -	" " 31	June 1839 -	" " 55
Sept. to Oct. 1836 -	" " 32	July 1839 -	" " 56
Nov. to Dec. 1836 -	" " 33	Aug. 1839 -	" " 57
Index for 1836 -	" " 34	Sept to Oct. 1839 -	" " 58
Jan. to Feb. 1837 -	" " 35	Nov. 1839 -	" " 59
March to April 1837 -	" " 36	Dec. 1839 -	" " 60
May to June 1837 -	" " 37	Index for 1839 -	" " 61
July to Aug. 1837 -	" " 38	Jan. 1840 -	" " 62
Sept. to Oct. 1837 -	" " 39	Feb. to March 1840 -	" " 63
Nov. to Dec. 1837 -	" " 40	April 1840 -	" " 64
Index for 1837 -	" " 41	May 1840 -	" " 65
Jan. 1838 -	" " 42	June 1840 -	" " 66
Feb. 1838 -	" " 43	July 1840 -	" " 67
March 1838 -	" " 44	Aug. 1840 -	" " 68
April 1838 -	" " 45	Sept. to Oct. 1840 -	" " 69
May to June 1838 -	" " 46	Nov. 1840 -	" " 70
July to Aug. 1838 -	" " 47	Dec. 1840 -	" " 71
Sept. to Oct. 1838 -	" " 48	Index for 1840 -	" " 72
Nov. to Dec. 1838 -	" " 49	Jan. 1841 -	" " 73
Index for 1838 -	" " 50	Feb. 1841 -	" " 74

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
March 1841 - -	Range 315, Vol. 75	Jan. 1843 - -	Range 316, Vol. 7
April 1841 - -	" " 76	Feb. 1843 - -	" " 8
May 1841 - -	" " 77	March 1843 - -	" " 9
June 1841 - -	" " 78	April 1843 - -	" " 10
July 1841 - -	" " 79	May 1843 - -	" " 11
Aug. 1841 - -	" " 80	June 1843 - -	" " 12
Sept. 1841 - -	" " 81	July 1843 - -	" " 13
Oct. 1841 - -	" " 82	Aug. 1843 - -	" " 14
Nov. 1841 - -	" " 83	Sept. 1843 - -	" " 15
Dec. 1841 - -	" " 84	Oct. 1843 - -	" " 16
Index for 1841 - -	" " 85	Nov. 1843 - -	" " 17
Jan. 1842 - -	" " 86	Dec. 1843 - -	" " 18
Feb. 1842 - -	" " 87	Index for 1843 - -	" " 19
March 1842 - -	" " 88	Jan. 1844 - -	" " 20
April 1842 - -	" " 89	Feb. 1844 - -	" " 21
May 1842 - -	" " 90	March 1844 - -	" " 22
June 1842 - -	" " 91	April 1844 - -	" " 23
July 1842 - -	" " 92	May 1844 - -	" " 24
Aug. 1842 - -	Range 316, Vol. 1	June 1844 - -	" " 25
Sept. 1842 - -	" " 2	July 1844 - -	" " 26
Oct. 1842 - -	" " 3	Aug. 1844 - -	" " 27
Nov. 1842 - -	" " 4	Sept. 1844 - -	" " 28
Dec. 1842 - -	" " 5	Oct. 1844 - -	" " 29
Index for 1842 - -	" " 6	Nov. 1844 - -	" " 30

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Dec. 1844 - -	Range 316, Vol. 31	July 1845 - -	Range 316, Vol. 39
Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 32	Aug. 1845 - -	„ „ 40
Jan. 1845 - -	„ „ 33	Sept. 1845 - -	„ „ 41
Feb. 1845 - -	„ „ 34	Oct. 1845 - -	„ „ 42
March 1845 - -	„ „ 35	Nov. 1845 - -	„ „ 43
April 1845 - -	„ „ 36	Dec. 1845 - -	„ „ 44
May 1845 - -	„ „ 37	Index for 1845 - -	„ „ 45
June 1845 - -	„ „ 38		

MADRAS REVENUE PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For Public Works Proceedings previous to 1843, see “Madras Revenue Board Public Works Proceedings,” “Madras Public Proceedings,” and “Madras Military Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
14 Aug. to 22 Dec. 1843, with Index.	Range 283, Vol. 20	Index for 1847 - -	Range 283, Vol. 32
2 Jan. to 25 June 1844 -	„ „ 21	4 Jan. to 27 June 1848 -	„ „ 33
2 July to 24 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 22	4 July to 19 Dec. 1848 -	„ „ 34
Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 23	Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 35
14 Jan. to 24 June 1845 -	„ „ 24	5 Jan. to 29 May 1849 -	„ „ 36
1 July to 23 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 25	5 June to 31 July 1849 -	„ „ 37
Index for 1845 - -	„ „ 26	7 Aug. to 24 Dec. 1849 -	„ „ 38
2 Jan. to 23 June 1846 -	„ „ 27	Index for 1849 - -	„ „ 39
30 June to 22 Dec. 1846	„ „ 28	4 Jan. to 25 June 1850 -	„ „ 40
Index for 1846 - -	„ „ 29	2 July to 29 Oct. 1850 -	„ „ 41
5 Jan. to 29 June 1847 -	„ „ 30	5 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 42
6 July to 24 Dec. 1847 -	„ „ 31	Index for 1850 - -	„ „ 43

MADRAS REVENUE PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Jan. to 25 March 1851	Range 283, Vol. 44	7 Jan. to 5 April 1853 -	Range 283, Vol. 55
1 April to 3 June 1851 -	„ „ 45	15 April to 24 June 1853	„ „ 56
13 June to 23 Sept. 1851	„ „ 46	5 July to 27 Sept. 1853	„ „ 57
7 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 47	4 Oct. to 20 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 58
Index for 1851 - -	„ „ 48	Index for 1853 - -	„ „ 59
6 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1852 -	„ „ 49	2 Jan. to 28 March 1854	„ „ 60
2 March to 27 April 1852	„ „ 50	7 April to 25 July 1854	„ „ 61
4 May to 27 July 1852 -	„ „ 51	1 Aug. to 10 Oct. 1854 -	„ „ 62
3 Aug. to 26 Oct. 1852 -	„ „ 52	17 Oct. to 19 Dec. 1854	„ „ 63
2 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1852 -	„ „ 53	Index for 1854 - -	„ „ 64
Index for 1852 - -	„ „ 54		

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For earlier Proceedings relating to Public Works, see under “Madras Revenue Public Works Proceedings,” “Madras Revenue Board Public Works Proceedings,” “Madras Public Proceedings,” “Madras Military Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
5 Jan. to 27 March 1855	Range 250, Vol. 6	} Proceedings in the Public Works Department, Madras.
3 April to 29 May 1855 -	„ „ 7	
5 June to 10 July 1855 -	„ „ 8	
17 July to 21 Aug. 1855	„ „ 9	
28 Aug. to 18 Sept. 1855	„ „ 10	
25 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1855 -	„ „ 11	
23 Oct to 27 Nov. 1855 -	„ „ 12	
4 Dec. to 18 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 13	

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
Index for 1855, Vol. 1 -	Range 250, Vol. 14	} Proceedings in the Public Works Department, Madras.
Index for 1855, Vol. 2 -	" " 15	
1 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1855 -	" " 67	} Proceedings of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.
16 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1855	" " 68	
1 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1855 -	" " 69	
17 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1855	" " 70	
1 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1855 -	" " 71	
16 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1855 -	" " 72	
1 Nov. to 15 Nov. 1855 -	" " 73	
16 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1855	" " 74	
1 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1855 -	" " 75	
17 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1855 -	" " 76	
Index for Aug. 1855 -	" " 77	
Index for Sept. 1855 -	" " 78	
Index for Oct. 1855 -	" " 79	
Index for Nov. 1855 -	" " 80	
Index for Dec. 1855 -	" " 81	
29 Nov. 1855, with Index	" " 82	} Supplementary Proceedings of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.
Dec. 1855, with Index -	" " 83	
4 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1856 -	" " 16	} Proceedings in the Public Works Department, Madras.
12 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1856 -	" " 17	
4 March to 28 March 1856	" " 18	
1 April to 24 June 1856 -	" " 19	
1 July to 30 Sept. 1856 -	" " 20	

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
7 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1856 -	Range 250, Vol. 21	} Proceedings in the Public Works Department, Madras.
Index for 1856, Vol. 1 -	" " 22	
Index for 1856, Vol. 2 -	" " 23	
2 Jan. to 15 Jan. 1856	" " 84	} Proceedings of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.
16 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1856 -	" " 85	
1 Feb. to 15 Feb. 1856 -	" " 87	
16 Feb. to 29 Feb. 1856 -	" " 88	
1 March to 15 March 1856	" " 89	
17 March to 31 March 1856	" " 90	
1 April to 15 April 1856 -	" " 91	
16 April to 30 April 1856	" " 92	
2 May to 15 May 1856 -	Range 251, Vol. 1	
16 May to 31 May 1856 -	" " 2	
2 June to 14 June 1856 -	" " 3	
16 June to 30 June 1856	" " 4	
1 July to 15 July 1856 -	" " 5	
16 July to 31 July 1856 -	" " 6	
1 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1856 -	" " 7	
16 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1856	" " 8	
1 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1856 -	" " 9	
16 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1856	" " 10	
1 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1856 -	" " 11	
16 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1856 -	" " 12	
1 Nov. to 15 Nov. 1856 -	" " 13	

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
17 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1856	Range 251, Vol. 14	Proceedings of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.
1 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1856 -	" " 15	
16 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1856 -	" " 16	
Index for Jan. 1856 -	" " 17	
Index for Feb. 1856 -	" " 18	
Index for March 1856 -	" " 19	
Index for April 1856 -	" " 20	
Index for May 1856 -	" " 21	
Index for June 1856 -	" " 22	
Index for July 1856 -	" " 23	
Index for Aug. 1856 -	" " 24	
Index for Sept. 1856 -	" " 25	
Index for Oct. 1856 -	" " 26	
Index for Nov. 1856 -	" " 27	
Index for Dec. 1856 -	" " 28	
14 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1856, with Index.	Range 250, Vol. 86	Supplementary Proceedings of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.
6 Jan. to 31 March 1857, with Tables of Contents.	" " 24	
7 April to 30 June 1857, with Tables of Contents.	" " 25	
7 July to 29 Sept. 1857, with Tables of Contents.	" " 26	
6 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1857, with Tables of Contents.	" " 27	
2 Jan. to 15 Jan. 1857 -	Range 251, Vol. 29	Proceedings of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.
16 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1857 -	" " 30	
2 Feb. to 14 Feb. 1857 -	" " 31	
17 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1857 -	" " 32	

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Remarks,
2 March to 14 March 1857	Range 251, Vol. 33	Proceedings of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras.
16 March to 31 April 1857	" " 34	
1 April to 15 April 1857 -	" " 35	
16 April to 30 April 1857	" " 36	
1 May to 15 May 1857 -	" " 37	
16 May to 30 May 1857 -	" " 38	
1 June to 15 June 1857 -	" " 39	
16 June to 30 June 1857	" " 40	
Index for Jan. 1857 -	" " 41	
Index for Feb. 1857 -	" " 42	
Index for March 1857 -	" " 43	
Index for April 1857 -	" " 44	
Index for May 1857 -	" " 45	
Index for June 1857 -	" " 46	
8 Jan. to 30 March 1858, with Tables of Contents.	Range 250, Vol. 29	Proceedings in the Public Works Department, Madras.
9 April to 22 June 1858, with Tables of Contents.	" " 30	
2 July to 31 Aug. 1858, with Tables of Contents.	" " 31	
7 Sept. to 9 Nov. 1858, with Tables of Contents.	" " 32	
16 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1858, with Tables of Contents.	" " 33	
4 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1859, with Tables of Contents.	" " 34	
1 March to 29 April 1859, with Tables of Contents.	" " 35	
30 April to 26 Aug. 1859, with Tables of Contents.	" " 36	
27 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1859, with Tables of Contents.	" " 37	
Jan. to April 1860 -	" " 38	

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.
May to Aug. 1860 -	Range 250, Vol. 39	} Proceedings in the Public Works Department, Madras.
Sept. to Dec. 1860 -	" " 40	
Index for 1860 -	" " 41	
Tables of Contents for 1860	" " 42	
Jan. to March 1861, with Tables of Contents.	" " 43	
April to June 1861, with Tables of Contents.	" " 44	
July to Sept. 1861, with Tables of Contents.	" " 45	
Oct. to Dec. 1861, with Tables of Contents.	" " 46	
Index for 1861 -	" " 47	
Jan. to March 1862, with Tables of Contents.	" " 48	
April to June 1862, with Tables of Contents.	" " 49	
July to Sept. 1862, with Tables of Contents.	" " 50	
Oct. to Dec. 1862, with Tables of Contents.	" " 51	
Index for 1862 -	" " 52	
Jan. to April 1863, with Tables of Contents.	" " 53	
May to Aug. 1863, with Tables of Contents.	" " 54	
Sept. to Dec. 1863, with Tables of Contents.	" " 55	
Index for 1863 -	" " 55A	
Jan. to March 1864, with Tables of Contents.	" " 56	
April to June 1864, with Tables of Contents.	" " 57	
July to Sept. 1864, with Tables of Contents.	" " 58	
Oct. to Dec. 1864, with Tables of Contents.	" " 59	
Jan. to March 1865, with Tables of Contents.	" " 61	
April to June 1865, with Tables of Contents.	" " 62	

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Remarks.	
July to Sept. 1865, with Tables of Contents.	Range 250, Vol. 63	} Proceedings in the Public Works Department, Madras.	
Oct. to Dec. 1865, with Tables of Contents.	" " 64		
Index for 1865 -	" " 65		
Tables of Contents for 1865	" " 66		
Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Jan. to Feb. 1866 -	Range 439, Vol. 21	March to April 1869 -	Range 439, Vol. 40
March to April 1866 -	" " 22	May to June 1869 -	" " 41
May to June 1866 -	" " 23	July to Aug. 1869 -	" " 42
July to Aug. 1866 -	" " 24	Sept. to Oct. 1869 -	" " 43
Sept. to Oct. 1866 -	" " 25	Nov. to Dec. 1869 -	" " 44
Nov. to Dec. 1866 -	" " 26	Index for 1869 -	" " 45
Index for 1866 -	" " 27	Jan. to March 1870 -	" " 46
Jan. to Feb. 1867 -	" " 28	April to June 1870 -	" " 47
March to April 1867 -	" " 29	July to Sept. 1870 -	" " 48
May to June 1867 -	" " 30	Oct. to Dec. 1870 -	" " 49
July to Aug. 1867 -	" " 31	Index for 1870 -	" " 50
Sept. to Oct. 1867 -	" " 32	Jan. to March 1871 -	Vol. 284
Nov. to Dec. 1867 -	" " 33	April to June 1871 -	" 285
Index for 1867 -	" " 34	July to Sept. 1871 -	" 286
Jan. to April 1868 -	" " 35	Oct. to Dec. 1871 -	" 287
May to Aug. 1868 -	" " 36	Index for 1871 -	" 288
Sept. to Dec. 1868 -	" " 37	Jan. to March 1872 -	" 289
Index for 1868 -	" " 38	April to June 1872 -	" 290
Jan. to Feb. 1869 -	" " 39	July to Sept. 1872 -	" 291

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS PROCEEDINGS--continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Oct. to Dec. 1872 -	Vol. 292	Jan. to Feb. 1875 -	Vol. 307
Index for 1872 -	„ 293	March to April 1875 -	„ 308
Jan to Feb. 1873 -	„ 294	May to June 1875 -	„ 309
March to May 1873 -	„ 295	July to Aug. 1875 -	„ 310
June to July 1873 -	„ 296	Sept. to Oct. 1875 -	„ 311
Aug. to Oct. 1873 -	„ 297	Nov. to Dec. 1875 -	„ 312
Nov. to Dec. 1873 -	„ 298	Index for 1875 -	„ 313
Index for 1873 -	„ 299	Jan. to March 1876 -	„ 1042
Jan. to Feb. 1874 -	„ 300	April to June 1876 -	„ 1043
March to April 1874 -	„ 301	July to Sept. 1876 -	„ 1044
May to June 1874 -	„ 302	Oct. to Dec. 1876 -	„ 1045
July to Aug. 1874 -	„ 303	Index for 1876 -	„ 1050
Sept. to Oct. 1874 -	„ 304	Jan. to Feb. 1877 -	„ 1046
Nov. to Dec. 1874 -	„ 305	March to April 1877 -	„ 1047
Index for 1874 -	„ 306		

For later Proceedings, see “Madras Public Works, Buildings and Roads, Proceedings,” “Madras Public Works, Irrigation, Proceedings,” and “Madras Railway Proceedings.”

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS AND ROADS, PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For earlier Proceedings, see “Madras Public Works Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
May to Dec. 1877 -	Vol. 1048	Jan. to April 1879, and Index for year.	Vol. 1396
Index for 1877 -	„ 1226	May to Dec. 1879 -	„ 1397
Jan. to June 1878 -	„ 1222	Index for 1880 -	„ 1556
July to Dec. 1878 -	„ 1223	Jan. to May 1881, with Index for year.	„ 1749
Index for 1878 -	„ 1226	June to Dec. 1881 -	„ 1750

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS AND ROADS, PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Jan. to March 1882, and Index for year.	Vol. 1928	April to June 1888 -	Vol. 3288
April to June 1882 -	„ 1929	July to Sept. 1888 -	„ 3289
July to Sept. 1882 -	„ 1930	Oct. to Dec. 1888 -	„ 3290
Oct. to Dec. 1882 - -	„ 1931	Jan. to April 1889, with Index for year.	„ 3513
Jan. to March 1883, and Index for year.	„ 2121	May to Aug. 1889 -	„ 3514
April to July 1883 -	„ 2122	Sept. to Dec. 1889 -	„ 3515
Aug. to Oct. 1883 - -	„ 2123	Jan. to March 1890, with Index for year.	„ 3749
Nov. to Dec. 1883 - -	„ 2124	April to July 1890 -	„ 3750
Jan. to March 1884, and Index for year.	„ 2350	Aug. to Dec. 1890 -	„ 3751
April to May 1884 -	„ 2351	Jan. to April 1891, with Index for year.	„ 3973
June to July 1884 - -	„ 2352	May to Sept. 1891 -	„ 3974
Aug. to Sept. 1884 -	„ 2353	Oct. to Dec. 1891 -	„ 3975
Oct. to Dec. 1884 - -	„ 2354	Jan. to Feb. 1892, with Index for year.	„ 4194
Jan. to March 1885, with Index for year.	„ 2598	March to June 1892 -	„ 4195
April to July 1885 -	„ 2599	July to Sept. 1892 -	„ 4196
Aug. to Dec. 1885 -	„ 2600	Oct. to Dec. 1892 -	„ 4197
Jan. to March 1886, with Index for year.	„ 2821	Jan. to March 1893, with Index for year.	„ 4412
April to July 1886 -	„ 2822	April to July 1893 -	„ 4413
Aug. to Dec. 1886 -	„ 2823	Aug. to Dec. 1893 -	„ 4414
Jan. to March 1887, with Index for year.	„ 3047	Jan. to May 1894, with Index for year.	„ 4624
April to June 1887 -	„ 3048	June to Dec. 1894 -	„ 4625
July to Sept. 1887 - -	„ 3049	Jan. to March 1895, with Index for year.	„ 4830
Oct. to Dec. 1887 - -	„ 3050	April to July 1895 -	„ 4831
Jan. to March 1888, with Index for year.	„ 3287	Aug. to Dec. 1895 -	„ 4832

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS, BUILDINGS AND ROADS, PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Jan. to March 1896, with Index for year.	Vol. 5051	July to Dec. 1898 -	Vol. 5511
April to July 1896 -	„ 5052	Jan. to June 1899, with Index for year.	„ 5739
Aug. to Dec. 1896 -	„ 5053	July to Dec. 1899 -	„ 5740
Jan. to June 1897, with Index for year.	„ 5285	Jan. to June 1900, with Index for year.	„ 5998
July to Dec. 1897 -	„ 5286	July to Dec. 1900 -	„ 5999
Jan. to June 1898, with Index for year.	„ 5510		

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION, PROCEEDINGS.

Note.—For Irrigation Proceedings previous to 1877, see “Madras Public Works Proceedings.”

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
May to Dec. 1877 -	Vol. 1049	Jan. to March 1884, with Index for year.	Vol. 2357
Index for 1877 -	„ 1226	April to July 1884 -	„ 2358
Jan. to June 1878 -	„ 1224	Aug. to Dec. 1884 -	„ 2359
July to Dec. 1878 -	„ 1225	Jan. to April 1885, with Index for year.	„ 2602
Index for 1878 -	„ 1226	May to Dec. 1885 -	„ 2603
Jan. to June 1879, with Index for year.	„ 1400	Jan. to April 1886, with Index for year.	„ 2826
July to Dec. 1879 -	„ 1401	May to Sept. 1886 -	„ 2827
1880, with Index -	„ 1558	Oct. to Dec. 1886 -	„ 2828
Jan. to May 1881, with Index for year.	„ 1752	Jan. to June 1887, with Index for year.	„ 3053
June to Dec. 1881 -	„ 1753	July to Dec. 1887 -	„ 3054
Jan. to April 1882, with Index for year.	„ 1933	Jan. to June 1888, with Index for year.	„ 3293
May to Aug. 1882 -	„ 1934	July to Dec. 1888 -	„ 3294
Sept. to Dec. 1882 -	„ 1935	Jan. to June 1889, with Index for year.	„ 3518
Jan. to June 1883, with Index for year.	„ 2127	July to Dec 1889. -	„ 3519
July to Dec. 1883 -	„ 2128	Jan. to June 1890, with Index for year.	„ 3754

MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION, PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
July to Dec. 1890 -	Vol. 3755	Jan. to May 1895, with Index for year.	Vol. 4834
Jan. to May 1891, with Index for year.	„ 3979	June to Dec. 1895 -	„ 4835
June to Dec. 1891 -	„ 3980	Jan. to May 1896, with Index for year.	„ 5055
Jan. to April 1892, with Index for year.	„ 4202	June to Dec. 1896 -	„ 5056
May to Aug. 1892 -	„ 4203	Jan. to April 1897, with Index for year.	„ 5288
Sept. to Dec. 1892 -	„ 4204	May to Dec. 1897 -	„ 5289
Jan. to May 1893, with Index for year.	„ 4417	1898, with Index -	„ 5514
June to Dec. 1893 -	„ 4418	1899, with Index -	„ 5743
Jan. to May 1894, with Index for year.	„ 4627	1900, with Index -	„ 6002
June to Dec. 1894 -	„ 4628		

MADRAS RAILWAY PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 April to 16 Aug. 1853	Range 332, Vol. 7	14 Aug. to 9 Oct. 1855 -	Range 332, Vol. 17
23 Aug. to 20 Dec. 1853	„ „ 8	16 Oct. to 18 Dec. 1855	„ „ 18
Index, April to Dec. 1853	„ „ 9	Index for 1855 -	„ „ 19
6 Jan. to 28 April 1854 -	„ „ 10	4 Jan. to 28 March 1856	„ „ 20
2 May to 29 Aug. 1854 -	„ „ 11	1 April to 3 June 1856 -	„ „ 21
5 Sept. to 19 Dec. 1854 -	„ „ 12	10 June to 26 Aug. 1856	„ „ 22
Index for 1854 -	„ „ 13	2 Sept. to 28 Oct. 1856 -	„ „ 23
5 Jan. to 24 April 1855 -	„ „ 14	4 Nov. to 23 Dec. 1856 -	„ „ 24
1 May to 26 June 1855 -	„ „ 15	Index for 1856 -	„ „ 25
3 July to 14 Aug. 1855 -	„ „ 16	6 Jan. to 31 March 1857	„ „ 26

MADRAS RAILWAY PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 April to 30 June 1857 -	Range 332, Vol. 27	Jan. to June 1871 -	Vol. 414
7 July to 29 Sept. 1857 -	„ „ 28	July to Dec. 1871 -	„ 415
6 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1857 -	„ „ 29	Jan. to June 1872 -	„ 416
Index for 1857 -	„ „ 30	July to Dec. 1872 -	„ 417
8 Jan. to 30 March 1858 -	„ „ 31	Jan. to June 1873, with Index for the whole year.	„ 418
7 April to 22 June 1858 -	„ „ 32	July to Dec. 1873 -	„ 419
2 July to 28 Sept. 1858 -	„ „ 33	Jan. to May 1874, with Index for the whole year.	„ 420
Oct. to Dec. 1858 -	„ „ 34	June to Dec. 1874 -	„ 421
Jan. to Dec. 1859 -	„ „ 35	Jan. to May 1875, with Index for the whole year.	„ 422
Jan. to Dec. 1860, with Index.	„ „ 36	June to Dec. 1875 -	„ 423
Jan. to June 1861 -	„ „ 37	Jan. to June 1876, with Index for the whole year.	„ 1101
July to Dec. 1861 -	„ „ 38	July to Dec. 1876 -	„ 1102
Index for 1861 -	„ „ 39	Jan. to May 1877 -	„ 1103
Jan. to Dec. 1862, with Index.	„ „ 40	June to Dec. 1877 -	„ 1104
Jan. to Dec. 1863, with Index.	„ „ 41	Jan. to March 1878, with Index for the whole year.	„ 1254
Jan. to Dec. 1864 -	„ „ 42	April to Aug. 1878 -	„ 1255
Index for 1864 -	„ „ 43	Sept. to Dec. 1878 -	„ 1256
Jan. to Dec. 1865, with Index.	„ „ 44	Jan. to June 1879, with Index for the whole year.	„ 1398
Jan. to June 1866 -	Range 441, Vol. 26	July to Dec. 1879 -	„ 1399
July to Dec. 1866 -	„ „ 27	1880, with Index -	„ 1557
1867 -	„ „ 28	1881, with Index -	„ 1751
1868 -	„ „ 29	1882, with Index -	„ 1932
1869 -	„ „ 30	Jan. to June 1883, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2125
1870 -	„ „ 31	July to Dec. 1883 -	„ 2126

MADRAS RAILWAY PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Jan. to June 1884, with Index for the whole year.	Vol. 2355	Jan. to March 1892, with Index for the whole year.	Vol. 4198
July to Dec. 1884 -	„ 2356	April to June 1892 -	„ 4199
1885, with Index - -	„ 2601	July to Sept. 1892 -	„ 4200
Jan. to May 1886, with Index for the whole year.	„ 2824	Oct. to Dec. 1892 -	„ 4201
June to Dec. 1886 -	„ 2825	Jan. to March 1893, with Index for the whole year.	„ 4415
Jan. to May 1887, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3051	April to Dec. 1893 -	„ 4416
June to Dec. 1887 - -	„ 3052	1894, with Index -	„ 4626
Jan. to June 1888, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3291	1895, with Index -	„ 4833
July to Dec. 1888 -	„ 3292	1896, with Index - -	„ 5054
Jan. to June 1889, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3516	1897, with Index -	„ 5287
July to Dec. 1889 - -	„ 3517	Jan. to May 1898, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5512
Jan. to June 1890, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3752	June to Dec. 1898 -	„ 5513
July to Dec. 1890 - -	„ 3753	Jan. to June 1899, with Index for the whole year.	„ 5741
Jan. to March 1891, with Index for the whole year.	„ 3976	July to Dec. 1899 - -	„ 5742
April to July 1891 - -	„ 3977	Jan. to June 1900, with Index for the whole year.	„ 6000
Aug. to Dec. 1891 - -	„ 3978	July to Dec. 1900 -	„ 6001

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
18 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1774 -	Range 274, Vol. 17	13 Jan. to 28 July 1778, with Index for the whole year.	Range 274, Vol. 20
1775, with Index - , -	„ „ 17A	29 July to 19 Dec. 1778	„ „ 21
1776, with Index - -	„ „ 18	1 Jan. to 29 July 1779 -	„ „ 22
1777, with Index -	„ „ 19	3 Aug. to 31 Dec. 1779 -	„ „ 23

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 Jan. to 4 April 1780 -	Range 274, Vol 24	24 April to 10 Aug. 1787	Range 274, Vol. 43
15 April to 30 Dec. 1780 -	" " 25	10 Aug. to 19 Oct. 1787	" " 44
9 Jan. to 21 Dec. 1781, with Index.	" " 26	19 Oct. to 28 Dec. 1787 -	" " 45
26 Dec. 1781 to 29 Nov. 1782, with Index.	" " 27	6 Jan. to 18 March 1788, with Index for the whole year.	" " 46
9 Dec. 1782 to 12 July 1783, with Index for the period 9 Dec. 1782 to 22 Dec. 1783.	" " 28	18 March to 30 May 1788	" " 47
12 July to 22 Dec. 1783 -	" " 29	30 May to 15 Oct. 1788 -	" " 48
23 Dec. 1783 to 24 May 1784 (Proceedings of the Committee of As- signed Revenue).	" " 30	17 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1788 -	" " 49
Printed Index to Pro- ceedings of the Com- mittee of Assigned Revenue, 1781-1785.	" " 30A	2 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1789, with Index for the whole year.	" " 50
22 Dec. 1783 to 14 June 1784, with Index for the period 22 Dec. 1783 to 20 Dec. 1784.	" " 31	10 Feb. to 20 March 1789	" " 51
14 June to 20 Dec. 1784 -	" " 32	20 March to 3 June 1789	" " 52
21 Dec. 1784 to 5 March 1785, with Index for the period 21 Dec. 1784 to 31 Dec. 1785.	" " 33	3 June to 27 July 1789 -	" " 53
8 March ³ to 1 July 1785 -	" " 34	27 July to 29 Dec. 1789 -	" " 54
1 July to 4 Nov. 1785 -	" " 35	3 Jan. to 6 March 1790, with Index for the whole year.	" " 55
4 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1785 -	" " 36	6 March to 8 Sept. 1790 -	" " 56
1771-1790 (Lists of Re- venues).	" " 37	8 Sept. to 28 Dec. 1790 -	" " 57
7 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1786, with Index to 15 Dec. 1786.	" " 38	1 Jan. to 26 March 1791, with Index for the whole year.	" " 58
27 Feb. to 17 June 1786 -	" " 39	29 March to 2 July 1791	" " 59
17 June to 20 Oct. 1786 -	" " 40	2 July to 21 Oct. 1791 -	" " 60
20 Oct. to 15 Dec. 1786 -	" " 41	21 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1791	" " 61
18 Dec. 1786 to 24 April 1787, with Index for the period 18 Dec. 1786 to 28 Dec. 1787.	" " 42	3 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1792, with Index for the whole year.	" " 62
		17 Feb. to 2 May 1792 -	" " 63
		2 May to 20 July 1792 -	" " 64
		20 July to 6 Oct. 1792 -	" " 65
		6 Oct. to 29 Dec. 1792 -	" " 66

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 Jan. to 19 April 1793, with Index for the whole year.	Range 274, Vol. 67	2 Sept. to 2 Dec. 1796 -	Range 275, Vol. 13
19 April to 17 May 1793 -	" " 68	2 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1796 -	" " 14
17 May to 16 Aug. 1793 -	" " 69	6 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1797, with Index for the whole year.	" " 15
16 Aug. to 27 Sept. 1793 -	" " 70	24 Feb. to 29 March 1797	" " 16
27 Sept. to 28 Dec. 1793 -	" " 71	29 March to 2 June 1797	" " 17
3 Jan. to 1 March 1794, with Index for the whole year.	" " 72	2 June to 30 June 1797 -	" " 18
1 March to 21 July 1794 -	" " 73	30 June to 25 Aug. 1797	" " 19
25 July to 3 Oct. 1794 -	" " 74	25 Aug. to 17 Oct. 1797	" " 20
3 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1794 -	" " 75	17 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1797 -	" " 21
7 Nov. to 27 Dec. 1794 -	" " 76	7 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1797 -	" " 22
2 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1795, with Index for the whole year.	" " 77	5 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1798, with Index for the whole year.	" " 23
27 Jan. to 4 March 1795 -	" " 78	2 Feb. to 16 March 1798	" " 24
11 March to 28 April 1795	Range 275, Vol. 1	16 March to 13 April 1798	" " 25
28 April to 9 June 1795 -	" " 2	13 April to 2 June 1798	" " 26
12 June to 17 July 1795 -	" " 3	2 June to 21 Sept. 1798	" " 27
17 July to 2 Oct. 1795 -	" " 4	21 Sept. to 28 Oct. 1798	" " 28
9 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1795 -	" " 5	28 Oct. to 14 Dec. 1798 -	" " 29
6 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1795 -	" " 6	14 Dec. 1798 -	" " 30
5 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1796, with Index for the whole year.	" " 7	14 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1798	" " 31
9 Feb. to 15 April 1796 -	" " 8	4 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1799, with Index for the whole year.	" " 32
15 April to 6 May 1796 -	" " 9	22 Feb. to 7 June 1799 -	" " 33
6 May to 27 May 1796 -	" " 10	7 June to 10 Aug. 1799 -	" " 34
27 May to 29 July 1796 -	" " 11	10 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1799 -	" " 35
29 July to 2 Sept. 1796 -	" " 12	4 Sept. to 8 Nov. 1799 -	" " 36

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1799 -	Range 275, Vol. 37	1 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1803, with Index for the whole year.	Range 275, Vol. 61
3 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1800, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 38	22 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1803	„ „ 62
23 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1800 -	„ „ 39	25 Feb. to 15 April 1803	„ „ 63
14 Feb. to 28 March 1800	„ „ 40	15 April to 20 May 1803	„ „ 64
29 March to 25 July 1800	„ „ 41	20 May to 2 July 1803 -	„ „ 65
26 July to 26 Sept. 1800 -	„ „ 42	2 July to 20 Aug. 1803 -	„ „ 66
26 Sept. to 7 Nov. 1800 -	„ „ 43	20 Aug. to 21 Oct. 1803	„ „ 67
7 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1800 -	„ „ 44	21 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1803	„ „ 68
1 Jan. to 6 March 1801, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 45	6 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1804, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 69
6 March to 10 April 1801	„ „ 46	24 Feb. to 17 March 1804	„ „ 70
11 April to 3 July 1801 -	„ „ 47	17 March to 29 June 1804	„ „ 71
4 July to 3 Oct. 1801 -	„ „ 48	29 June to 28 Aug. 1804	„ „ 72
9 Oct. to 13 Nov. 1801 -	„ „ 49	28 Aug. to 21 Sept. 1804	„ „ 73
13 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1801 -	„ „ 50	21 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1804	„ „ 74
1 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1802, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 51	29 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1804	„ „ 75
22 Jan. to 2 March 1802	„ „ 52	23 Oct. to 23 Nov. 1804	„ „ 76
2 March to 9 April 1802 -	„ „ 53	23 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1804	„ „ 77
15 April to 3 June 1802 -	„ „ 54	1 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1805, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 78
3 June to 16 July 1802 -	„ „ 55	25 Feb. to 5 April 1805 -	„ „ 79
16 July to 20 Aug. 1802 -	„ „ 56	5 April to 7 June 1805 -	„ „ 80
20 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1802	„ „ 57	8 June to 9 Sept. 1805 -	Range 276, Vol. 1
24 Sept. to 19 Oct. 1802 -	„ „ 58	9 Sept. to 22 Oct. 1805 -	„ „ 2
19 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1802 -	„ „ 59	23 Oct. to 27 Dec. 1805	„ „ 3
20 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1802 -	„ „ 60	3 Jan. to 13 Feb. 1806, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 4

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
13 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1806 -	Range 276, Vol. 5	2 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1810, with Index for the whole year.	Range 276, Vol. 29
28 Feb. to 28 May 1806 -	" " 6	7 Feb. to 13 March 1810	" " 30
28 May to 29 Aug. 1806 -	" " 7	13 March to 5 June 1810	" " 31
30 Aug. to 21 Oct. 1806 -	" " 8	5 June to 7 Aug. 1810 -	" " 32
21 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1806 -	" " 9	7 Aug. to 5 Oct. 1810 -	" " 33
8 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1806 -	" " 10	5 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1810	" " 34
2 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1807, with Index for the whole year.	" " 11	4 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1811, with Index for the whole year.	" " 35
17 Jan. to 7 March 1807	" " 12	22 Feb. to 16 March 1811	" " 36
7 March to 15 May 1807 -	" " 13	16 March to 23 March 1811.	" " 37
15 May to 10 July 1807 -	" " 14	26 March to 17 May 1811	" " 38
10 July to 9 Oct. 1807 -	" " 15	17 May to 12 July 1811	" " 39
10 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1807 -	" " 16	12 July to 27 Sept. 1811	" " 40
22 Oct. to 21 Nov. 1807 -	" " 17	27 Sept. to 19 Nov. 1811	" " 41
21 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1807	" " 18	19 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1811	" " 42
1 Jan. to 1 March 1808, with Index for the whole year.	" " 19	3 Jan. to 19 Feb. 1812, with Index for the whole year.	" " 43
1 March to 3 June 1808 -	" " 20	29 Feb. to 3 March 1812	" " 44
3 June to 26 Aug. 1808 -	" " 21	3 March to 5 May 1812	" " 45
26 Aug. to 25 Oct. 1808 -	" " 22	5 May to 24 July 1812 -	" " 46
25 Oct. to 28 Dec. 1808 -	" " 23	24 July to 6 Oct. 1812 -	" " 47
3 Jan. to 3 March 1809, with Index for the whole year.	" " 24	6 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1812 -	" " 48
3 March to 22 April 1809	" " 25	27 Oct. to 29 Dec. 1812	" " 49
22 April to 22 Aug. 1809	" " 26	5 Jan. to 23 Feb. 1813, with Index for the whole year.	" " 50
23 Aug. to 31 Oct. 1809 -	" " 27	23 Feb. to 16 March 1813	" " 51
31 Oct. to 26 Dec. 1809 -	" " 28	19 March to 15 June 1813	" " 52

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 June to 3 Sept. 1813 -	Range 276, Vol. 53	22 March to 3 May 1816	Range 276, Vol. 77
3 Sept. to 22 Oct. 1813 -	„ „ 54	3 May to 10 May 1816 -	„ „ 78
22 Oct. to 24 Dec. 1813 -	„ „ 55	10 May to 29 June 1816	„ „ 79
4 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1814, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 56	29 June to 5 Oct. 1816 -	„ „ 80
4 Feb. 1814 -	„ „ 57	5 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1816 -	Range 277, Vol. 1
4 Feb. to 18 March 1814	„ „ 58	1 Jan. 1817, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 2
22 March to 20 May 1814	„ „ 59	1 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1817 -	„ „ 3
24 May to 16 Aug. 1814 -	„ „ 60	10 Feb. to 2 April 1817	„ „ 4
16 Aug. to 25 Oct. 1814 -	„ „ 61	3 April to 24 June 1817	„ „ 5
25 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1814 -	„ „ 62	24 June to 9 Sept. 1817	„ „ 6
1813-1814 (Cowle Book)	„ „ 63	9 Sept. to 4 Nov. 1817 -	„ „ 7
3 Jan. to 24 Feb. 1815, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 64	5 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 8
1 March 1815 -	„ „ 65	7 Jan. to 10 March 1818	„ „ 9
1 March to 7 March 1815	„ „ 66	17 March to 2 June 1818	„ „ 10
7 March to 7 April 1815 -	„ „ 67	9 June to 28 July 1818	„ „ 11
7 April to 23 June 1815 -	„ „ 68	28 July to 6 Oct. 1818 -	„ „ 12
23 June to 1 Sept. 1815 -	„ „ 69	6 Oct. to 24 Nov. 1818 -	„ „ 13
11 Sept. to 20 Oct. 1815 -	„ „ 70	24 Nov. to 15 Dec. 1818	„ „ 14
27 Oct. to 22 Dec. 1815 -	„ „ 71	17 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1818	„ „ 15
1 Jan. 1816, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 72	29 Dec. 1818 - -	„ „ 16
1 Jan. 1816 -	„ „ 73	Index for 1818 -	„ „ 17
1 Jan. 1816 -	„ „ 74	1 Jan. to 4 March 1819	„ „ 18
5 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1816 -	„ „ 75	4 March to 30 March 1819	„ „ 19
9 Feb. to 22 March 1816	„ „ 76	30 March to 23 April 1819	„ „ 20

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
23 April to 8 May 1819 -	Range 277, Vol. 21	4 May to 10 July 1821 -	Range 277, Vol. 45
9 May to 26 June 1819 -	„ „ 22	13 July to 24 Aug. 1821	„ „ 46
27 June to 29 July 1819 -	„ „ 23	25 Aug. to 28 Sept. 1821	„ „ 47
29 July 1819 - -	„ „ 24	2 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1821 -	„ „ 48
1 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1819 -	„ „ 25	13 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1821	„ „ 49
12 Sept. to 23 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 26	Index for 1821, - -	„ „ 50
24 Oct. to 26 Nov. 1819 -	„ „ 27	4 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1822 -	„ „ 51
29 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 28	1 March to 16 April 1822	„ „ 52
Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 29	17 April to 24 May 1822	„ „ 53
1819 (Cowle Book) -	„ „ 30	28 May to 16 July 1822	„ „ 54
3 Jan. to 10 Jan. 1820, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 31	16 July 1822 - -	„ „ 55
10 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1820 -	„ „ 32	16 July 1822 - -	„ „ 56
17 Feb. to 13 March 1820	„ „ 33	16 July 1822 - -	„ „ 57
16 March to 19 April 1820	„ „ 34	16 July 1822 - -	„ „ 58
19 April to 2 June 1820 -	„ „ 35	16 July 1822 - -	„ „ 59
8 June to 11 July 1820 -	„ „ 36	17 July to 20 Aug. 1822	„ „ 60
11 July to 11 Aug. 1820 -	„ „ 37	21 Aug. to 18 Oct. 1822	„ „ 61
15 Aug. to 8 Sept. 1820 -	„ „ 38	19 Oct. to 26 Nov. 1822	„ „ 62
9 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1820 -	„ „ 39	27 Nov. to 27 Dec. 1822	„ „ 63
27 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1820 -	„ „ 40	Index for 1822 - -	„ „ 64
1820 (Cowle Book) -	„ „ 41	1 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1823 -	„ „ 65
2 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1821 -	„ „ 42	7 Feb. to 18 March 1823	„ „ 66
17 Feb. to 30 March 1821	„ „ 43	19 March to 6 May 1823	„ „ 67
3 April to 4 May 1821 -	„ „ 44	7 May to 24 June 1823 -	„ „ 68

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
25 June to 1 Aug. 1823 -	Range 277, Vol. 69	14 Feb. to 7 March 1826	Range 278, Vol. 3
5 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1823 -	„ „ 70	10 March to 21 April 1826	„ „ 4
26 Sept. to 7 Nov. 1823 -	„ „ 71	21 April to 2 June 1826	„ „ 5
11 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1823 -	„ „ 72	2 June to 14 July 1826	„ „ 6
Index for 1823 -	„ „ 73	18 July to 29 Aug. 1826	„ „ 7
1823 (Cowle Book) -	„ „ 74	31 Aug. to 14 Nov. 1826	„ „ 8
2 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1824 -	„ „ 75	17 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1826	„ „ 9
18 Feb. to 20 April 1824 -	„ „ 76	Index for 1826 -	„ „ 10
23 April to 8 June 1824 -	„ „ 77	2 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1827 -	„ „ 11
8 June to 17 Aug. 1824 -	„ „ 78	23 Feb. to 20 March 1827	„ „ 12
20 Aug. to 5 Oct. 1824 -	„ „ 79	23 March to 1 May 1827	„ „ 13
8 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1824 -	„ „ 80	4 May to 12 June 1827 -	„ „ 14
9 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1824 -	„ „ 81	15 June to 31 July 1827	„ „ 15
24 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 82	31 July to 31 Aug. 1827	„ „ 16
Index for 1824 -	„ „ 83	31 Aug. to 16 Oct. 1827	„ „ 17
4 Jan. to 4 March 1825 -	„ „ 84	26 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1827	„ „ 18
8 March to 3 May 1825 -	„ „ 85	Index for 1827 -	„ „ 19
6 May to 7 June 1825 -	„ „ 86	4 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1828 -	„ „ 20
10 June to 29 July 1825 -	„ „ 87	19 Feb. to 21 March 1828	„ „ 21
2 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1825 -	„ „ 88	21 March to 6 May 1828	„ „ 22
16 Sept. to 4 Nov. 1825 -	„ „ 89	9 May to 13 June 1828 -	„ „ 23
8 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1825 -	„ „ 90	14 June to 17 June 1828	„ „ 24
Index for 1825 -	Range 278, Vol. 1	20 June to 19 Aug. 1828	„ „ 25
3 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1826 -	„ „ 2	19 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1828	„ „ 26

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
23 Sept. to 24 Oct. 1828 -	Range 278, Vol. 27	30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1830	Range 278, Vol. 51
28 Oct. to 25 Nov. 1828 -	„ „ 28	Index for 1830 -	„ „ 52
25 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1828 -	„ „ 29	4 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1831 -	„ „ 53
Index for 1828 -	„ „ 30	2 Feb. to 1 March 1831	„ „ 54
2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1829 -	„ „ 31	1 March to 25 March 1831	„ „ 55
30 Jan. to 31 March 1829	„ „ 32	25 March to 26 April 1831	„ „ 56
3 April to 24 April 1829 -	„ „ 33	29 April to 14 June 1831	„ „ 57
24 April to 29 May 1829 -	„ „ 34	17 June to 26 July 1831	„ „ 58
2 June to 30 June 1829 -	„ „ 35	29 July to 20 Sept. 1831	„ „ 59
3 July to 31 July 1829 -	„ „ 36	23 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1831	„ „ 60
4 Aug. to 2 Oct. 1829 -	„ „ 37	18 Oct. to 18 Nov. 1831	„ „ 61
6 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1829 -	„ „ 38	18 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1831	„ „ 62
13 Nov. to 22 Dec. 1829 -	„ „ 39	Index for 1831 -	„ „ 63
22 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1829 -	„ „ 40	3 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1832 -	„ „ 64
29 Dec. 1829 -	„ „ 41	25 Jan. to 17 Feb. 1832	„ „ 65
Index for 1829 -	„ „ 42	21 Feb. to 30 March 1832	„ „ 66
5 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1830 -	„ „ 43	3 April to 27 April 1832	„ „ 67
29 Jan. to 2 March 1830 -	„ „ 44	1 May to 15 June 1832 -	„ „ 68
5 March to 13 April 1830	„ „ 45	19 June to 7 Aug. 1832	„ „ 69
16 April to 28 May 1830	„ „ 46	7 Aug. to 21 Sept. 1832	„ „ 70
1 June to 14 Sept. 1830 -	„ „ 47	21 Sept. to 19 Oct. 1832	„ „ 71
17 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1830	„ „ 48	19 Oct. to 30 Nov. 1832	„ „ 72
28 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1830 -	„ „ 49	30 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1832	„ „ 73
21 Oct. to 30 Nov. 1830 -	„ „ 50	Index for 1832 -	„ „ 74

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1833 -	Range 278, Vol. 75	3 April to 29 May 1835	Range 279, Vol. 7
29 Jan. to 26 Feb. 1833 -	„ „ 76	2 June to 14 July 1835	„ „ 8
1 March to 9 April 1833 -	„ „ 77	17 July to 4 Aug. 1835 -	„ „ 9
9 April to 12 April 1833 -	„ „ 78	4 Aug. to 11 Aug. 1835 -	„ „ 10
12 April 1833 - -	„ „ 79	11 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1835	„ „ 11
12 April 1833 - -	„ „ 80	15 Sept. to 27 Oct. 1835	„ „ 12
12 April to 19 April 1833	„ „ 81	2 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1835 -	„ „ 13
19 April to 17 May 1833 -	„ „ 82	1 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 14
17 May to 5 July 1833 -	„ „ 83	Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 15
9 July to 16 Aug. 1833 -	„ „ 84	5 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1836 -	„ „ 16
16 Aug. to 22 Oct. 1833 -	„ „ 85	23 Feb. to 29 March 1836	„ „ 17
22 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 86	5 April to 26 April 1836 -	„ „ 18
Index for 1833 - -	„ „ 87	3 May to 17 May 1836 -	„ „ 19
3 Jan. to 14 March 1834 -	„ „ 88	24 May to 14 June 1836 -	„ „ 20
18 March to 18 April 1834	„ „ 89	21 June to 12 July 1836	„ „ 21
22 April to 6 June 1834 -	„ „ 90	19 July to 23 Aug. 1836	„ „ 22
10 June to 5 Aug. 1834 -	„ „ 91	30 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1836	„ „ 23
8 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1834 -	„ „ 92	6 Sept. to 11 Oct. 1836 -	„ „ 24
9 Sept. to 17 Oct. 1834 -	Range 279, Vol. 1	18 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1836 -	„ „ 25
18 Oct. to 28 Nov. 1834 -	„ „ 2	15 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1836	„ „ 26
2 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1834 -	„ „ 3	23 Nov. to 27 Dec. 1836	„ „ 27
Index for 1834 - -	„ „ 4	Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 28
2 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1835 -	„ „ 5	4 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1837 -	„ „ 29
3 March to 31 March 1835	„ „ 6	3 Feb. to 4 March 1837 -	„ „ 30

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification	Date.	Classification.
10 March to 30 March 1837	Range 279, Vol. 31	Index for 1838 - -	Range 279, Vol. 55
4 April to 11 April 1837 -	„ „ 32	4 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1839 -	„ „ 56
18 April to 2 May 1837 -	„ „ 33	5 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1839 -	„ „ 57
9 May to 23 May 1837 -	„ „ 34	26 Feb. to 26 March 1839	„ „ 58
30 May to 23 June 1837 -	„ „ 35	26 March to 16 April 1839	„ „ 59
23 June to 25 July 1837 -	„ „ 36	23 April to 28 May 1839	„ „ 60
1 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1837 -	„ „ 37	4 June to 9 July 1839 -	„ „ 61
22 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1837 -	„ „ 38	16 July to 13 Aug. 1839	„ „ 62
5 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1837 -	„ „ 39	13 Aug. to 10 Sept. 1839	„ „ 63
3 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1837 -	„ „ 40	17 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1839	„ „ 64
7 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1837 -	„ „ 41	22 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1839	„ „ 65
5 Dec. to 27 Dec. 1837 -	„ „ 42	26 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1839	„ „ 66
Index for 1837, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 43	Index for 1839 - -	„ „ 67
Index for 1837, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 44	7 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1840 -	„ „ 68
2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1838 -	„ „ 45	14 Feb. to 7 April 1840 -	„ „ 69
6 Feb. to 6 March 1838 -	„ „ 46	7 April to 28 April 1840	„ „ 70
14 March to 19 April 1838	„ „ 47	5 May to 16 June 1840 -	„ „ 71
24 April to 8 May 1838 -	„ „ 48	16 June to 28 July 1840	„ „ 72
15 May to 12 June 1838 -	„ „ 49	4 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1840 -	„ „ 73
22 June to 31 July 1838 -	„ „ 50	1 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1840 -	„ „ 74
7 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1838 -	„ „ 51	14 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1840	„ „ 75
4 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1838 -	„ „ 52	24 Nov. to 22 Dec. 1840	Range 280, Vol. 1
2 Oct. to 13 Nov. 1838 -	„ „ 53	Index for 1840, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 2
20 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1838 -	„ „ 54	Index for 1840, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 3

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
5 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1841 -	Range 280, Vol. 4	Index for 1842, Vol. 1 -	Range 280, Vol. 26
12 Feb. to 9 March 1841	„ „ 5	Index for 1842, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 29
16 March to 6 April 1841	„ „ 6	3 Jan. to 14 Feb. 1843 -	„ „ 30
6 April to 20 April 1841 -	„ „ 7	14 Feb. 1843 - -	„ „ 31
20 April to 18 May 1841	„ „ 8	14 Feb. 1843 - -	„ „ 32
25 May to 15 June 1841 -	„ „ 9	14 Feb. to 14 March 1843	„ „ 33
22 June to 13 July 1841	„ „ 10	21 March to 4 April 1843	„ „ 34
13 July to 24 Aug. 1841 -	„ „ 11	11 April to 16 May 1843	„ „ 35
8 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1841 -	„ „ 12	16 May to 6 June 1843 -	„ „ 36
5 Oct. to 16 Nov. 1841 -	„ „ 13	13 June to 18 July 1843	„ „ 37
23 Nov. to 14 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 14	18 July to 1 Aug. 1843 -	„ „ 38
21 Dec. 1841 - -	„ „ 15	8 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1843	„ „ 39
Index for 1841, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 16	19 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1843	„ „ 40
Index for 1841, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 17	17 Oct. to 28 Nov. 1843	„ „ 41
4 Jan. to 1 Feb. 1842 -	„ „ 18	5 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 42
1 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1842 -	„ „ 19	Index for 1843, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 43
1 March to 5 April 1842 -	„ „ 20	Index for 1843, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 44
12 April to 10 May 1842	„ „ 21	2 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1844 -	„ „ 45
17 May to 28 June 1842 -	„ „ 22	27 Feb. to 19 March 1844	„ „ 46
5 July to 26 July 1842 -	„ „ 23	26 March to 12 April 1844	„ „ 47
2 Aug. to 13 Sept. 1842 -	„ „ 24	16 April to 28 May 1844	„ „ 48
20 Sept. to 25 Oct. 1842 -	„ „ 25	28 May to 18 June 1844	„ „ 49
1 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 26	18 June to 9 July 1844	„ „ 50
6 Dec. to 20 Dec. 1842 -	„ „ 27	16 July to 20 Aug. 1844	„ „ 51

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
20 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1844	Range 280, Vol. 52	27 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1846	Range 280, Vol. 76
24 Sept. to 22 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 53	17 Feb. to 10 March 1846	„ „ 77
22 Oct. to 19 Nov. 1844 -	„ „ 54	10 March to 7 April 1846	„ „ 78
19 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 55	17 April to 5 May 1846	„ „ 79
17 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 56	12 May to 16 June 1846	„ „ 80
Index for 1844, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 57	23 June to 21 July 1846	Range 281, Vol. 1
Index for 1844, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 58	28 July to 18 Aug. 1846	„ „ 2
2 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1845 -	„ „ 59	25 Aug. to 1 Sept. 1846	„ „ 3
7 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1845 -	„ „ 60	8 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1846 -	„ „ 4
4 March to 1 April 1845 -	„ „ 61	20 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1846	„ „ 5
1 April to 15 April 1845 -	„ „ 62	17 Nov. to 22 Dec. 1846	„ „ 6
22 April to 6 May 1845 -	„ „ 63	Index for 1846, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 7
13 May to 10 June 1845 -	„ „ 64	Index for 1846, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 8
17 June to 1 July 1845 -	„ „ 65	5 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1847 -	„ „ 9
1 July to 22 July 1845 -	„ „ 66	2 Feb. to 16 Feb. 1847 -	„ „ 10
29 July to 19 Aug. 1845	„ „ 67	16 Feb. to 16 March 1847	„ „ 11
5 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1845 -	„ „ 68	23 March to 9 April 1847	„ „ 12
23 Sept. to 21 Oct. 1845 -	„ „ 69	13 April to 11 May 1847	„ „ 13
28 Oct. to 18 Nov. 1845 -	„ „ 70	18 May to 15 June 1847	„ „ 14
23 Nov. to 9 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 71	15 June to 20 July 1847	„ „ 15
9 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 72	27 July to 24 Aug. 1847	„ „ 16
Index for 1845, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 73	31 Aug. to 21 Sept. 1847	„ „ 17
Index for 1845, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 74	28 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1847	„ „ 18
2 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1846 -	„ „ 75	19 Oct. to 16 Nov. 1847	„ „ 19

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
23 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1847 -	Range 281, Vol. 20	5 June to 3 July 1849 -	Range 281, Vol. 44
7 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1847 -	„ „ 21	10 July to 31 July 1849	„ „ 45
Index for 1847, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 22	7 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1849 -	„ „ 46
Index for 1847, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 23	4 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1849	„ „ 47
4 Jan to 25 Jan. 1848 -	„ „ 24	2 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1849 -	„ „ 48
1 Feb. to 29 Feb. 1848 -	„ „ 25	23 Oct. to 20 Nov. 1849	„ „ 49
7 March to 23 March 1848	„ „ 26	27 Nov. to 24 Dec. 1849	„ „ 50
4 April to 18 April 1848 -	„ „ 27	Index for 1849, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 51
2 May to 16 May 1848 -	„ „ 28	Index for 1849, Vol 2 -	„ „ 52
30 May to 20 June 1848 -	„ „ 29	4 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1850 -	„ „ 53
27 June to 18 July 1848 -	„ „ 30	12 Feb. to 5 March 1850	„ „ 54
25 July to 8 Aug. 1848 -	„ „ 31	5 March to 26 March 1850	„ „ 55
15 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1848	„ „ 32	8 April to 14 May 1850 -	„ „ 56
19 Sept to 10 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 33	21 May to 11 June 1850	„ „ 57
17 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1848 -	„ „ 34	18 June to 30 July 1850	„ „ 58
14 Nov. 1848 - -	„ „ 35	6 Aug. to 27 Aug. 1850	„ „ 59
21 Nov. to 19 Dec. 1848 -	„ „ 36	3 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1850	„ „ 60
Index for 1848, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 37	4 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1850 -	„ „ 61
Index for 1848, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 38	5 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1850	„ „ 62
5 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1849 -	„ „ 39	3 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 63
13 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1849 -	„ „ 40	Index for 1850, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 64
6 March to 3 April 1849 -	„ „ 41	Index for 1850, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 65
13 April to 1 May 1849 -	„ „ 42	7 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1851 -	„ „ 66
8 May to 29 May 1849 -	„ „ 43	11 Feb. to 4 March 1851	„ „ 67

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
18 March to 1 April 1851	Range 281, Vol. 68	Index for 1852, Vol. 1 -	Range 282, Vol. 16
1 April to 15 April 1851 -	„ „ 69	Index for 1852, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 17
29 April to 13 May 1851	„ „ 70	7 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1853 -	„ „ 18
20 May to 13 June 1851	„ „ 71	1 Feb. to 4 March 1853	„ „ 19
17 June to 11 July 1851 -	„ „ 72	11 March to 5 April 1853	„ „ 20
15 July to 15 Aug. 1851 -	„ „ 73	15 April to 13 May 1853	„ „ 21
19 Aug. to 23 Sept. 1851	„ „ 74	20 May to 31 May 1853	„ „ 22
7 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1851 -	„ „ 75	10 June to 24 June 1853	„ „ 23
4 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1851 -	„ „ 76	5 July to 26 July 1853 -	„ „ 24
9 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1851 -	Range 282, Vol. 1	2 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1853	„ „ 25
Index for 1851, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 2	6 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1853	„ „ 26
Index for 1851, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 3	4 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1853 -	„ „ 27
6 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1852 -	„ „ 4	8 Nov. to 20 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 28
3 Feb. to 2 March 1852 -	„ „ 5	Index for 1853, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 29
9 March to 16 April 1852	„ „ 6	Index for 1853, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 30
20 April to 4 May 1852 -	„ „ 7	6 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1854 -	„ „ 31
11 May to 1 June 1852 -	„ „ 8	7 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1854 -	„ „ 32
11 June to 29 June 1852	„ „ 9	14 March to 12 April 1854	„ „ 33
6 July to 27 July 1852 -	„ „ 10	21 April to 2 May 1854 -	„ „ 34
3 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1852 -	„ „ 11	2 May to 30 May 1854	„ „ 35
7 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1852 -	„ „ 12	6 June to 27 June 1854	„ „ 36
5 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1852 -	„ „ 13	4 July to 11 July 1854 -	„ „ 37
9 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1852 -	„ „ 14	18 July to 15 Aug. 1854	„ „ 38
1 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1852 -	„ „ 15	22 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1854	„ „ 39

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
26 Sept. to 24 Oct. 1854 -	Range 282, Vol. 40	Index for 1856, Vol. 2 -	Range 282, Vol. 64
31 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1854 -	„ „ 41	6 Jan. to 31 March 1857, with Tables of Con- tents.	„ „ 65
21 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1854	„ „ 42	7 April to 30 June 1857, with Tables of Con- tents.	„ „ 66
5 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1854 -	„ „ 43	7 July to 29 Sept. 1857, with Tables of Con- tents.	„ „ 67
Index for 1854, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 44	6 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1857, with Tables of Con- tents.	„ „ 68
Index for 1854, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 45	8 Jan. to 30 March 1858, with Tables of Con- tents.	„ „ 69
5 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1855 -	„ „ 46	9 April to 22 June 1858, with Tables of Con- tents.	„ „ 70
6 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1855 -	„ „ 47	2 July to 21 Dec. 1858, with Tables of Con- tents.	„ „ 71
6 March to 27 March 1855	„ „ 48	4 Jan. to 31 May 1859, with Tables of Con- tents.	„ „ 72
3 April to 24 April 1855 -	„ „ 49	1 June to 23 Sept. 1859, with Tables of Con- tents.	„ „ 73
1 May to 29 May 1855 -	„ „ 50	4 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1859, with Tables of Con- tents.	„ „ 74
5 June to 12 June 1855 -	„ „ 51	1 Jan. to 31 May 1860 -	„ „ 75
19 June to 26 June 1855	„ „ 52	1 June to 30 Sept. 1860	„ „ 76
3 July to 17 July 1855 -	„ „ 53	1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1860 -	„ „ 77
24 July to 7 Aug. 1855 -	„ „ 54	Index for 1860 -	„ „ 78
14 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1855	„ „ 55	1 Jan. to 30 April 1861	„ „ 79
4 Sept. to 18 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 56	1 May to 31 Aug. 1861 -	„ „ 80
Index for 1855, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 57	1 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1861 -	„ „ 81
Index for 1855, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 58	Index for 1861 -	„ „ 82
4 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1856 -	„ „ 59	1 Jan. to 31 March 1862	Range 283, Vol. 1
1 April to 24 June 1856 -	„ „ 60	1 April to 30 June 1862	„ „ 2
1 July to 30 Sept. 1856 -	„ „ 61	1 July to 30 Sept. 1862	„ „ 3
7 Oct. to 23 Dec. 1856 -	„ „ 62	1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1862 -	„ „ 4
Index for 1856, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 63	Index for 1862 -	„ „ 5

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Jan. to 30 April 1863 -	Range 283, Vol. 6	Jan. to April 1868 -	Range 440, Vol. 15
1 May to 31 Aug. 1863 -	„ „ 7	May to Aug. 1868 -	„ „ 16
1 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1863 -	„ „ 8	Sept. to Dec. 1868 -	„ „ 17
Index for 1863, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 9	Index for 1868 -	„ „ 18
Index for 1863, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 10	Jan. to March 1869 -	„ „ 19
1 Jan. to 30 April 1864 -	„ „ 11	April to June 1869 -	„ „ 20
1 May to 31 Aug. 1864 -	„ „ 12	July to Sept 1869 -	„ „ 21
1 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1864 -	„ „ 13	Oct. to Dec. 1869 -	„ „ 22
Index for 1864 -	„ „ 14	Index for 1869 -	„ „ 23
1 Jan. to 30 April 1865 -	„ „ 15	Jan. to May 1870 -	„ „ 24
1 May to 30 June 1865 -	„ „ 16	June to Sept. 1870 -	„ „ 25
1 July to 30 Sept. 1865 -	„ „ 17	Oct. to Dec. 1870 -	„ „ 26
1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1865 -	„ „ 18	Index for 1870 -	„ „ 27
Index for 1865 -	„ „ 19	Jan. to April 1871 -	Vol. 335
Jan. to March 1866 -	Range 440, Vol. 5	May to Aug. 1871 -	„ 336
April to June 1866 -	„ „ 6	Sept. to Dec. 1871 -	„ 337
July to Sept. 1866 -	„ „ 7	Index for 1871 -	„ 338
Oct. to Dec. 1866 -	„ „ 8	Jan. to April 1872 -	„ 339
Index for 1866 -	„ „ 9	May to Aug. 1872 -	„ 340
Jan. to March 1867 -	„ „ 10	Sept. to Dec. 1872 -	„ 341
April to June 1867 -	„ „ 11	Index for 1872 -	„ 342
July to Sept. 1867 -	„ „ 12	Jan. to April 1873 -	„ 343
Oct. to Dec. 1867 -	„ „ 13	May to Aug. 1873 -	„ 344
Index for 1867 -	„ „ 14	Sept. to Dec. 1873 -	„ 345

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1873 -	Vol. 346	Jan. to March 1878 -	Vol. 1230
Jan. to March 1874 -	„ 347	April to June 1878 -	„ 1231
April to June 1874 -	„ 348	July to Sept. 1878 -	„ 1232
July to Sept. 1874 -	„ 349	Oct. to Dec. 1878 -	„ 1233
Oct. to Dec. 1874 -	„ 350	Index for 1878 -	„ 1234
Index for 1874 -	„ 351	Jan. to Feb. 1879 -	„ 1405
Jan. to March 1875 -	„ 352	March to April 1879 -	„ 1407
April to June 1875 -	„ 353	May to June 1879 -	„ 1408
July to Sept. 1875 -	„ 354	July 1879 -	„ 1409
Oct. to Dec. 1875 -	„ 355	Aug. to Sept. 1879 -	„ 1410
Index for 1875 -	„ 356	Oct. to Dec. 1879 -	„ 1411
Jan. to May 1876 -	„ 1057	Index for 1879 -	„ 1412
June to Sept. 1876 -	„ 1058	Jan. to April 1880 -	„ 1562
Oct. to Dec. 1876 -	„ 1059	May to Aug. 1880 -	„ 1563
Index for 1876 -	„ 1068	Sept. to Dec. 1880 -	„ 1564
Jan. 1877 -	„ 1060	Index for 1880 -	„ 1565
Feb. 1877 -	„ 1061	Jan. to May 1881 -	„ 1758
March 1877 -	„ 1062	June to Sept. 1881 -	„ 1759
April 1877 -	„ 1063	Oct. to Dec. 1881 -	„ 1760
May 1877 -	„ 1064	Index for 1881 -	„ 1761
June 1877 -	„ 1065	Jan. to March 1882 -	„ 1939
July 1877 -	„ 1066	April to May 1882 -	„ 1940
Aug. to Dec. 1877 -	„ 1067	June to July 1882 -	„ 1941
Index for 1877 -	„ 1068	Aug. to Sept. 1882 -	„ 1942

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Oct. to Nov. 1882 -	Vol. 1943	July to Aug. 1885 -	Vol. 2610
Dec. 1882 -	„ 1944	Sept. to Oct. 1885 -	„ 2611
Index for 1882 -	„ 1945	Nov. to Dec. 1885 -	„ 2612
Jan. to Feb. 1883 -	„ 2132	Index for 1885 -	„ 2613
March to April 1883	„ 2133	Jan. to Feb. 1886 -	„ 2833
May to June 1883	„ 2134	March to April 1886 -	„ 2834
July to Aug. 1883 +	„ 2135	May to June 1886 -	„ 2835
Sept. to Oct. 1883 -	„ 2136	July to Aug. 1886 -	„ 2836
Nov. to Dec. 1883 -	„ 2137	Sept. to Oct. 1886 -	„ 2837
Index for 1883 -	„ 2138	Nov. to Dec. 1886 -	„ 2838
Jan. 1884 -	„ 2363	Index for 1886 -	„ 2839
Feb. 1884 -	„ 2364	Jan. to Feb. 1887 -	„ 3059
March 1884 -	„ 2365	March to April 1887 -	„ 3060
April 1884 -	„ 2366	May to June 1887 -	„ 3061
May 1884 -	„ 2367	July to Aug. 1887 -	„ 3062
June to July 1884	„ 2368	Sept. to Oct. 1887 -	„ 3063
Aug. to Sept. 1884 -	„ 2369	Nov. to Dec. 1887 -	„ 3064
Oct. 1884 -	„ 2370	Index for 1887 -	„ 3065
Nov. 1884 -	„ 2371	Jan. to March 1888 -	„ 3302
Dec. 1884 -	„ 2372	April to May 1888 -	„ 3303
Index for 1884 -	„ 2373	June to July 1888 -	„ 3304
Jan. to Feb. 1885 -	„ 2607	Aug. to Oct. 1888 -	„ 3305
March to April 1885	„ 2608	Nov. to Dec. 1888 -	„ 3306
May to June 1885	„ 2609	Index for 1888 -	„ 3306A

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Jan. to Feb. 1889 - -	Vol. 3525	Feb. 1892 - - -	Vol. 4211
March to April 1889 - -	„ 3526	March 1892 - - -	„ 4212
May to June 1889 - -	„ 3527	April 1892 - - -	„ 4213
July to Aug. 1889 - -	„ 3528	May 1892 - - -	„ 4214
Sept. to Oct. 1889 - -	„ 3529	June 1892 - - -	„ 4215
Nov. to Dec. 1889 - -	„ 3530	July 1892 - - -	„ 4216
Index for 1889 - -	„ 3531	Aug. 1892 - - -	„ 4217
Jan. to Feb. 1890 - -	„ 3761	Sept. 1892 - - -	„ 4218
March to April 1890 - -	„ 3762	Oct. 1892 - - -	„ 4219
May to June 1890 - -	„ 3763	Nov. 1892 - - -	„ 4220
July to Aug. 1890 - -	„ 3764	Dec. 1892 - - -	„ 4221
Sept. to Oct. 1890 - -	„ 3765	Index for 1892 - -	„ 4222
Nov. to Dec. 1890 - -	„ 3766	Jan. to Feb. 1893 -	„ 4424
Index for 1890 - -	„ 3767	March to April 1893 -	„ 4425
Jan. to March 1891 - -	„ 3985	May 1893 - - -	„ 4426
April 1891 - - -	„ 3986	June 1893 - - -	„ 4427
May to June 1891 - -	„ 3987	July 1893 - - -	„ 4428
July to Aug. 1891 - -	„ 3988	Aug. 1893 - - -	„ 4429
Sept. 1891 - - -	„ 3989	Sept. to Oct. 1893 -	„ 4430
Oct. 1891 - - -	„ 3990	Nov. to Dec. 1893 -	„ 4431
Nov. 1891 - - -	„ 3991	Index for 1893 - -	„ 4432
Dec. 1891 - - -	„ 3992	Jan. to March 1894 -	„ 4632
Index for 1891 - -	„ 3993	April to June 1894 -	„ 4633
Jan. 1892 - - -	„ 4210	July to Sept. 1894 -	„ 4634

MADRAS REVENUE PROCEEDINGS--continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Oct. to Dec. 1894	Vol. 4635	Nov. to Dec. 1898	Vol. 5519
Index for 1894	„ 4636	Index for 1898	„ 5520
Jan. to March 1895	„ 4837	Jan. to March 1899	„ 5744
April to June 1895	„ 4838	April to June 1899	„ 5745
July to Sept. 1895	„ 4839	July to Aug. 1899	„ 5746
Oct. to Dec. 1895	„ 4840	Sept. to Oct. 1899	„ 5747
Index for 1895	„ 4841	Nov. to Dec. 1899	„ 5748
Jan. to March 1896	„ 5057	Index for 1899	„ 5749
April to June 1896	„ 5058	Jan. to Feb. 1900	„ 6003
July to Aug. 1896	„ 5059	March to April 1900	„ 6004
Sept. to Oct. 1896	„ 5060	May to June 1900	„ 6005
Nov. to Dec. 1896	„ 5061	July to Aug. 1900	„ 6006
Index for 1896	„ 5062	Sept. to Oct. 1900	„ 6007
Jan. to Feb. 1897	„ 5290	Nov. to Dec. 1900	„ 6008
March to April 1897	„ 5291	Index for 1900	„ 6009
May to June 1897	„ 5292		
July to Aug. 1897	„ 5293		
Sept. to Oct. 1897	„ 5294		
Nov. to Dec. 1897	„ 5295		
Index for 1897	„ 5296		
Jan. to March 1898	„ 5515		
April to June 1898	„ 5516		
July to Sept. 1898	„ 5517		
Oct. 1898	„ 5518		

MADRAS REVENUE, FAMINE, PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Aug. to Sept. 1877	Vol. 1069	April to June 1878	Vol. 1236
Oct. to Dec. 1877	„ 1070	July to Sept. 1878	„ 1237
Index, Aug. to Dec. 1877	„ 1070A	Oct. to Dec. 1878	„ 1238
Jan. to March 1878	„ 1235		

PROCEEDINGS OF SPECIAL COMMISSION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PERMANENT LAND REVENUE, MADRAS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
15 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1802	Range 283, Vol. 65	1 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1802	Range 283, Vol. 72
24 Feb. to 3 March 1802	„ „ 66	15 Sept. 1802 - -	„ „ 73
4 March to 12 May 1802	„ „ 67	22 Sept. to 29 Dec. 1802	„ „ 74
19 May to 4 Aug. 1802	„ „ 68	5 Jan. to 20 April 1803 -	„ „ 75
11 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1802	„ „ 69	20 April to 22 June 1803	„ „ 76
25 Aug. 1802 - -	„ „ 70	Index for the period 15 Feb. 1802 to 22 June 1803.	„ „ 77
25 Aug. 1802 - -	„ „ 71		

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 July to 24 Aug. 1786, with Index for the period 6 July to 30 Dec. 1786.	Range 283, Vol. 79	12 March to 30 April 1787	Range 283, Vol. 83
24 Aug. to 26 Oct. 1786 -	„ „ 80	30 April to 16 July 1787	„ „ 84
26 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1786 -	„ „ 81	16 July to 10 Sept. 1787	„ „ 85
Printed Index for the period July 1786 to Dec. 1791.	„ „ 81A	10 Sept. to 8 Nov. 1787	„ „ 86
2 Jan. to 12 March 1787, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 82	15 Nov. to 26 Dec. 1787	„ „ 87

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Printed Index for the period July 1786 to Dec. 1791.	Range 283, Vol. 81A	18 Nov. to 30 Dec. 1790	Range 284, Vol. 20
1 Jan. to 25 Feb. 1788 -	" " 88	Index for the period 29 Dec. 1789 to 30 Dec. 1790.	" " 21
3 March to 10 April 1788	Range 284, Vol. 1	Printed Index for the period July 1786 to Dec. 1791.	Range 283, Vol. 81A
10 April to 16 June 1788	" " 2	Printed Index to the Proceedings of the Board relating to Conquered Countries, 1790-1792.	Range 284, Vol. 21A
16 June to 31 July 1788	" " 3		
31 July to 29 Sept. 1788	" " 4	3 Jan. to 3 March 1791 -	" " 22
2 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1788 -	" " 5	7 March to 5 May 1791 -	" " 23
1 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1788 -	" " 6	9 May to 20 June 1791 -	" " 24
Index for the period 1 Jan. to 29 Dec. 1788.	" " 7	20 June to 25 July 1791	" " 25
Printed Index for the period July 1786 to Dec. 1791.	Range 283, Vol. 81A	27 July to 11 Sept. 1791	" " 26
30 Dec. 1788 to 4 March 1789.	Range 284, Vol. 8	12 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1791	" " 27
5 March to 30 May 1789	" " 9	10 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1791	" " 28
30 May to 20 July 1789 -	" " 10	18 Nov. to 8 Dec. 1791 -	" " 29
20 July to 17 Sept. 1789	" " 11	12 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1791	" " 30
17 Sept. to 5 Nov. 1789 -	" " 12	Index for the period 3 Jan to 29 Dec. 1791.	" " 31
5 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1789, with Index for the period 30 Dec. 1788 to 28 Dec. 1789.	" " 13	1791 (Miscellany Book)	" " 32
Printed Index for the period July 1786 to Dec. 1791.	Range 283, Vol. 81A	Printed Index for the period July 1786 to Dec. 1791.	Range 283, Vol. 81A
29 Dec. 1789 to 25 Feb. 1790.	Range 284, Vol. 14	Printed Index to the Proceedings of the Board relating to Conquered Countries, 1790-1792.	Range 284, Vol. 21A
26 Feb. to 10 May 1790 -	" " 15	30 Dec. 1791 to 6 Feb. 1792.	" " 33
10 May to 8 July 1790 -	" " 16	8 Feb. to 15 March 1792	" " 34
8 July to 19 Aug. 1790 -	" " 17	17 March to 19 April 1792	" " 35
20 Aug. to 14 Oct. 1790 -	" " 18	21 April to 21 May 1792	" " 36
14 Oct. to 18 Nov. 1790 -	" " 19	21 May to 5 July 1792	" " 37

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 July to 13 Aug. 1792 -	Range 284, Vol. 38	14 Nov. 1793 - -	Range 284, Vol. 59
16 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1792	„ „ 39	14 Nov. to 18 Nov. 1793	„ „ 60
25 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1792	„ „ 40	19 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1793	„ „ 61
1 Nov. to 13 Dec. 1792 -	„ „ 41	3 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1793 -	„ „ 62
17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1792 -	„ „ 42	Index for 1793 - -	„ „ 63
Index for the period 30 Dec. 1791 to 31 Dec. 1792.	„ „ 43	1793 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 64
1792 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 44	Printed Index for 1792- 1794.	„ „ 44A
Printed Index for 1792- 1794.	„ „ 44A	2 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1794 -	„ „ 65
Printed Index to the Proceedings of the Board relating to Con- quered Countries, 1790- 1792.	„ „ 21A	21 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1794 -	„ „ 66
3 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1793 -	„ „ 45	4 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1794 -	„ „ 67
12 Feb. to 4 March 1793 -	„ „ 46	3 March to 13 March 1794.	„ „ 68
6 March to 4 April 1793 -	„ „ 47	14 March to 31 March 1794.	„ „ 69
8 April to 29 April 1793	„ „ 48	1 April to 14 April 1794	„ „ 70
6 May to 20 May 1793 -	„ „ 49	14 April to 1 May 1794 -	„ „ 71
23 May to 24 June 1793	„ „ 50	3 May to 22 May 1794 -	„ „ 72
24 June to 8 July 1793 -	„ „ 51	23 May to 9 June 1794 -	„ „ 73
8 July to 18 July 1793 -	„ „ 52	9 June to 23 June 1794	„ „ 74
22 July to 19 Aug. 1793	„ „ 53	25 June to 21 July 1794	„ „ 75
20 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1793	„ „ 54	21 July to 7 Aug. 1794 -	„ „ 76
16 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1793	„ „ 55	7 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1794	„ „ 77
3 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1793 -	„ „ 56	21 Aug. to 8 Sept. 1794	„ „ 78
15 Oct. to 24 Oct. 1793 -	„ „ 57	10 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1794	„ „ 79
29 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1793 -	„ „ 58	2 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1794 -	„ „ 80
		20 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1794 -	„ „ 81

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1794 -	Range 284, Vol. 82	26 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1795 -	Range 285, Vol. 20
17 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1794 -	„ „ 83	8 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1795 -	„ „ 21
2 Dec. to 12 Dec. 1794 -	„ „ 84	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1795	„ „ 22
12 Dec. 1794 - -	„ „ 85	Index for the period 30 Dec. 1794 to 31 Dec. 1795.	„ „ 23
12 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1794 -	Range 285, Vol. 1	Jan. to June 1795 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 24
15 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1794 -	„ „ 2	July to Dec. 1795 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 25
Index for 1794 - -	„ „ 3	Printed Index for 1795-1797.	„ „ 25A
1794 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 4	31 Dec. 1795 to 21 Jan. 1796.	„ „ 26
Printed Index for 1792-1794.	Range, 284, Vol. 44A	21 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1796	„ „ 27
30 Dec. 1794 to 22 Jan. 1795.	Range 285, Vol. 5	25 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1796 -	„ „ 28
22 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1795 -	„ „ 6	8 Feb. to 29 Feb. 1796 -	„ „ 29
16 Feb. to 2 March 1795	„ „ 7	29 Feb. to 17 March 1796	„ „ 30
2 March to 23 March 1795	„ „ 8	17 March to 4 April 1796	„ „ 31
23 March to 13 April 1795	„ „ 9	4 April to 28 April 1796	„ „ 32
16 April to 30 April 1795	„ „ 10	2 May to 16 May 1796 -	„ „ 33
4 May to 18 May 1795 -	„ „ 11	19 May to 2 June 1796 -	„ „ 34
21 May to 4 June 1795 -	„ „ 12	2 June to 23 June 1796	„ „ 35
4 June to 29 June 1795 -	„ „ 13	23 June to 30 June 1796	„ „ 36
29 June to 27 July 1795	„ „ 14	2 July to 14 July 1796 -	„ „ 37
27 July to 24 Aug. 1795	„ „ 15	14 July to 11 Aug. 1796	„ „ 38
24 Aug. to 14 Sept. 1795	„ „ 16	11 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1796	„ „ 39
14 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1795	„ „ 17	1 Sept. to 22 Sept. 1796	„ „ 40
12 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1795 -	„ „ 18	22 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1796	„ „ 41
9 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1795 -	„ „ 19	10 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1796	„ „ 42

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
12 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1796 -	Range 285, Vol. 43	29 Dec. 1797 to 26 Jan. 1798.	Range 285, Vol. 65
21 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1796 -	" " 44	29 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1798 -	" " 66
Index for the period 31 Dec. 1795 to 29 Dec. 1796.	" " 45	12 Feb. to 1 March 1798	" " 67
Jan. to July 1796 (Mis- cellany Book).	" " 46	1 March to 19 March 1798	" " 68
Aug. to Dec. 1796 (Mis- cellany Book).	" " 47	19 March to 29 March 1798.	" " 69
Printed Index for 1795- 1797.	" " 25A	2 April to 23 April 1798	" " 70
29 Dec. 1796 to 26 Jan. 1797.	" " 48	23 April to 24 May 1798	" " 71
26 Jan. 1797 to 23 Feb. 1797.	" " 49	24 May to 7 June 1798 -	" " 72
23 Feb. to 30 March 1797	" " 50	7 June to 5 July 1798 -	" " 73
3 April to 27 April 1797 -	" " 51	5 July to 2 Aug. 1798 -	" " 74
1 May to 25 May 1797 -	" " 52	2 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1798 -	" " 75
25 May to 19 June 1797 -	" " 53	3 Sept. to 17 Sept. 1798	" " 76
20 June to 13 July 1797 -	" " 54	17 Sept. to 8 Oct. 1798 -	" " 77
13 July to 3 Aug. 1797 -	" " 55	8 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1798 -	" " 78
5 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1797 -	" " 56	1 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1798 -	" " 79
7 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1797 -	" " 57	3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1798 -	Range 286, Vol. 1
2 Oct. to 12 Oct. 1797 -	" " 58	Index for the period 29 Dec. 1797 to 31 Dec. 1798.	" " 2
14 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1797 -	" " 59	Jan. to June 1798 (Mis- cellany Book).	" " 3
7 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1797 -	" " 60	July to Dec. 1798 (Mis- cellany Book).	" " 4
27 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1797 -	" " 61	Printed Index for 1798- 1800.	" " 4A
Index for the period 29 Dec. 1796 to 28 Dec. 1797.	" " 62	1 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1799 -	" " 5
Jan. to May 1797 (Mis- cellany Book).	" " 63	21 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1799	" " 6
June to Dec. 1797 (Mis- cellany Book).	" " 64	11 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1799 -	" " 7
Printed Index for 1795- 1797.	" " 25A	4 March to 21 March 1799.	" " 8

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
21 March to 4 April 1799	Range 286, Vol. 9	13 March to 3 April 1800	Range 286, Vol. 32
4 April to 18 April 1799 -	" " 10	3 April to 17 April 1800	" " 33
18 April to 9 May 1799 -	" " 11	17 April to 5 May 1800	" " 34
9 May to 3 June 1799 -	" " 12	5 May to 19 May 1800 -	" " 35
3 June to 1 July 1799 -	" " 13	19 May to 2 June 1800 -	" " 36
1 July to 22 July 1799 -	" " 14	2 June to 9 June 1800 -	" " 37
22 July to 1 Aug. 1799 -	" " 15	9 June to 30 June 1800 -	" " 38
1 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1799 -	" " 16	1 July to 14 July 1800 -	" " 39
22 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1799 -	" " 17	14 July to 4 Aug. 1800 -	" " 40
9 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1799 -	" " 18	4 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1800 -	" " 41
7 Oct. to 24 Oct. 1799 -	" " 19	25 Aug. to 11 Sept. 1800	" " 42
24 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1799 -	" " 20	11 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1800	" " 43
11 Nov. to 18 Nov. 1799 -	" " 21	2 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1800 -	" " 44
18 Nov. to 9 Dec. 1799 -	" " 22	20 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1800 -	" " 45
9 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1799 -	" " 23	6 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1800 -	" " 46
Index for 1799 - -	" " 24	4 Dec. to 18 Dec. 1800 -	" " 47
Jan. to June 1799 (Miscellany Book).	" " 25	18 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1800	" " 48
July to Dec. 1799 (Miscellany Book).	" " 26	Index for 1800 - -	" " 49
Printed Index for 1798-1800.	" " 4A	1800 (Miscellany Book)	" " 50
2 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1800 -	" " 27	Printed Index for 1798-1800.	" " 4A
21 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1800 -	" " 28	1 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1801 -	" " 51
3 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1800 -	" " 29	19 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1801 -	" " 52
13 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1800 -	" " 30	2 Feb. to 20 Feb. 1801 -	" " 53
24 Feb. to 13 March 1800	" " 31	20 Feb. to 2 March 1801	" " 54

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 March to 16 March 1801	Range 286, Vol. 55	18 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1802 -	Range 286, Vol. 78
16 March to 30 March 1801.	„ „ 56	4 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1802 -	„ „ 79
2 April to 16 April 1801	„ „ 57	22 Feb. to 1 March 1802	„ „ 80
16 April to 27 April 1801	„ „ 58	1 March to 25 March 1802	Range 287, Vol. 1
27 April to 11 May 1801	„ „ 59	25 March to 8 April 1802	„ „ 2
12 May to 4 June 1801 -	„ „ 60	8 April to 26 April 1802	„ „ 3
4 June to 18 June 1801 -	„ „ 61	26 April to 14 May 1802	„ „ 4
18 June to 29 June 1801	„ „ 62	14 May to 3 June 1802 -	„ „ 5
2 July to 16 July 1801 -	„ „ 63	3 June to 24 June 1802	„ „ 6
16 July to 30 July 1801 -	„ „ 64	24 June to 13 July 1802	„ „ 7
1 Aug. to 10 Aug. 1801 -	„ „ 65	13 July to 15 July 1802	„ „ 8
10 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1801	„ „ 66	15 July to 29 July 1802	„ „ 9
3 Sept. to 7 Sept. 1801 -	„ „ 67	2 Aug. to 13 Aug. 1802	„ „ 10
7 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1801 -	„ „ 68	16 Aug. to 19 Aug. 1802	„ „ 11
1 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1801 -	„ „ 69	19 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1802	„ „ 12
22 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1801 -	„ „ 70	2 Sept. to 9 Sept. 1802 -	„ „ 13
12 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1801	„ „ 71	9 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1802	„ „ 14
26 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1801 -	„ „ 72	23 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1802 -	„ „ 15
7 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1801 -	„ „ 73	9 Oct. to 25 Oct. 1802 -	„ „ 16
21 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1801 -	„ „ 74	25 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1802 -	„ „ 17
Index for 1801 -	„ „ 75	4 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1802	„ „ 18
1801 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 76	1 Dec. to 16 Dec. 1802 -	„ „ 19
Printed Index for 1801-1803.	„ „ 76A	20 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1802	„ „ 20
1 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1802 -	„ „ 77	Index for 1802 -	„ „ 21

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Printed Index for 1801-1803.	Range 286, Vol. 76A	1 Nov. to 14 Nov. 1803	Range 287, Vol. 45
1802 (Miscellany Book) -	Range 287, Vol. 22	14 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1803	„ „ 46
3 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1803 -	„ „ 23	1 Dec. to 12 Dec. 1803 -	„ „ 47
17 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1803 -	„ „ 24	12 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1803	„ „ 48
1 Feb. to 10 Feb. 1803 -	„ „ 25	16 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1803	„ „ 49
14 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1803 -	„ „ 26	Index for 1803 - -	„ „ 50
3 March to 17 March 1803	„ „ 27	1803 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 51
17 March to 28 March 1803.	„ „ 28	Printed Index for 1801-1803.	Range 286, Vol. 76A
28 March to 18 April 1803	„ „ 29	3 Jan. to 5 Jan. 1804 -	Range 287, Vol. 52
18 April to 5 May 1803 -	„ „ 30	5 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1804 -	„ „ 53
5 May to 23 May 1803 -	„ „ 31	23 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1804 -	„ „ 54
23 May to 2 June 1803 -	„ „ 32	10 Feb. to 5 March 1804	„ „ 55
2 June to 20 June 1803 -	„ „ 33	5 March to 29 March 1804	„ „ 56
23 June to 30 June 1803	„ „ 34	2 April to 12 April 1804	„ „ 57
1 July to 14 July 1803 -	„ „ 35	12 April to 30 April 1804	„ „ 58
14 July to 18 July 1803 -	„ „ 36	3 May to 17 May 1804 -	„ „ 59
18 July to 28 July 1803 -	„ „ 37	18 May to 14 June 1804	„ „ 60
1 Aug. to 8 Aug. 1803 -	„ „ 38	18 June to 25 June 1804	„ „ 61
11 Aug. to 18 Aug. 1803	„ „ 39	26 June to 12 July 1804	„ „ 62
18 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1803 -	„ „ 40	12 July to 26 July 1804	„ „ 63
5 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1803 -	„ „ 41	27 July to 13 Aug. 1804	„ „ 64
19 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1803	„ „ 42	13 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1804	Range 288, Vol. 1
26 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1803	„ „ 43	3 Sept. to 13 Sept. 1804	„ „ 2
15 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1803 -	„ „ 44	13 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1804	„ „ 3

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS--*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
24 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1804	Range 288, Vol. 4	22 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1805 -	Range 288, Vol. 27
27 Sept. 1804 - -	" " 5	4 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1805	" " 28
1 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1804 -	" " 6	1 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1805 -	" " 29
22 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1804 -	" " 7	Index for 1805 - -	" " 30
12 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1804	" " 8	1805 (Miscellany Book)	" " 31
26 Nov. to 13 Dec. 1804 -	" " 9	Printed Index for 1804-1805.	" " 12A
13 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1804 -	" " 10	22 April to 23 Dec. 1805 (Court of Wards), with Index.	" " 32
Index for 1804 - -	" " 11	Printed Index for 1805-1806 (Court of Wards).	" " 32A
1804 (Miscellany Book) -	" " 12	1 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1806 -	" " 33
Printed Index for 1804-1805.	" " 12A	27 Jan. to 27 Feb. 1806	" " 34
1 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1805 -	" " 13	1 March to 27 March 1806	" " 35
24 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1805 -	" " 14	27 March to 28 April 1806	" " 36
18 Feb. to 4 March 1805	" " 15	1 May to 22 May 1806 -	" " 37
5 March to 1 April 1805	" " 16	22 May to 16 June 1806	" " 38
2 April to 25 April 1805	" " 17	17 June to 10 July 1806	" " 39
27 April to 9 May 1805 -	" " 18	10 July to 24 July 1806	" " 40
9 May to 30 May 1805 -	" " 19	24 July to 14 Aug. 1806	" " 41
1 June to 20 June 1805 -	" " 20	14 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1806	" " 42
20 June to 8 July 1805 -	" " 21	4 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1806	" " 43
8 July to 1 Aug. 1805 -	" " 22	25 Sept. to 16 Oct. 1806	" " 44
5 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1805 -	" " 23	17 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1806 -	" " 45
22 Aug. to 12 Sept. 1805	" " 24	4 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1806	" " 46
13 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1805	" " 25	1 Dec. to 11 Dec. 1806 -	" " 47
1 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1805 -	" " 26	11 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1806	" " 48

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1806 -	Range 288, Vol. 49	1807 (Miscellany Book)	Range 288, Vol. 71
1806 (Miscellany Book) -	" " 50	Printed Index for 1806-1807 (including Sea Customs).	" " 50A
Printed Index for 1806-1807 (including Sea Customs).	" " 50A	1 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1808 -	Range 289, Vol. 1
Printed Index for 1805-1806 (Court of Wards).	" " 32A	14 Jan. to 15 Feb. 1808	" " 2
1 Jan. to 8 Jan. 1807 -	" " 51	15 Feb. to 10 March 1808	" " 3
8 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1807 -	" " 52	10 March to 31 March 1808.	" " 4
5 Feb. to 5 March 1807 -	" " 53	1 April to 28 April 1808	" " 5
5 March to 2 April 1807	" " 54	1 May to 16 May 1808 -	" " 6
2 April to 23 April 1807	" " 55	16 May to 2 June 1808 -	" " 7
23 April to 7 May 1807 -	" " 56	2 June to 20 June 1808	" " 8
7 May to 28 May 1807 -	" " 57	20 June to 30 June 1808	" " 9
1 June to 25 June 1807 -	" " 58	1 July to 11 July 1808 -	" " 10
25 June to 9 July 1807 -	" " 59	11 July to 21 July 1808	" " 11
9 July to 27 July 1807 -	" " 60	21 July to 1 Aug. 1808 -	" " 12
27 July to 6 Aug. 1807 -	" " 61	1 Aug. to 11 Aug. 1808	" " 13
6 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1807 -	" " 62	11 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1808	" " 14
20 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1807	" " 63	25 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1808	" " 15
1 Sept. to 17 Sept. 1807 -	" " 64	5 Sept. to 19 Sept. 1808	" " 16
17 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1807 -	" " 65	22 Sept. to 17 Oct. 1808	" " 17
12 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1807 -	" " 66	17 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1808	" " 18
26 Oct. to 16 Nov. 1807 -	" " 67	1 Nov. to 10 Nov. 1808	" " 19
16 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1807 -	" " 68	10 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1808	" " 20
3 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1807 -	" " 69	1 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1808 -	" " 21
Index for 1807 -	" " 70	22 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1808	" " 22

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1808 -	Range 289, Vol. 23	29 Nov. to 11 Dec. 1809	Range 289, Vol. 46
1808 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 24	12 Dec. to 28 Dec. 1809	„ „ 47
Printed Index for 1808-1809 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 24A	Index for 1809 -	„ „ 48
2 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1809 -	„ „ 25	1809 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 49
6 Feb. to 16 Feb. 1809 -	„ „ 26	Printed Index for 1808-1809 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 24A
20 Feb. to 6 March 1809	„ „ 27	1 Jan. to 15 Jan. 1810 -	„ „ 50
6 March to 23 March 1809	„ „ 28	15 Jan. to 1 Feb. 1810 -	„ „ 51
25 March to 17 April 1809	„ „ 29	5 Feb. to 15 Feb. 1810 -	„ „ 52
18 April to 15 May 1809	„ „ 30	16 Feb. to 1 March 1810	„ „ 53
15 May to 1 June 1809 -	„ „ 31	5 March to 26 March 1810.	„ „ 54
3 June to 19 June 1809 -	„ „ 32	26 March to 5 April 1810	„ „ 55
22 June to 3 July 1809 -	„ „ 33	5 April to 26 April 1810	„ „ 56
3 July to 20 July 1809 -	„ „ 34	26 April to 7 May 1810	„ „ 57
20 July to 31 July 1809 -	„ „ 35	7 May to 24 May 1810 -	„ „ 58
1 Aug. to 7 Aug. 1809 -	„ „ 36	24 May to 11 June 1810	„ „ 59
7 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1809 -	„ „ 37	11 June to 28 June 1810	„ „ 60
21 Aug. to 24 Aug. 1809	„ „ 38	2 July to 9 July 1810 -	„ „ 61
24 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1809 -	„ „ 39	9 July to 25 July 1810 -	„ „ 62
4 Sept. to 14 Sept. 1809 -	„ „ 40	26 July to 6 Aug. 1810 -	„ „ 63
14 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1809	„ „ 41	6 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1810 -	„ „ 64
1 Oct. to 5 Oct. 1809 -	„ „ 42	20 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1810	„ „ 65
9 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1809 -	„ „ 43	6 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1810	„ „ 66
19 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1809 -	„ „ 44	24 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1810 -	„ „ 67
9 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1809 -	„ „ 45	4 Oct. to 25 Oct. 1810 -	„ „ 68

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
25 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1810 -	Range 289, Vol. 69	1 Aug. to 5 Aug. 1811 -	Range 290, Vol. 3
1 Nov. to 12 Nov. 1810 -	„ „ 70	5 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1811	„ „ 4
12 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1810	„ „ 71	22 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1811	„ „ 5
1 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1810 -	„ „ 72	2 Sept. to 9 Sept. 1811 -	„ „ 6
17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1810 -	„ „ 73	10 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1811	„ „ 7
Index for 1810 - -	„ „ 74	23 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1811 -	„ „ 8
1810 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 75	3 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1811 -	„ „ 9
Printed Index for 1810-1811 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 75A	14 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1811	„ „ 10
3 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1811 -	„ „ 76	28 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1811	„ „ 11
14 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1811 -	„ „ 77	11 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1811	„ „ 12
1 Feb. to 18 Feb. 1811 -	„ „ 78	25 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1811 -	„ „ 13
18 Feb. to 4 March 1811	„ „ 79	5 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1811 -	„ „ 14
4 March to 18 March 1811	„ „ 80	19 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1811	„ „ 15
18 March to 4 April 1811	„ „ 81	Index for 1811 - -	„ „ 16
4 April to 22 April 1811 -	„ „ 82	1811 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 17
22 April to 6 May 1811 -	„ „ 83	Printed Index for 1810-1811 (including Sea Customs).	Range 289, Vol. 75A
6 May to 16 May 1811 -	„ „ 84	2 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1812 -	Range 290, Vol. 18
16 May to 23 May 1811 -	„ „ 85	9 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1812 -	„ „ 19
23 May to 3 June 1811 -	„ „ 86	20 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1812 -	„ „ 20
3 June to 20 June 1811 -	„ „ 87	6 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1812 -	„ „ 21
20 June to 24 June 1811	„ „ 88	2 March to 5 March 1812	„ „ 22
24 June to 4 July 1811 -	„ „ 89	5 March to 12 March 1812.	„ „ 23
4 July to 15 July 1811 -	Range 290, Vol. 1	12 March to 26 March 1812.	„ „ 24
15 July to 29 July 1811 -	„ „ 2	26 March to 9 April 1812	„ „ 25

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
13 April to 23 April 1812	Range 290, Vol. 26	26 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1812	Range 290, Vol. 50
23 April to 30 April 1812	„ „ 27	5 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1812	„ „ 51
1 May to 14 May 1812 -	„ „ 28	23 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1812	„ „ 52
14 May to 21 May 1812 -	„ „ 29	3 Dec. to 14 Dec. 1812 -	„ „ 53
21 May to 4 June 1812 -	„ „ 30	14 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1812	„ „ 54
8 June to 18 June 1812 -	„ „ 31	24 Dec. to 28 Dec. 1812	„ „ 55
18 June to 25 June 1812	„ „ 32	28 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1812	„ „ 56
25 June to 2 July 1812 -	„ „ 33	Index for 1812 -	„ „ 57
2 July to 9 July 1812 -	„ „ 34	1812 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 58
9 July to 20 July 1812 -	„ „ 35	Printed Index for 1812 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 58A
20 July to 27 July 1812 -	„ „ 36	1 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1813 -	„ „ 59
27 July to 30 July 1812 -	„ „ 37	18 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1813	„ „ 60
1 Aug. to 6 Aug. 1812 -	„ „ 38	1 Feb. to 8 Feb. 1813 -	„ „ 61
6 Aug. to 17 Aug. 1812 -	„ „ 39	8 Feb. 1813 -	„ „ 62
17 Aug. to 24 Aug. 1812	„ „ 40	8 Feb. to 8 March 1813	„ „ 63
24 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1812	„ „ 41	8 March to 25 March 1813	„ „ 64
3 Sept. to 14 Sept. 1812 -	„ „ 42	25 March to 8 April 1813	„ „ 65
14 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1812	„ „ 43	8 April to 22 April 1813	„ „ 66
1 Oct. to 12 Oct. 1812 -	„ „ 44	22 April to 10 May 1813	„ „ 67
12 Oct. 1812 - -	„ „ 45	10 May to 27 May 1813	„ „ 68
12 Oct. 1812 - -	„ „ 46	27 May to 7 June 1813 -	„ „ 69
12 Oct. 1812 - -	„ „ 47	7 June to 28 June 1813	„ „ 70
12 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1812 -	„ „ 48	1 July to 8 July 1813 -	„ „ 71
23 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1812 -	„ „ 49	8 July to 19 July 1813	„ „ 72

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
19 July to 29 July 1813 -	Range 290, Vol. 73	11 April to 21 April 1814	Range 291, Vol. 6
1 Aug. to 12 Aug. 1813 -	" " 74	21 April to 2 May 1814 -	" " 7
12 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1813 -	" " 75	2 May to 19 May 1814 -	" " 8
2 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1813 -	" " 76	19 May to 9 June 1814 -	" " 9
20 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1813	" " 77	9 June to 16 June 1814	" " 10
1 Oct. to 12 Oct. 1813 -	" " 78	16 June to 20 June 1814	" " 11
12 Oct. to 22 Oct 1813 -	" " 79	1 July to 21 July 1814 -	" " 12
22 Oct. to 9 Nov. 1813 -	" " 80	21 July to 1 Aug. 1814 -	" " 13
9 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1813 -	" " 81	1 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1814 -	" " 14
26 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1813 -	" " 82	15 Aug. to 1 Sept. 1814	" " 15
10 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1813 -	" " 83	1 Sept. to 8 Sept. 1814 -	" " 16
Index for 1813 - -	" " 84	8 Sept. to 19 Sept. 1814	" " 17
1813 (Miscellany Book) -	" " 85	19 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1814	" " 18
Printed Index for 1813-14 (including Sea Customs).	" " 85A	26 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1814 -	" " 19
3 Jan. 1814 - -	" " 86	3 Oct. to 13 Oct. 1814 -	" " 20
3 Jan. 1814 - -	" " 87	13 Oct. to 24 Oct. 1814 -	" " 21
6 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1814 -	" " 88	24 Oct. to 14 Nov. 1814	" " 22
17 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1814 -	" " 89	14 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1814	" " 23
3 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1814 -	" " 90	21 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1814 -	" " 24
17 Feb. to 7 March 1814 -	Range 291, Vol. 1	1 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1814 -	" " 25
7 March to 21 March 1814	" " 2	15 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1814	" " 26
21 March to 24 March 1814	" " 3	Index for 1814 - -	" " 27
24 March to 4 April 1814	" " 4	Jan. to June 1814 (Mis- cellany Book).	" " 28
4 April to 11 April 1814 -	" " 5	July to Dec. 1814 (Mis- cellany Book).	" " 29

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Printed Index for 1813-14 (including Sea Customs).	Range 290, Vol. 85A	21 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1815	Range 291, Vol. 53
1 Jan. to 5 Jan. 1815 -	Range 291, Vol. 30	25 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1815 -	„ „ 54
5 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1815 -	„ „ 31	9 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1815 -	„ „ 55
19 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1815 -	„ „ 32	19 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1815 -	„ „ 56
6 Feb. to 20 Feb. 1815 -	„ „ 33	2 Nov. to 9 Nov. 1815 -	„ „ 57
20 Feb. to 9 March 1815 -	„ „ 34	9 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1815	„ „ 58
9 March to 23 March 1815	„ „ 35	16 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1815	„ „ 59
23 March to 10 April 1815	„ „ 36	23 Nov. to 11 Dec. 1815	„ „ 60
10 April to 20 April 1815	„ „ 37	14 Dec. to 18 Dec. 1815	„ „ 61
20 April to 1 May 1815 -	„ „ 38	18 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1815	„ „ 62
1 May to 15 May 1815 -	„ „ 39	21 Dec. to 28 Dec. 1815	„ „ 63
18 May 1815 -	„ „ 40	Index for 1815 -	„ „ 64
18 May to 5 June 1815 -	„ „ 41	Jan. to June 1815 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 65
5 June to 15 June 1815 -	„ „ 42	July to Dec. 1815 (Miscellany Book).	„ „ 66
15 June to 26 June 1815	„ „ 43		
26 June to 6 July 1815 -	„ „ 44	Printed Index for 1815 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 66A
6 July to 17 July 1815 -	„ „ 45	2 Jan. to 8 Jan. 1816 -	„ „ 67
17 July to 27 July 1815 -	„ „ 46	8 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1816 -	„ „ 68
27 July to 7 Aug. 1815 -	„ „ 47	22 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1816 -	„ „ 69
7 Aug. to 10 Aug. 1815 -	„ „ 48	5 Feb. to 15 Feb. 1816 -	„ „ 70
10 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1815	„ „ 49	15 Feb. to 29 Feb. 1816	„ „ 71
21 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1815	„ „ 50	1 March to 11 March 1816	„ „ 72
1 Sept. to 14 Sept. 1815 -	„ „ 51	11 March to 21 March 1816	„ „ 73
14 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1815	„ „ 52	21 March to 25 March 1816	„ „ 74

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
25 March to 1 April 1816	Range 291, Vol. 75	11 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1816	Range 292, Vol. 6
1 April to 11 April 1816 -	„ „ 76	21 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1816	„ „ 7
11 April to 25 April 1816	„ „ 77	2 Dec. to 12 Dec. 1816 -	„ „ 8
25 April to 13 May 1816	„ „ 78	12 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1816	„ „ 9
13 May to 16 May 1816 -	„ „ 79	Index for 1816 - -	„ „ 10
16 May 1816 - -	„ „ 80	1816 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 11
20 May to 30 May 1816 -	„ „ 81	Printed Index for 1816-17 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 11A
1 June to 13 June 1816 -	„ „ 82	2 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1817 -	„ „ 12
13 June to 17 June 1816	„ „ 83	9 Jan. 1817 - -	„ „ 13
17 June to 1 July 1816 -	„ „ 84	9 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1817 -	„ „ 14
1 July to 11 July 1816 -	„ „ 85	23 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1817 -	„ „ 15
11 July to 18 July 1816 -	„ „ 86	3 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1817 -	„ „ 16
18 July to 25 July 1816 -	„ „ 87	17 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1817	„ „ 17
25 July to 5 Aug. 1816 -	„ „ 88	24 Feb. to 3 March 1817	„ „ 18
5 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1816 -	„ „ 89	6 March to 17 March 1817	„ „ 19
15 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1816	„ „ 90	17 March to 31 March 1817	„ „ 20
26 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1816 -	„ „ 91	1 April to 7 April 1817 -	„ „ 21
9 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1816	„ „ 92	7 April to 14 April 1817	„ „ 22
16 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1816	„ „ 93	14 April to 24 April 1817	„ „ 23
26 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1816 -	Range 292, Vol. 1	28 April to 5 May 1817 -	„ „ 24
3 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1816 -	„ „ 2	5 May to 19 May 1817 -	„ „ 25
14 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1816 -	„ „ 3	19 May to 29 May 1817	„ „ 26
21 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1816 -	„ „ 4	2 June to 9 June 1817 -	„ „ 27
1 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1816 -	„ „ 5	9 June to 19 June 1817	„ „ 28

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
19 June to 3 July 1817 -	Range 292, Vol. 29	Printed Index for 1816-17 (including Sea Customs).	Range 292, Vol. 11A
3 July to 14 July 1817 -	„ „ 30	5 Jan. 1818 - -	„ „ 53
14 July to 24 July 1817 -	„ „ 31	5 Jan. to 8 Jan. 1818 -	„ „ 54
24 July to 4 Aug. 1817 -	„ „ 32	8 Jan. to 15 Jan. 1818 -	„ „ 55
4 Aug. to 18 Aug. 1817 -	„ „ 33	15 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1818	„ „ 56
18 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1817	„ „ 34	2 Feb. to 12 Feb. 1818 -	„ „ 57
25 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1817	„ „ 35	12 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1818	„ „ 58
1 Sept. to 8 Sept. 1817 -	„ „ 36	19 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1818	„ „ 59
8 Sept. to 18 Sept. 1817 -	„ „ 37	1 March to 12 March 1818	„ „ 60
18 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1817	„ „ 38	12 March to 26 March 1818.	„ „ 61
25 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1817 -	„ „ 39	26 March to 9 April 1818	„ „ 62
2 Oct. to 9 Oct. 1817 -	„ „ 40	9 April to 20 April 1818	„ „ 63
9 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1817 -	„ „ 41	20 April to 4 May 1818	„ „ 64
20 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1817 -	„ „ 42	4 May to 14 May 1818 -	„ „ 65
1 Nov. to 10 Nov. 1817 -	„ „ 43	14 May to 28 May 1818	„ „ 66
13 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1817	„ „ 44	28 May 1818 - -	„ „ 67
24 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 45	1 June to 4 June 1818 -	„ „ 68
1 Dec. to 4 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 46	8 June to 11 June 1818	„ „ 69
4 Dec. to 8 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 47	11 June to 22 June 1818	„ „ 70
8 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 48	22 June to 2 July 1818 -	„ „ 71
15 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 49	2 July to 9 July 1818 -	„ „ 72
22 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 50	9 July to 23 July 1818 -	„ „ 73
Index for 1817 - -	„ „ 51	23 July to 3 Aug. 1818	„ „ 74
1817 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 52	3 Aug. to 13 Aug. 1818	„ „ 75

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
13 Aug. to 24 Aug. 1818	Range 292, Vol. 76	11 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1819	Range 293, Vol. 6
24 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1818 -	" " 77	21 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1819	" " 7
7 Sept. to 14 Sept. 1818 -	" " 78	1 Feb. 1819 - -	" " 8
14 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1818	" " 79	1 Feb. to 8 Feb. 1819 -	" " 9
21 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1818	" " 80	8 Feb. to 18 Feb. 1819 -	" " 10
1 Oct. to 8 Oct. 1818 -	" " 81	18 Feb. to 1 March 1819	" " 11
8 Oct. to 12 Oct. 1818 -	" " 82	1 March to 8 March 1819	" " 12
12 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1818 -	" " 83	8 March to 18 March 1819	" " 13
15 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1818 -	" " 84	18 March to 22 March 1819.	" " 14
22 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1818 -	" " 85	22 March to 1 April 1819	" " 15
2 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1818 -	" " 86	1 April to 12 April 1819	" " 16
16 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1818	" " 87	12 April to 26 April 1819	" " 17
26 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1818	" " 88	26 April to 3 May 1819	" " 18
1 Dec. to 3 Dec. 1818 -	" " 89	3 May to 17 May 1819	" " 19
3 Dec. to 10 Dec. 1818 -	" " 90	17 May to 27 May 1819	" " 20
10 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1818 -	" " 91	27 May to 31 May 1819	" " 21
21 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1818 -	" " 92	1 June to 10 June 1819	" " 22
28 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1818 -	" " 93	10 June to 21 June 1819	" " 23
Index for 1818 - -	Range 293, Vol. 1	21 June to 5 July 1819	" " 24
Jan. to June 1818 (Miscellany Book).	" " 2	5 July to 15 July 1819 -	" " 25
July to Dec. 1818 (Miscellany Book).	" " 3	15 July to 22 July 1819	" " 26
Printed Index for 1818 (including Sea Customs).	" " 3A	22 July to 29 July 1819	" " 27
4 Jan. to 7 Jan. 1819 -	" " 4	2 Aug. to 5 Aug. 1819 -	" " 28
7 Jan. to 11 Jan. 1819 -	" " 5	5 Aug. to 19 Aug. 1819	" " 29

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
19 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1819	Range 293, Vol. 30	15 May to 29 May 1820	Range 293, Vol. 53
1 Sept. to 6 Sept. 1819 -	„ „ 31	1 June to 12 June 1820	„ „ 54
6 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1819 -	„ „ 32	12 June to 29 June 1820	„ „ 55
16 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1819	„ „ 33	3 July to 17 July 1820 -	„ „ 56
27 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 34	17 July to 20 July 1820	„ „ 57
7 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 35	20 July to 7 Aug. 1820 -	„ „ 58
14 Oct. to 25 Oct. 1819 -	„ „ 36	7 Aug. to 17 Aug. 1820	„ „ 59
25 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1819 -	„ „ 37	17 Aug. to 24 Aug. 1820	„ „ 60
8 Nov. to 15 Nov. 1819 -	„ „ 38	24 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1820	„ „ 61
15 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1819	„ „ 39	1 Sept. to 7 Sept. 1820 -	„ „ 62
25 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 40	7 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1820	„ „ 63
2 Dec. to 16 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 41	21 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1820 -	„ „ 64
16 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 42	2 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1820 -	„ „ 65
Index for 1819 - -	„ „ 43	16 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1820	„ „ 66
Printed Index for 1819 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 43A	26 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1820 -	„ „ 67
3 Jan. to 6 Jan. 1820 -	„ „ 44	6 Nov. to 13 Nov. 1820	„ „ 68
6 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1820 -	„ „ 45	13 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1820	„ „ 69
24 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1820 -	„ „ 46	27 Nov. to 11 Dec. 1820	„ „ 70
10 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1820 -	„ „ 47	11 Dec. to 28 Dec. 1820	„ „ 71
28 Feb. to 9 March 1820	„ „ 48	Index for 1820 - -	„ „ 72
9 March to 23 March 1820	„ „ 49	Printed Index for 1820 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 72A
23 March to 13 April 1820	„ „ 50	4 Jan. to 8 Jan. 1821 -	„ „ 73
13 April to 24 April 1820	„ „ 51	8 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1821 -	„ „ 74
24 April to 15 May 1820	„ „ 52	1 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1821	„ „ 75

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
19 Feb. to 8 March 1821	Range 293, Vol. 76	Jan. to April 1821 (Sea Customs), with Index.	Range 294, Vol. 6
8 March to 15 March 1821	" " 77	May to July 1821 (Sea Customs), with Index from May to Dec. 1821.	" " 7
19 March to 2 April 1821	" " 78	Aug. to Dec. 1821 (Sea Customs).	" " 8
2 April to 16 April 1821 -	" " 79	1821 (Magisterial Proceedings), with Index.	" " 9
18 April to 26 April 1821	" " 80	Printed Index for 1821 (including Sea Customs).	" " 9A
26 April to 7 May 1821 -	" " 81	1 Jan. to 10 Jan. 1822 -	" " 10
7 May to 28 May 1821 -	" " 82	10 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1822	" " 11
28 May to 11 June 1821	" " 83	28 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1822	" " 12
11 June to 25 June 1821	" " 84	11 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1822	" " 13
25 June to 5 July 1821 -	" " 85	21 Feb. to 11 March 1822	" " 14
5 July to 9 July 1821 -	" " 86	11 March to 28 March 1822.	" " 15
9 July to 26 July 1821 -	" " 87	1 April to 11 April 1822	" " 16
26 July to 9 Aug. 1821 -	" " 88	11 April to 22 April 1822	" " 17
9 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1821 -	" " 89	22 April to 6 May 1822	" " 18
23 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1821 -	" " 90	6 May to 16 May 1822 -	" " 19
6 Sept. to 17 Sept. 1821 -	" " 91	16 May to 23 May 1822	" " 20
20 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1821	" " 92	23 May to 3 June 1822	" " 21
1 Oct. to 11 Oct. 1821 -	" " 93	3 June to 6 June 1822 -	" " 22
11 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1821 -	" " 94	6 June to 24 June 1822	" " 23
1 Nov. to 12 Nov. 1821 -	Range 294, Vol. 1	24 June to 8 July 1822	" " 24
12 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1821	" " 2	8 July to 22 July 1822 -	" " 25
3 Dec. to 10 Dec. 1821 -	" " 3	22 July to 8 Aug. 1822	" " 26
10 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1821 -	" " 4	8 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1822	" " 27
Index for 1821 -	" " 5		

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
26 Aug. to 16. Sept. 1822	Range 294, Vol. 28	1 June to 19 June 1823	Range 294, Vol. 51
16 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1822 -	„ „ 29	19 June to 30 June 1823	„ „ 52
3 Oct. to 10 Oct. 1822 -	„ „ 30	1 July to 7 July 1823 -	„ „ 53
10 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1822 -	„ „ 31	7 July to 14 July 1823 -	„ „ 54
21 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1822 -	„ „ 32	14 July to 17 July 1823	„ „ 55
1 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1822 -	„ „ 33	17 July to 28 July 1823	„ „ 56
11 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1822	„ „ 34	28 July to 18 Aug. 1823	„ „ 57
1 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1822 -	„ „ 35	18 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1823	„ „ 58
Index for 1822 - -	„ „ 36	1 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1823	„ „ 59
Jan. to June 1822 (Sea Customs), with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 37	15 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1823	„ „ 60
July to Dec. 1822 (Sea Customs).	„ „ 38	25 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1823	„ „ 61
Printed Index for 1822 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 38A	2 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1823 -	„ „ 62
2 Jan. 1823 - -	„ „ 39	16 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1823 -	„ „ 63
2 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1823 -	„ „ 40	6 Nov. to 20 Nov. 1823 -	„ „ 64
9 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1823 -	„ „ 41	20 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1823 -	„ „ 65
27 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1823 -	„ „ 42	8 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1823 -	„ „ 66
30 Jan. 1823 - -	„ „ 43	Index for 1823 - -	„ „ 67
30 Jan. 1823 - -	„ „ 44	2 Jan. to 5 May 1823 (Sea Customs), with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 68
30 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1823 -	„ „ 45	8 May to 29 Dec. 1823 (Sea Customs).	„ „ 69
3 Feb. to 10 March 1823	„ „ 46	Printed Index for 1823 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 69A
10 March to 31 March 1823	„ „ 47	5 Jan. 1824 - -	„ „ 70
3 April to 21 April 1823	„ „ 48	5 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1824 -	„ „ 71
21 April to 15 May 1823	„ „ 49	26 Jan. to 12 Feb. 1824	„ „ 72
15 May to 29 May 1823 -	„ „ 50	12 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1824	„ „ 73

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 March to 11 March 1824	Range 294, Vol. 74	2 Dec. to 9 Dec. 1824 -	Range 295, Vol. 10
11 March to 18 March 1824	„ „ 75	9 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1824 -	„ „ 11
18 March to 25 March 1824	„ „ 76	27 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1824	„ „ 12
25 March to 8 April 1824	„ „ 77	30 Dec. 1824 - -	„ „ 13
8 April to 26 April 1824 -	„ „ 78	Index for 1824 - -	„ „ 14
26 April to 13 May 1824 -	„ „ 79	Jen. to Feb. 1824 (Sea Customs), with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 15
13 May to 27 May 1824 -	„ „ 80	March to June 1824 -	„ „ 16
27 May to 10 June 1824	„ „ 81	July to Dec. 1824	„ „ 17
10 June to 28 June 1824	„ „ 82	Printed Index for 1824 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 17A
1 July to 12 July 1824 -	„ „ 83	3 Jan. to 13 Jan. 1825 -	„ „ 18
12 July to 22 July 1824 -	„ „ 84	17 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1825	„ „ 19
22 July to 19 Aug. 1824	„ „ 85	24 Jan. to 10 Feb. 1825	„ 20
19 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1824 -	„ „ 86	10 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1825	„ „ 21
6 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1824 -	„ „ 87	21 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1825	„ „ 22
18 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1824	„ „ 88	1 March to 10 March 1825	„ „ 23
23 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1824	Range 295, Vol. 1	14 March to 17 March 1825.	„ „ 24
1 Oct. to 4 Oct. 1824 -	„ „ 2	18 March to 31 March 1825.	„ „ 25
5 Oct. to 11 Oct. 1824 -	„ „ 3	4 April to 11 April 1825	„ „ 26
14 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1824 -	„ „ 4	11 April to 18 April 1825	„ „ 27
21 Oct. to 25 Oct. 1824 -	„ „ 5	18 April to 28 April 1825	„ „ 28
25 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1824 -	„ „ 6	2 May to 16 May 1825 -	„ „ 29
4 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1824	„ „ 7	16 May to 30 May 1825	„ „ 30
15 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1824	„ „ 8	2 June to 13 June 1825	„ „ 31
25 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1824	„ „ 9	17 June to 30 June 1825	„ „ 32

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 July to 11 July 1825 -	Range 295, Vol. 33	2 Jan. 1826 - - -	Range 295, Vol. 56
11 July to 18 July 1825 -	„ „ 34	2 Jan. 1826 - - -	„ „ 57
18 July to 4 Aug. 1825 -	„ „ 35	4 Jan. to 12 Jan. 1826 -	„ „ 58
4 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1825 -	„ „ 36	12 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1826	„ „ 59
15 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1825	„ „ 37	26 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1826 -	„ „ 60
25 Aug. to 1 Sept. 1825 -	„ „ 38	13 Feb. to 20 Feb. 1826	„ „ 61
1 Sept. to 8 Sept. 1825 -	„ „ 39	20 Feb. to 2 March 1826	„ „ 62
8 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1825 -	„ „ 40	2 March to 9 March 1826	„ „ 63
15 Sept. to 22 Sept. 1825	„ „ 41	9 March to 20 March 1826	„ „ 64
22 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1825	„ „ 42	23 March to 3 April 1826	„ „ 65
3 Oct. to 10 Oct. 1825 -	„ „ 43	6 April to 20 April 1826	„ „ 66
10 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1825 -	„ „ 44	24 April to 1 May 1826 -	„ „ 67
20 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1825 -	„ „ 45	1 May to 18 May 1826 -	„ „ 68
31 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1825 -	„ „ 46	18 May to 5 June 1826 -	„ „ 69
3 Nov. to 14 Nov. 1825 -	„ „ 47	5 June to 8 June 1826 -	„ „ 70
17 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1825	„ „ 48	12 June to 19 June 1826	„ „ 71
1 Dec. to 5 Dec. 1825 -	„ „ 49	19 June to 29 June 1826	„ „ 72
8 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1825 -	„ „ 50	1 July to 10 July 1826 -	„ „ 73
17 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1825 -	„ „ 51	13 July to 17 July 1826	„ „ 74
Index for 1825, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 52	17 July to 31 July 1826	„ „ 75
Index for 1825, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 53	1 Aug. to 7 Aug. 1826 -	„ „ 76
Jan. to May 1825 (Sea Customs), with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 54	7 Aug. to 17 Aug. 1826	„ „ 77
June to Dec. 1825 (Sea Customs).	„ „ 55	19 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1826	„ „ 78
Printed Index for 1825 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 55A	29 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1826	„ „ 79

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
4 Sept. to 14 Sept. 1826 -	Range 295, Vol. 80	12 March to 19 March 1827.	Range 296, Vol. 11
18 Sept. 1826 - -	„ „ 81	19 March to 2 April 1827	„ „ 12
18 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1826	„ „ 82	2 April to 9 April 1827	„ „ 13
25 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1826 -	„ „ 83	12 April to 26 April 1827	„ „ 14
2 Oct. to 9 Oct. 1826 -	„ „ 84	30 April to 7 May 1827	„ „ 15
12 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1826 -	„ „ 85	7 May to 14 May 1827 -	„ „ 16
26 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1826 -	„ „ 86	14 May to 28 May 1827	„ „ 17
2 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1826 -	„ „ 87	28 May to 4 June 1827 -	„ „ 18
20 Nov. 1826 - -	„ „ 88	4 June 1827 - -	„ „ 19
20 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1826	„ „ 89	4 June 1827 - -	„ „ 20
1 Dec. to 28 Dec. 1826 -	„ „ 90	7 June to 18 June 1827	„ „ 21
Index for 1826, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 91	18 June to 28 June 1827	„ „ 22
Index for 1826, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 92	2 July to 12 July 1827 -	„ „ 23
Jan. to April 1826 (Sea Customs), with Index for the whole year.	Range 296, Vol. 1	12 July to 26 July 1827	„ „ 24
May to Dec. 1826 (Sea Customs).	„ „ 2	30 July to 6 Aug. 1827	„ „ 25
Printed Index for 1826 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 2A	6 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1827	„ „ 26
4 Jan. 1827 - -	„ „ 3	20 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1827	„ „ 27
4 Jan. 1827 - -	„ „ 4	3 Sept. 1827 - -	„ „ 28
4 Jan. 1827 - -	„ „ 5	6 Sept. 1827 - -	„ „ 29
8 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1827 -	„ „ 6	10 Sept. to 20 Sept. 1827	„ „ 30
18 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1827 -	„ „ 7	20 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1827	„ „ 31
1 Feb. to 12 Feb. 1827 -	„ „ 8	1 Oct. to 11 Oct. 1827 -	„ „ 32
12 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1827 -	„ „ 9	15 Oct. 1827 - -	„ „ 33
1 March to 8 March 1827	„ „ 10	18 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1827	„ „ 34

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
25 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1827 -	Range 296, Vol. 35	2 June to 19 June 1828	Range 296, Vol. 58
1 Nov. 1827 - - -	„ „ 36	19 June to 30 June 1828	„ „ 59
5 Nov. 1827 - - -	„ „ 37	2 July to 21 July 1828	„ „ 60
5 Nov. to 15 Nov. 1827 -	„ „ 38	23 July to 7 Aug. 1828 -	„ „ 61
15 Nov. 1827 - - -	„ „ 39	7 Aug. to 25 Aug. 1828	„ „ 62
19 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1827	„ „ 40	25 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1828	„ „ 63
3 Dec. to 10 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 41	4 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1828	„ „ 64
13 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 42	15 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1828	„ „ 65
20 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1827 -	„ „ 43	2 Oct. to 9 Oct. 1828 - -	„ „ 66
Index for 1827, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 44	9 Oct. to 13 Oct. 1828 -	„ „ 67
Index for 1827, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 45	16 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1828	„ „ 68
1827 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 46	27 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1828	„ „ 69
Printed Index for 1827 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 46A	30 Oct. to 10 Nov. 1828	„ „ 70
3 Jan. 1828 - - -	„ „ 47	10 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1828	„ „ 71
7 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1828 -	„ „ 48	20 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1828 -	„ „ 72
24 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1828 -	„ „ 49	4 Dec. to 11 Dec. 1828 -	„ „ 73
14 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1828 -	„ „ 50	15 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1828	„ „ 74
25 Feb. to 10 March 1828	„ „ 51	Index for 1828, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 75
10 March to 20 March 1828	„ „ 52	Index for 1828, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 76
24 March to 3 April 1828	„ „ 53	1828 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 77
3 April to 17 April 1828 -	„ „ 54	Printed Index for 1828 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 77A
21 April to 5 May 1828 -	„ „ 55	3 Jan. 1829 - - -	„ „ 78
5 May to 15 May 1828 -	„ „ 56	5 Jan. to 15 Jan. 1829 -	„ „ 79
15 May to 2 June 1828 -	„ „ 57	15 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1829 -	Range 297, Vol. 1

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
5 Feb. to 16 Feb. 1829 -	Range 297, Vol. 2	5 Nov. to 12 Nov. 1829	Range 297, Vol. 26
19 Feb. to 2 March 1829	" " 3	12 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1829	" " 27
5 March to 19 March 1829	" " 4	16 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1829	" " 28
19 March to 2 April 1829	" " 5	23 Nov. 1829 - -	" " 29
2 April to 20 April 1829 -	" " 6	23 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1829 -	" " 30
23 April to 30 April 1829	" " 7	3 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1829 -	" " 31
1 May to 18 May 1829 -	" " 8	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1829	" " 32
21 May to 1 June 1829 -	" " 9	Index for 1829, Vol. 1 -	" " 33
1 June to 15 June 1829 -	" " 10	Index for 1829, Vol. 2 -	" " 34
18 June to 25 June 1829	" " 11	1829 (Sea Customs), with Index.	" " 35
25 June to 29 June 1829	" " 12	Printed Index for 1829 (including Sea Customs).	" " 35A
2 July to 13 July 1829 -	" " 13	4 Jan. to 7 Jan. 1830 -	" " 36
16 July to 27 July 1829 -	" " 14	7 Jan. 1830 - -	" " 37
27 July to 6 Aug. 1829 -	" " 15	7 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1830 -	" " 38
8 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1829 -	" " 16	21 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1830 -	" " 39
20 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1829	" " 17	8 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1830 -	" " 40
3 Sept. to 10 Sept. 1829 -	" " 18	22 Feb. to 6 March 1830	" " 41
10 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1829	" " 19	8 March to 15 March 1830	" " 42
23 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1829 -	" " 20	15 March to 25 March 1830.	" " 43
1 Oct. to 5 Oct. 1829 -	" " 21	25 March to 15 April 1830.	" " 44
8 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1829 -	" " 22	15 April to 29 April 1830	" " 45
22 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1829 -	" " 23	3 May to 17 May 1830 -	" " 46
29 Oct. 1829 - , -	" " 24	17 May to 3 June 1830 -	" " 47
29 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1829 -	" " 25	5 June to 14 June 1830	" " 48

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
14 June to 24 June 1830	Range 297, Vol. 49	Index for 1830, Vol 2 -	Range 297, Vol. 73
24 June to 1 July 1830 -	„ „ 50	1830 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 74
5 July to 12 July 1830 -	„ „ 51	Printed Index for 1830 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 74A
12 July to 29 July 1830 -	„ „ 52	3 Jan. 1831 -	Range 298, Vol. 1
2 Aug. to 9 Aug. 1830 -	„ „ 53	3 Jan. to 10 Jan. 1831 -	„ „ 2
9 Aug. to 19 Aug. 1830 -	„ „ 54	10 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1831	„ „ 3
19 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1830 -	„ „ 55	24 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1831 -	„ „ 4
6 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1830 -	„ „ 56	3 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1831 -	„ „ 5
16 Sept. to 20 Sept. 1830	„ „ 57	3 March to 14 March 1831.	„ „ 6
20 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1830	„ „ 58	14 March to 31 March 1831.	„ „ 7
27 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1830	„ „ 59	4 April to 18 April 1831	„ „ 8
4 Oct. to 11 Oct. 1830 -	„ „ 60	21 April to 2 May 1831	„ „ 9
11 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1830 -	„ „ 61	2 May to 16 May 1831 -	„ „ 10
18 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1830 -	„ „ 62	16 May to 9 June 1831	„ „ 11
28 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1830 -	„ „ 63	9 June to 23 June 1831	„ „ 12
4 Nov. 1830 -	„ „ 64	23 June to 11 July 1831	„ „ 13
4 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1830 -	„ „ 65	12 July to 18 July 1831	„ „ 14
11 Nov. to 15 Nov. 1830	„ „ 66	18 July to 25 July 1831	„ „ 15
15 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1830	„ „ 67	25 July to 8 Aug. 1831 -	„ „ 16
29 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1830 -	„ „ 68	8 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1831	„ „ 17
2 Dec. to 13 Dec. 1830 -	„ „ 69	15 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1831	„ „ 18
13 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1830 -	„ „ 70	22 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1831	„ „ 19
23 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1830 -	„ „ 71	1 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1831	„ „ 20
Index for 1830, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 72	15 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1831 -	„ „ 21

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 Oct. to 10 Oct. 1831 -	Range 298, Vol. 22	21 June to 9 July 1832 -	Range 298, Vol. 45
10 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1831 -	" " 23	12 July to 26 July 1832	" " 46
24 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1831 -	" " 24	26 July 1832 -	" " 47
3 Nov. to 14 Nov. 1831 -	" " 25	30 July to 6 Aug. 1832 -	" " 48
14 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1831	" " 26	9 Aug. to 16 Aug. 1832 -	" " 49
28 Nov. to 19 Dec. 1831	" " 27	16 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1832	" " 50
19 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1831 -	" " 28	23 Aug. to 6 Sept. 1832	" " 51
Index for 1831, Vol. 1 -	" " 29	6 Sept. to 13 Sept. 1832	" " 52
Index for 1831, Vol. 2 -	" " 30	13 Sept. to 17 Sept. 1832	" " 53
1831 (Sea Customs), with Index.	" " 31	17 Feb. to 24 Sept. 1832	" " 54
Printed Index for 1831 (including Sea Customs).	" " 31A	27 Sept. to 4 Oct. 1832 -	" " 55
2 Jan. 1832 -	" " 32	8 Oct. to 11 Oct. 1832 -	" " 56
5 Jan. 1832 -	" " 33	15 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1832 -	" " 57
5 Jan. 1832 -	" " 34	22 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1832 -	" " 58
5 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1832 -	" " 35	5 Nov. to 19 Nov. 1832	" " 59
12 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1832 -	" " 36	19 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1832 -	" " 60
2 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1832 -	" " 37	6 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1832 -	" " 61
16 Feb. to 5 March 1832	" " 38	17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1832	" " 62
5 March to 26 March 1832	" " 39	Index for 1832, Vol. 1 -	" " 63
26 March to 16 April 1832	" " 40	Index for 1832, Vol. 2 -	" " 64
16 April to 30 April 1832	" " 41	1832 (Sea Customs), with Index.	" " 65
3 May to 21 May 1832 -	" " 42	Printed Index for 1832 (including Sea Customs).	" " 65A
24 May to 7 June 1832 -	" " 43	3 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1833 -	" " 66
11 June to 21 June 1832	" " 44	17 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1833	" " 67

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
24 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1833 -	Range 298, Vol. 68	10 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1833 -	Range 299, Vol. 16
11 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1833 -	„ „ 69	17 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1833	„ „ 17
28 Feb. to 4 March 1833	„ „ 70	21 Oct. to 24 Oct. 1833 -	„ „ 18
7 March to 14 March 1833	„ „ 71	24 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1833	„ „ 19
14 March to 28 March 1833	„ „ 72	31 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1833	„ „ 20
1 April to 15 April 1833 -	„ „ 73	11 Nov. to 18 Nov. 1833	„ „ 21
15 April to 18 April 1833	„ „ 74	18 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1833	„ „ 22
18 April 1833 - -	„ „ 75	5 Dec. to 12 Dec. 1833 -	„ „ 23
18 April 1833 - -	„ „ 76	16 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1833	„ „ 24
18 April to 29 April 1833	Range 299, Vol. 1	Index for 1833, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 25
2 May to 6 May 1833 -	„ „ 2	Index for 1833, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 26
9 May to 20 May 1833 -	„ „ 3	1833 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 27
21 May to 6 June 1833 -	„ „ 4	Printed Index for 1833 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 27A
10 June to 20 June 1833	„ „ 5	2 Jan. to 13 Jan. 1834 -	„ „ 28
20 June to 27 June 1833	„ „ 6	13 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1834 -	„ „ 29
1 July to 8 July 1833 -	„ „ 7	3 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1834 -	„ „ 30
8 July to 22 July 1833 -	„ „ 8	13 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1834	„ „ 31
25 July to 29 July 1833 -	„ „ 9	24 Feb. to 6 March 1834	„ „ 32
1 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1833 -	„ „ 10	6 March to 24 March 1834	„ „ 33
15 Aug. to 2 Sept. 1833 -	„ „ 11	24 March to 7 April 1834	„ „ 34
2 Sept. 1833 - -	„ „ 12	7 April to 21 April 1834	„ „ 35
5 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1833 -	„ „ 13	21 April to 8 May 1834	„ „ 36
16 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1833	„ „ 14	8 May to 22 May 1834 -	„ „ 37
3 Oct. to 7 Oct. 1833 -	„ „ 15	26 May to 9 June 1834 -	„ „ 38

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
9 June to 23 June 1834 -	Range 299, Vol. 39	July to Dec. 1834 (Sea Customs), with Index.	Range 299, Vol. 63
23 June to 3 July 1834 -	" " 40	Printed Index for 1834 (including Sea Customs).	" " 63A
3 July to 10 July 1834 -	" " 41	5 Jan. to 8 Jan. 1835 -	" " 64
14 July to 21 July 1834 -	" " 42	8 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1835 -	" " 65
21 July to 4 Aug. 1834 -	" " 43	19 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1835	" " 66
4 Aug. to 18 Aug. 1834 -	" " 44	2 Feb. to 5 Feb. 1835 -	" " 67
21 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1834 -	" " 45	5 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1835 -	" " 68
4 Sept. to 8 Sept. 1834 -	" " 46	23 Feb. to 9 March 1835	" " 69
8 Sept. to 18 Sept. 1834 -	" " 47	9 March to 19 March 1835	" " 70
22 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1834	" " 48	23 March to 2 April 1835	" " 71
25 Sept. to 9 Oct. 1834 -	" " 49	6 April to 23 April 1835	" " 72
9 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1834 -	" " 50	23 April to 11 May 1835	" " 73
20 Oct. 1834 - -	" " 51	11 May to 21 May 1835	" " 74
20 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1834 -	" " 52	21 May to 1 June 1835	" " 75
30 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1834 -	" " 53	1 June to 11 June 1835	" " 76
10 Nov. to 13 Nov. 1834	" " 54	11 June to 18 June 1835	" " 77
13 Nov. to 20 Nov. 1834	" " 55	18 June to 2 July 1835	" " 78
24 Nov. to 27 Nov. 1834	" " 56	2 July to 16 July 1835 -	" " 79
27 Nov. to 8 Dec. 1834 -	" " 57	16 July to 27 July 1835	" " 80
8 Dec. to 11 Dec. 1834 -	" " 58	27 July to 3 Aug. 1835	" " 81
15 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1834 -	" " 59	6 Aug. to 17 Aug. 1835	" " 82
Index for 1834, Vol. 1 -	" " 60	17 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1835	" " 83
Index for 1834, Vol. 2 -	" " 61	20 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1835	Range 300, Vol. 1
Jan. to June 1834 (Sea Customs), with Index.	" " 62	31 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1835	" " 2

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 Sept. to 17 Sept. 1835 -	Range 300, Vol. 3	7 March to 21 March 1836	Range 300, Vol. 26
21 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1835	„ „ 4	22 March to 31 March 1836.	„ „ 27
1 Oct. to 8 Oct. 1835 -	„ „ 5	4 April to 11 April 1836	„ „ 28
12 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1835 -	„ „ 6	12 April to 25 April 1836	„ „ 29
15 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1835 -	„ „ 7	25 April to 9 May 1836	„ „ 30
26 Oct. to 12 Nov. 1835 -	„ „ 8	9 May to 26 May 1836 -	„ „ 31
12 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1835	„ „ 9	26 May to 9 June 1836 -	„ „ 32
23 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 10	9 June to 23 June 1836	„ „ 33
7 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 11	27 June to 7 July 1836	„ „ 34
17 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1835 -	„ „ 12	11 July to 25 July 1836	„ „ 35
Index for 1835, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 13	28 July 1836 - -	„ „ 36
Index for 1835, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 14	1 Aug. to 8 Aug. 1836 -	„ „ 37
Jan. to June 1835 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 15	11 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1836	„ „ 38
July to Dec. 1835 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 16	15 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1836	„ „ 39
Printed Index for 1835 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 16A	1 Sept. to 5 Sept. 1836 -	„ „ 40
4 Jan. to 7 Jan. 1836 -	„ „ 17	5 Sept. to 12 Sept. 1836	„ „ 41
7 Jan. to 11 Jan. 1836 -	„ „ 18	15 Sept. to 22 Sept. 1836	„ „ 42
11 Jan. 1836 - -	„ „ 19	26 Sept. to 6 Oct. 1836	„ „ 43
11 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1836 -	„ „ 20	10 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1836	„ „ 44
18 Jan. 1836 - -	„ „ 21	20 Oct. to 24 Oct. 1836	„ „ 45
18 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1836 -	„ „ 22	24 Oct. to 27 Oct. 1836	„ „ 46
25 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1836 -	„ „ 23	27 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1836	„ „ 47
8 Feb. to 18 Feb. 1836 -	„ „ 24	3 Nov. to 14 Nov. 1836 •	„ „ 48
22 Feb. to 7 March 1836	„ „ 25	14 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1836 •	„ „ 49

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
17 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1836	Range 300, Vol. 50	29 June to 3 July 1837	Range 300, Vol. 73
24 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 51	6 July to 13 July 1837 -	„ „ 74
5 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 52	17 July to 27 July 1837	„ „ 75
5 Dec. to 8 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 53	31 July to 10 Aug. 1837	„ „ 76
8 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 54	14 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1837	„ „ 77
19 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 55	24 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1837	Range 301, Vol. 1
Index for 1836, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 56	4 Sept. to 7 Sept. 1837 -	„ „ 2
Index for 1836, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 57	11 Sept. to 18 Sept. 1837	„ „ 3
Jan. to June 1836 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 58	21 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1837	„ „ 4
July to Dec. 1836 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 59	2 Oct. to 5 Oct. 1837 -	„ „ 5
Printed Index for 1836 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 59A	9 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1837 -	„ „ 6
5 Jan. to 19 Jan. 1837 -	„ „ 60	19 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1837	„ „ 7
23 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1837 -	„ „ 61	26 Oct. to 6 Nov. 1837 -	„ „ 8
9 Feb. to 20 Feb. 1837 -	„ „ 62	6 Nov. to 9 Nov. 1837 -	„ „ 9
20 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1837 -	„ „ 63	13 Nov. to 23 Nov. 1837	„ „ 10
27 Feb. to 6 March 1837	„ „ 64	27 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1837	„ „ 11
9 March to 23 March 1837	„ „ 65	4 Dec. to 11 Dec. 1837 -	„ „ 12
23 March to 3 April 1837	„ „ 66	11 Dec. to 14 Dec. 1837	„ „ 13
6 April to 17 April 1837 -	„ „ 67	18 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1837	„ „ 14
20 April to 1 May 1837 -	„ „ 68	Index for 1837, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 15
4 May to 18 May 1837 -	„ „ 69	Index for 1837, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 16
22 May to 29 May 1837 -	„ „ 70	1837 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 17
1 June to 15 June 1837 -	„ „ 71	Printed Index for 1837 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 17A
19 June to 26 June 1837	„ „ 72	4 Jan. to 8 Jan. 1838 -	„ „ 18

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
11 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1838 -	Range 301, Vol. 19	15 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1838	Range 301, Vol. 43
22 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1838 -	„ „ 20	29 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1838	„ „ 44
1 Feb. to 15 Feb. 1838 -	„ „ 21	10 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1838	„ „ 45
15 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1838 -	„ „ 22	20 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1838	„ „ 46
1 March to 12 March 1838	„ „ 23	Index for 1838, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 47
15 March to 29 March 1838.	„ „ 24	Index for 1838, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 48
2 April to 23 April 1838 -	„ „ 25	1838 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 49
26 April to 7 May 1838 -	„ „ 26	Printed Index for 1838 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 49A
10 May to 24 May 1838 -	„ „ 27	3 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1839 -	„ „ 50
24 May to 31 May 1838 -	„ „ 28	14 Jan. 1839 - -	„ „ 51
4 June to 11 June 1838 -	„ „ 29	14 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1839 -	„ „ 52
11 June to 25 June 1838	„ „ 30	28 Jan. to 7 Feb. 1839 -	„ „ 53
28 June to 9 July 1838 -	„ „ 31	7 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1839 -	„ „ 54
12 July to 30 July 1838 -	„ „ 32	25 Feb. to 7 March 1839	„ „ 55
30 July to 9 Aug. 1838 -	„ „ 33	11 March to 28 March 1839.	„ „ 56
13 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1838 -	„ „ 34	28 March to 8 April 1839	„ „ 57
20 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1838	„ „ 35	10 April to 18 April 1839	„ „ 58
27 Aug. to 10 Sept. 1838	„ „ 36	22 April to 2 May 1839	„ „ 59
13 Sept. to 17 Sept. 1838	„ „ 37	2 May to 16 May 1839 -	„ „ 60
20 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1838	„ „ 38	16 May to 30 May 1839	„ „ 61
1 Oct. to 11 Oct. 1838 -	„ „ 39	3 June to 20 June 1839	„ „ 62
15 Oct. to 25 Oct. 1838 -	„ „ 40	24 June to 11 July 1839	„ „ 63
25 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1838 -	„ „ 41	11 July to 22 July 1839	Range 302, Vol. 1
5 Nov. to 12 Nov. 1838 -	„ „ 42	25 July to 8 Aug. 1839	„ „ 2

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
8 Aug. 1839 -	Range 302, Vol. 3	3 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1840 -	Range 302, Vol. 26
12 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1839	" " 4	17 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1840	" " 27
15 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1839	" " 5	25 Feb. to 2 March 1840	" " 28
26 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1839 -	" " 6	2 March to 19 March 1840	" " 29
12 Sept. to 19 Sept. 1839	" " 7	23 March to 6 April 1840	" " 30
23 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1839	" " 8	9 April to 27 April 1840	" " 31
30 Sept. to 10 Oct. 1839 -	" " 9	30 April to 14 May 1840	" " 32
10 Oct. to 24 Oct. 1839 -	" " 10	18 May to 28 May 1840	" " 33
28 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1839 -	" " 11	1 June to 22 June 1840	" " 34
4 Nov. to 7 Nov. 1839 -	" " 12	22 June to 6 July 1840	" " 35
7 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1839 -	" " 13	9 July to 27 July 1840 -	" " 36
14 Nov. 1839 -	" " 14	27 July to 3 Aug. 1840 -	" " 37
14 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1839	" " 15	3 Aug. to 10 Aug. 1840	" " 38
25 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1839	" " 16	10 Aug. to 20 Aug. 1840	" " 39
2 Dec. 1839 -	" " 17	24 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1840	" " 40
2 Dec. to 5 Dec. 1839 -	" " 18	4 Sept. to 17 Sept. 1840	" " 41
9 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1839 -	" " 19	17 Sept. to 24 Sept. 1840	" " 42
Index for 1839, Vol. 1 -	" " 20	28 Sept. 1840 -	" " 43
Index for 1839, Vol. 2 -	" " 21	1 Oct. to 5 Oct. 1840 -	" " 44
1839 (Sea Customs), with Index.	" " 22	8 Oct. to 15 Oct. 1840 -	" " 45
Printed Index for 1839 (including Sea Customs).	" " 22A	15 Oct. 1840 -	" " 46
2 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1840 -	" " 23	19 Oct. to 22 Oct. 1840	" " 47
13 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1840 -	" " 24	26 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1840	" " 48
20 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1840 -	" " 25	2 Nov. to 12 Nov. 1840	" " 49

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
16 Nov. to 19 Nov. 1840	Range 302, Vol. 50	28 May to 14 June 1841	Range 303, Vol. 11
19 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1840	„ „ 51	17 June to 8 July 1841 -	„ „ 12
30 Nov. to 3 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 52	12 July to 26 July 1841	„ „ 13
3 Dec. to 14 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 53	29 July to 5 Aug. 1841 -	„ „ 14
15 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 54	9 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1841 -	„ „ 15
24 Dec. 1840 - -	„ „ 55	26 Aug. to 2 Sept. 1841	„ „ 16
Index for 1840, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 56	2 Sept. to 9 Sept. 1841 -	„ „ 17
Index for 1840, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 57	9 Sept. to 13 Sept. 1841	„ „ 18
Jan. to July 1840 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 58	16 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1841	„ „ 19
Aug. to Dec. 1840 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 59	30 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1841 -	„ „ 20
Printed Index for 1840 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 59A	7 Oct. 1841 - -	„ „ 21
4 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1841 -	„ „ 60	11 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1841	„ „ 22
14 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1841 -	„ „ 61	21 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1841	„ „ 23
25 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1841 -	„ „ 62	28 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1841 -	„ „ 24
4 Feb. to 11 Feb. 1841 -	Range 303, Vol. 1	1 Nov. to 8 Nov. 1841 -	„ „ 25
11 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1841 -	„ „ 2	11 Nov. to 15 Nov. 1841	„ „ 26
22 Feb. to 4 March 1841	„ „ 3	15 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1841	„ „ 27
4 March 1841 - -	„ „ 4	22 Nov. 1841 - -	„ „ 28
4 March to 18 March 1841	„ „ 5	22 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1841	„ „ 29
18 March to 5 April 1841	„ „ 6	2 Dec. to 6 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 30
5 April to 15 April 1841	„ „ 7	6 Dec. to 16 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 31
15 April to 26 April 1841	„ „ 8	16 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1841	„ „ 32
29 April to 6 May 1841 -	„ „ 9	Index for 1841, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 33
6 May to 27 May 1841 -	„ „ 10	Index for 1841, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 34

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1841 (Sea Customs), with Index.	Range 303, Vol. 35	17 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1842	Range 304, Vol. 10
Printed Index for 1841 (including Sea Customs).	" " 35A	24 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1842 -	" " 11
3 Jan. to 6 Jan. 1842 -	" " 36	1 Nov. to 10 Nov. 1842	" " 12
10 Jan. to 20 Jan. 1842 -	" " 37	10 Nov. 1842 - -	" " 13
21 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1842 -	" " 38	11 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1842	" " 14
3 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1842 -	" " 39	24 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1842 -	" " 15
17 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1842 -	" " 40	5 Dec. to 8 Dec. 1842 -	" " 16
24 Feb. to 7 March 1842	" " 41	9 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1842 -	" " 17
10 March to 24 March 1842.	" " 42	22 Dec. 1842 - -	" " 18
24 March to 4 April 1842	" " 43	Index for 1842, Vol. 1 -	" " 19
6 April to 21 April 1842	" " 44	Index for 1842, Vol. 2 -	" " 20
25 April to 5 May 1842 -	" " 45	Jan. to June 1842 (Sea Customs), with Index.	" " 21
9 May to 16 May 1842 -	" " 46	July to Dec. 1842 (Sea Customs), with Index.	" " 22
18 May to 30 May 1842 -	" " 47	Printed Index for 1842 (including Sea Customs).	" " 22A
2 June to 16 June 1842 -	" " 48	2 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1843 -	" " 23
16 June to 30 June 1842	Range 304, Vol. 1	9 Jan. to 12 Jan. 1843 -	" " 24
1 July to 25 July 1842 -	" " 2	12 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1843	" " 25
26 July to 15 Aug. 1842 -	" " 3	16 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1843 -	" " 26
18 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1842	" " 4	3 Feb. to 16 Feb. 1843 -	" " 27
1 Sept. to 8 Sept. 1842 -	" " 5	16 Feb. to 2 March 1843	" " 28
8 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1842 -	" " 6	6 March 1843 - -	" " 29
19 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1842	" " 7	6 March to 20 March 1843	" " 30
3 Oct. to 6 Oct. 1842 -	" " 8	20 March to 30 March 1843.	" " 31
6 Oct. to 17 Oct. 1842 -	" " 9	30 March to 13 April 1843	" " 32

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
20 April to 1 May 1843 -	Range 304, Vol. 33	Index for 1843, Vol. 1 -	Range, 304, Vol. 57
1 May to 8 May 1843 -	„ „ 34	Index for 1843, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 58
11 May to 18 May 1843 -	„ „ 35	2 Jan. to 10 Aug. 1843 (Sea Customs).	„ „ 59
18 May to 1 June 1843 -	„ „ 36	14 Aug. to 30 Oct. 1843 (Sea Customs).	„ „ 60
5 June to 15 June 1843 -	„ „ 37	2 Nov. to 21 Dec. 1843 (Sea Customs).	„ „ 61
15 June to 29 June 1843	„ „ 38	Index for 1843 (Sea Customs).	„ „ 62
3 July to 6 July 1843 -	„ „ 39	Printed Index for 1843 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 62
7 July to 20 July 1843 -	„ „ 40	1 Jan. to 4 Jan. 1844 -	„ „ 63
24 July to 31 July 1843 -	„ „ 41	8 Jan. to 11 Jan. 1844 -	„ „ 64
31 July to 14 Aug. 1843 -	„ „ 42	15 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1844	„ „ 65
17 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1843	„ „ 43	25 Jan. to 8 Feb. 1844 -	Range 305, Vol. 1
4 Sept. to 14 Sept. 1843 -	„ „ 44	8 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1844 -	„ „ 2
18 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1843	„ „ 45	19 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1844	„ „ 3
2 Oct. to 12 Oct. 1843 -	„ „ 46	22 Feb. to 4 March 1844	„ „ 4
12 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1843 -	„ „ 47	7 March to 14 March 1844.	„ „ 5
16 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1843 -	„ „ 48	18 March to 28 March 1844.	„ „ 6
19 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1843 -	„ „ 49	1 April to 18 April 1844	„ „ 7
26 Oct. 1843 -	„ „ 50	22 April to 25 April 1844	„ „ 8
26 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1843 -	„ „ 51	29 April to 9 May 1844	„ „ 9
1 Nov. to 9 Nov. 1843 -	„ „ 52	10 May to 27 May 1844	„ „ 10
10 Nov. to 20 Nov. 1843	„ „ 53	27 May to 6 June 1844 -	„ „ 11
20 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1843	„ „ 54	10 June to 17 June 1844	„ „ 12
30 Nov. to 7 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 55	17 June to 1 July 1844 -	„ „ 13
7 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1843 -	„ „ 56	1 July to 18 July 1844 -	„ „ 14

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
18 July to 29 July 1844 -	Range 305, Vol. 15	24 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1845 -	Range 305, Vol. 38
1 Aug. to 15 Aug. 1844 -	„ „ 16	6 Feb. to 20 Feb. 1845 -	„ „ 39
15 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1844	„ „ 17	24 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1845	„ „ 40
26 Aug. to 2 Sept. 1844 -	„ „ 18	3 March to 17 March 1845.	„ „ 41
2 Sept. to 16 Sept. 1844 -	„ „ 19	17 March to 27 March 1845.	„ „ 42
16 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1844	„ „ 20	27 March to 10 April 1845.	„ „ 43
1 Oct. to 10 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 21	10 April to 24 April 1845	„ „ 44
10 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 22	24 April to 12 May 1845	„ „ 45
21 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1844 -	„ „ 23	15 May to 22 May 1845	„ „ 46
31 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1844 -	„ „ 24	22 May to 2 June 1845 -	„ „ 47
7 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1844 -	„ „ 25	5 June to 16 June 1845	„ „ 48
14 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1844	„ „ 26	16 June to 30 June 1845	„ „ 49
25 Nov. to 5 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 27	3 July to 14 July 1845 -	Range 306, Vol. 1
5 Dec. to 9 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 28	14 July to 31 July 1845	„ „ 2
9 Dec. to 16 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 29	4 Aug. to 14 Aug. 1845	„ „ 3
16 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 30	14 Aug. to 18 Aug. 1845	„ „ 4
19 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 31	21 Aug. to 4 Sept. 1845	„ „ 5
Index for 1844, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 32	6 Sept. to 18 Sept. 1845	„ „ 6
Index for 1844, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 33	20 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1845	„ „ 7
Jan. to June 1844 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 34	29 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1845	„ „ 8
July to Dec. 1844 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 35	13 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1845	„ „ 9
Printed Index for 1844 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 35A	16 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1845	„ „ 10
2 Jan. to 13 Jan. 1845 -	„ „ 36	23 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1845	„ „ 11
13 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1845 -	„ „ 37	30 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1845 -	„ „ 12

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
6 Nov. to 10 Nov. 1845 -	Range 306, Vol. 13	22 June to 29 June 1846	Range 306, Vol. 36
13 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1845	„ „ 14	2 July to 13 July 1846 -	„ „ 37
24 Nov. 1845 - -	„ „ 15	16 July to 27 July 1846	„ „ 38
26 Nov. to 11 Dec. 1845	„ „ 16	30 July to 10 Aug. 1846	„ „ 39
12 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 17	11 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1846	„ „ 40
Index for 1845, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 18	3 Sept. to 17 Sept. 1846	„ „ 41
Index for 1845, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 19	17 Sept. to 28 Sept. 1846	„ „ 42
Jan. to June 1845 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 20	1 Oct. to 8 Oct. 1846 -	„ „ 43
July to Dec. 1845 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 21	12 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1846 -	„ „ 44
Printed Index for 1845 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 21A	22 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1846	„ „ 45
5 Jan. to 12 Jan. 1846 -	„ „ 22	27 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1846 -	„ „ 46
12 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1846 -	„ „ 23	7 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1846	„ „ 47
26 Jan. to 5 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 24	17 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1846	Range 307, Vol. 1
6 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 25	1 Dec. to 7 Dec. 1846 -	„ „ 2
13 Feb. to 19 Feb. 1846 -	„ „ 26	7 Dec. to 14 Dec. 1846 -	„ „ 3
23 Feb. to 9 March 1846	„ „ 27	17 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1846	„ „ 4
9 March to 12 March 1846	„ „ 28	21 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1846	„ „ 5
16 March to 23 March 1846	„ „ 29	Index for 1846, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 6
26 March to 30 March 1846	„ „ 30	Index for 1846, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 7
1 April to 20 April 1846	„ „ 31	Jan. to June 1846 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 8
22 April to 9 May 1846 -	„ „ 32	July to Dec. 1846 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 9
11 May to 21 May 1846 -	„ „ 33	Printed Index for 1846 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 9A
21 May to 8 June 1846 -	„ „ 34	4 Jan. 1847 -	„ „ 10
11 June to 18 June 1846	„ „ 35	6 Jan. to 7 Jan. 1847 -	„ „ 11

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
7 Jan. 1847 - -	Range 307, Vol. 12	18 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1847	Range 307, Vol. 36
11 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1847 -	„ „ 13	21 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1847 -	„ „ 37
18 Jan. 1847 - -	„ „ 14	1 Nov. to 11 Nov. 1847	„ „ 38
19 Jan. to 4 Feb. 1847 -	„ „ 15	15 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1847	„ „ 39
3 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1847 -	„ „ 16	22 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1847	„ „ 40
19 Feb. to 1 March 1847 -	„ „ 17	25 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1847	„ „ 41
1 March to 18 March 1847	„ „ 18	9 Dec. to 13 Dec. 1847 -	„ „ 42
18 March to 29 March 1847	„ „ 19	16 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1847	„ „ 43
April to 22 April 1847	„ „ 20	Index for 1847, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 44
24 April to 3 May 1847 -	„ „ 21	Index for 1847, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 45
6 May to 13 May 1847 -	„ „ 22	Jan. to June 1847 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 46
13 May to 17 May 1847 -	„ „ 23	July to Dec. 1847 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 47
20 May 1847 - -	„ „ 24	Printed Index for 1847 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 47A
25 May to 31 May 1847 -	„ „ 25	3 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1848 -	„ „ 48
3 June to 7 June 1847 -	„ „ 26	20 Jan. to 24 Jan. 1848	„ „ 49
8 June to 24 June 1847 -	„ „ 27	24 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1848	„ „ 50
28 June to 8 July 1847 -	„ „ 28	3 Feb. to 10 Feb. 1848 -	„ „ 51
12 July to 22 July 1847 -	„ „ 29	10 Feb. to 21 Feb. 1848	„ „ 52
26 July to 29 July 1847 -	„ „ 30	21 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1848	„ „ 53
2 Aug. to 16 Aug. 1847 -	„ „ 31	2 March to 6 March 1848.	„ „ 54
19 Aug. to 2 Sept. 1847 -	„ „ 32	9 March to 20 March 1848.	„ „ 55
6 Sept. to 20 Sept. 1847 -	„ „ 33	20 March to 23 March 1848.	„ „ 56
20 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1847	„ „ 34	27 March to 3 April 1848	„ „ 57
4 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1847 -	„ „ 35	3 April to 13 April 1848	„ „ 58

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
13 April to 1 May 1848 -	Range 307, Vol. 59	Index for 1848, Vol. 1 -	Range 308, Vol. 16
1 May to 4 May 1848 -	„ „ 60	Index for 1848, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 17
4 May to 11 May 1848 -	„ „ 61	Jan. to June 1848 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 18
11 May to 22 May 1848 -	„ „ 62	July to Dec. 1848 (Sea Customs), with Index.	„ „ 19
25 May to 29 May 1848 -	„ „ 63	Printed Index for 1848 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 19A
1 June to 19 June 1848 -	„ „ 64	4 Jan. to 11 Jan. 1849 -	„ „ 20
21 June to 6 July 1848 -	„ „ 65	15 Jan. to 18 Jan. 1849	„ „ 21
10 July to 13 July 1848 -	„ „ 66	20 Jan. to 25 Jan. 1849	„ „ 22
13 July to 31 July 1848 -	„ „ 67	25 Jan. to 1 Feb. 1849 -	„ „ 23
3 Aug. to 10 Aug. 1848 -	Range 308, Vol. 1	3 Feb. to 12 Feb. 1849 -	„ „ 24
14 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1848	„ „ 2	12 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1849	„ „ 25
24 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1848 -	„ „ 3	24 Feb. to 12 March 1849	„ „ 26
9 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1848 -	„ „ 4	14 March to 22 March 1849.	„ „ 27
25 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 5	22 March to 12 April 1849.	„ „ 28
5 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 6	13 April to 23 April 1849	„ „ 29
16 Oct. to 19 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 7	26 April to 7 May 1849	„ „ 30
23 Oct. to 26 Oct. 1848 -	„ „ 8	7 May to 14 May 1849 -	„ „ 31
30 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1848 -	„ „ 9	15 May to 17 May 1849	„ „ 32
6 Nov. to 9 Nov. 1848 -	„ „ 10	21 May to 28 May 1849	„ „ 33
10 Nov. to 20 Nov. 1848	„ „ 11	28 May to 4 June 1849 -	„ „ 34
23 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1848 -	„ „ 12	7 June to 18 June 1849	„ „ 35
5 Dec. to 11 Dec. 1848 -	„ „ 13	19 June to 28 June 1849	„ „ 36
14 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1848 -	„ „ 14	2 July to 9 July 1849 -	„ „ 37
21 Dec. 1848 -	„ „ 15	12 July to 16 July 1849	„ „ 38

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
16 July to 30 July 1849 -	Range 308, Vol. 39	Printed Index for 1849 (including Sea Customs).	Range 308, Vol. 61A
30 July 1849 -	" " 40	3 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1850 -	" " 62
2 Aug. to 16 Aug. 1849 -	" " 41	17 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1850	" " 63
17 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1849	" " 42	24 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1850	" " 64
3 Sept. to 13 Sept. 1849 -	" " 43	28 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1850	" " 65
15 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1849 -	" " 44	1 Feb. to 11 Feb. 1850 -	" " 66
4 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1849 -	" " 45	14 Feb. to 25 Feb. 1850	" " 67
22 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1849 -	" " 46	25 Feb. to 7 March 1850	Range 309, Vol. 1
29 Oct. to 8 Nov. 1849 -	" " 47	11 March to 14 March 1850.	" " 2
10 Nov. to 15 Nov. 1849	" " 48	18 March to 28 March 1850.	" " 3
15 Nov. to 22 Nov. 1849	" " 49	1 April to 8 April 1850 -	" " 4
22 Nov. to 6 Dec. 1849 -	" " 50	11 April to 15 April 1850	" " 5
7 Dec. to 13 Dec. 1849 -	" " 51	15 April to 29 April 1850	" " 6
17 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1849 -	" " 52	2 May to 16 May 1850 -	" " 7
Index for 1849, Vol. 1 -	" " 53	20 May to 27 May 1850	" " 8
Index for 1849, Vol. 2 -	" " 54	30 May to 6 June 1850 -	" " 9
23 June to 19 July 1849 (Northern Circars).	" " 55	10 June to 13 June 1850	" " 10
19 July to 30 July 1849 (Northern Circars).	" " 56	14 June to 27 June 1850	" " 11
1 Aug. to 26 Oct. 1849 (Northern Circars).	" " 57	1 July to 4 July 1850 -	" " 12
23 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1849 (Northern Circars).	" " 58	5 July to 15 July 1850 -	" " 13
Index, June to Dec. 1849 (Northern Circars).	" " 59	15 July to 29 July 1850	" " 14
Printed Index (Northern Circars), June 1849 to July 1856.	" " 59A	1 Aug. to 19 Aug. 1850	" " 15
Jan. to June 1849* (Sea Customs), with Index.	" " 60	22 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1850	" " 16
July to Dec. 1849 (Sea Customs), with Index.	" " 61	2 Sept. to 19 Sept. 1850	" " 17

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
20 Sept. to 14 Oct. 1850 -	Range 309, Vol. 18	2 Jan. to 9 Jan. 1851 -	Range 309, Vol. 40
17 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1850 -	„ „ 19	9 Jan. to 13 Jan. 1851 -	„ „ 41
21 Oct. to 28 Oct. 1850 -	„ „ 20	13 Jan. to 23 Jan. 1851	„ „ 42
31 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1850 -	„ „ 21	27 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1851 -	„ „ 43
11 Nov. to 18 Nov. 1850	„ „ 22	10 Feb. to 17 Feb. 1851	„ „ 44
18 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1850	„ „ 23	20 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1851	„ „ 45
2 Dec. to 16 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 24	27 Feb. to 3 March 1851	„ „ 46
16 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1850 -	„ „ 25	6 March to 10 March 1851	„ „ 47
Index for 1850, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 26	13 March to 27 March 1851	„ „ 48
Index for 1850, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 27	27 March to 7 April 1851	„ „ 49
2 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1850 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 28	8 April to 24 April 1851	„ „ 50
1 March to 6 May 1850 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 29	28 April 1851 - -	„ „ 51
7 May to 30 May 1850 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 30	1 May to 12 May 1851 -	„ „ 52
3 June to 29 July 1850 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 31	15 May to 19 May 1851	„ „ 53
1 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1850 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 32	19 May to 5 June 1851 -	„ „ 54
29 Aug. to 19 Sept. 1850 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 33	9 June to 23 June 1851	„ „ 55
20 Sept. to 17 Oct. 1850 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 34	23 June to 26 June 1851	„ „ 56
18 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1850 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 35	26 June to 3 July 1851 -	„ „ 57
Index for. 1850 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 36	7 July to 14 July 1851 -	„ „ 58
Printed Index (Northern Circars), June 1849 to July 1856.	Range 308, Vol. 59A	17 July to 24 July 1851	„ „ 59
Jan. to June 1850 (Sea Customs).	Range 309, Vol. 37	28 July to 7 Aug. 1851 -	„ „ 60
July to Dec. 1850 (Sea Customs).	„ „ 38	11 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1851	„ „ 61
Index for 1850 (Sea Cus- toms).	„ „ 39	25 Aug. to 8 Sept. 1851	„ „ 62
Printed Index for 1850 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 39A	8 Sept. to 18 Sept. 1851	„ „ 63

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
18 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1851	Range 309, Vol. 64	Printed Index for 1851 (including Sea Customs).	Range 310, Vol. 10A
1 Oct. to 13 Oct. 1851 -	" " 65	5 Jan. to 8 Jan. 1852 -	" " 11
13 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1851 -	" " 66	8 Jan. to 12 Jan. 1852 -	" " 12
25 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1851 -	" " 67	15 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1852 -	" " 13
3 Nov. to 10 Nov. 1851 -	" " 68	23 Jan. to 2 Feb. 1852 -	" " 14
10 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1851	" " 69	2 Feb. to 5 Feb. 1852 -	" " 15
26 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1851 -	" " 70	9 Feb. to 23 Feb. 1852 -	" " 16
4 Dec. to 8 Dec. 1851 -	" " 71	23 Feb. to 4 March 1852	" " 17
8 Dec. to 11 Dec. 1851 -	" " 72	4 March to 15 March 1852	" " 18
15 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1851 -	" " 73	17 March to 29 March 1852	" " 19
Index for 1851, Vol. 1 -	" " 74	1 April to 8 April 1852 -	" " 20
Index for 1851, Vol. 2 -	" " 75	15 April to 29 April 1852	" " 21
2 Jan. to 17 March 1851 (Northern Circars).	Range 310, Vol. 1	3 May to 17 May 1852 -	" " 22
19 March to 26 May 1851 (Northern Circars).	" " 2	20 May to 3 June 1852	" " 23
June 1851 (Northern Circars).	Missing.	7 June to 14 June 1852	" " 24
1 July to 31 July 1851 (Northern Circars).	Range 310, Vol. 3	17 June to 28 June 1852	" " 25
1 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1851 (Northern Circars).	" " 4	28 June to 15 July 1852	" " 26
2 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1851 (Northern Circars).	" " 5	19 July to 29 July 1852	" " 27
3 Nov. to 11 Dec. 1851 (Northern Circars).	" " 6	2 Aug. to 12 Aug. 1852	" " 28
16 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1851 (Northern Circars).	" " 7	13 Aug. to 26 Aug. 1852	" " 29
Index for 1851 (Northern Circars).	" " 8	28 Aug. to 9 Sept. 1852	" " 30
Printed Index (Northern Circars), June 1849 to July 1856.	Range 308, Vol. 59A	13 Sept. to 23 Sept. 1852	" " 31
1851 (Sea Customs) .	Range 310, Vol. 9	27 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1852 -	" " 32
Index for 1851 (Sea Customs).	" " 10	7 Oct. to 18 Oct. 1852 -	" " 33

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Oct. to 28 Oct. 1852 -	Range 310, Vol. 34	3 Jan. to 6 Jan. 1853 -	Range 310, Vol. 56
1 Nov. to 8 Nov. 1852 -	" " 35	10 Jan. to 27 Jan. 1853	" " 57
9 Nov. to 18 Nov. 1852 -	" " 36	28 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1853 -	" " 58
20 Nov. to 25 Nov. 1852	" " 37	3 Feb. to 10 Feb. 1853 -	" " 59
29 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1852 -	" " 38	14 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1853	" " 60
2 Dec. to 13 Dec. 1852 -	" " 39	1 March to 3 March 1853	" " 61
14 Dec. to 23 Dec. 1852 -	" " 40	5 March to 14 March 1853	" " 62
Index for 1852, Vol. 1 -	" " 41	14 March to 24 March 1853	" " 63
Index for 1852, Vol. 2 -	" " 42	24 March to 11 April 1853	" " 64
1 Jan. to 11 March 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 43	11 April to 14 April 1853	" " 65
12 March to 29 April 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 44	16 April to 25 April 1853	" " 66
1 May to 31 May 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 45	26 April to 9 May 1853 -	" " 67
2 June to 28 June 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 46	9 May to 16 May 1853 -	" " 68
1 July to 29 July 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 47	19 May to 30 May 1853	" " 69
2 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 48	1 June to 13 June 1853	" " 70
30 Aug. to 20 Sept. 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 49	16 June to 23 June 1853	" " 71
24 Sept. to 19 Oct. 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 50	24 June to 7 July 1853 -	" " 72
19 Oct. to 25 Oct. 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 51	9 July to 21 July 1853 -	" " 73
25 Oct. to 29 Nov. 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 52	23 July to 4 Aug. 1853 -	" " 74
2 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 53	5 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1853	" " 75
Index for 1852 (Northern Circars).	" " 54	25 Aug. to 5 Sept. 1853	" " 76
Printed Index (Northern Circars), June 1849 to July 1856.	Range 308, Vol. 59A	7 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1853	" " 77
1852 (Sea Customs) with Index.	Range 310, Vol. 55	19 Sept. to 26 Sept. 1853	" " 78
Printed Index for 1852 (including Sea Customs).	" " 55A	29 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1853	" " 79

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
17 Oct. to 20 Oct. 1853 -	Range 310, Vol. 80	1 Jan. to 5 Jan. 1854 -	Range 311, Vol. 22
21 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1853 -	Range 311, Vol. 1	5 Jan. to 16 Jan. 1854 -	„ „ 23
1 Nov. to 7 Nov. 1853 -	„ „ 2	16 Jan. to 26 Jan. 1854 -	„ „ 24
8 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1853 -	„ „ 3	26 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1854 -	„ „ 25
21 Nov. to 28 Nov. 1853 -	„ „ 4	9 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1854 -	„ „ 26
1 Dec. to 12 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 5	15 Feb. to 27 Feb. 1854	„ „ 27
12 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 6	2 March to 9 March 1854	„ „ 28
15 Dec. to 22 Dec. 1853 -	„ „ 7	10 March to 27 March 1854	„ „ 29
Index for 1853, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 8	28 March to 3 April 1854	„ „ 30
Index for 1853, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 9	3 April to 24 April 1854	„ „ 31
1853 (Sea Customs) -	„ „ 10	25 April to 4 May 1854	„ „ 32
Index for 1853 (Sea Customs).	„ „ 11	8 May to 15 May 1854 -	„ „ 33
Printed Index for 1853 (including Sea Customs).	„ „ 11A	15 May to 22 May 1854	„ „ 34
3 Jan. to 17 Jan. 1853 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 12	22 May to 5 June 1854	„ „ 35
21 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1853 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 13	5 June to 15 June 1854	„ „ 36
3 Feb. to 7 March 1853 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 14	17 June to 26 June 1854	„ „ 37
8 March to 30 May 1853 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 15	26 June to 6 July 1854 -	„ „ 38
2 June to 30 June 1853 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 16	7 July to 24 July 1854	„ „ 39
2 July to 4 Aug. 1853 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 17	24 July to 3 Aug. 1854 -	„ „ 40
4 Aug. to 22 Sept. 1853 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 18	4 Aug. to 17 Aug. 1854	„ „ 41
22 Sept. to 31 Oct. 1853 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 19	18 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1854	„ „ 42
1 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1853 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 20	4 Sept. to 11 Sept. 1854	„ „ 43
Index for 1853 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 21	11 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1854	„ „ 44
Printed Index (Northern Circars), June 1849 to July 1856.	Range 308, Vol. 59A	22 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1854 -	„ „ 45

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
5 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1854 -	Range 311, Vol. 46	20 Nov. to 28 Dec. 1854 (Northern Circars).	Range 311, Vol. 69
19 Oct. to 23 Oct. 1854 -	" " 47	Index for the period, 30 Dec. 1853 to 28 Dec. 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 70
23 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1854 -	" " 48	Printed Index (Northern Circars), June 1849 to July 1856.	Range 308, Vol. 59A
31 Oct. to 13 Nov. 1854 -	" " 49	4 Jan. 1855 - -	Range 311, Vol. 71
13 Nov. to 20 Nov. 1854	" " 50	5 Jan. to 11 Jan. 1855 -	" " 72
20 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1854 -	" " 51	15 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1855	" " 73
7 Dec. to 14 Dec. 1854 -	" " 52	22 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1855	" " 74
14 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1854 -	" " 53	1 Feb. to 5 Feb. 1855 -	" " 75
Index for 1854, Vol. 1 -	" " 54	8 Feb. to 12 Feb. 1855 -	" " 76
Index for 1854, Vol. 2 -	" " 55	15 Feb. to 1 March 1855	" " 77
Printed Index for 1854 -	" " 55A	1 March to 8 March 1855	" " 78
30 Dec. 1853 to 27 Feb. 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 56	12 March to 19 March 1855	" " 79
28 Feb. to 13 March 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 57	19 March to 29 March 1855	Range 312, Vol. 1
13 March to 20 March 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 58	2 April 1855 - -	" " 2
31 March to 20 April 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 59	5 April to 12 April 1855	" " 3
21 April to 11 May 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 60	16 April to 19 April 1855	" " 4
13 May to 15 June 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 61	23 April to 30 April 1855	" " 5
16 June to 24 July 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 62	3 May to 7 May 1855 -	" " 6
24 July to 10 Aug. 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 63	7 May to 10 May 1855 -	" " 7
12 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 64	14 May to 21 May 1855	" " 8
28 Aug. to 7 Sept. 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 65	21 May to 31 May 1855	" " 9
9 Sept. to 12 Oct. 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 66	4 June 1855 - -	" " 10
13 Oct. to 2 Nov. 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 67	7 June to 11 June 1855	" " 11
2 Nov. to 20 Nov. 1854 (Northern Circars).	" " 68	11 June to 18 June 1855	" " 12

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date	Classification.
18 June to 28 June 1855	Range 312, Vol. 13	Index for 1855, Vol. 1 -	Range 312, Vol. 37
2 July to 5 July 1855 -	„ „ 14	Index for 1855, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 38
9 July to 11 July 1855 -	„ „ 15	Printed Index for 1855	„ „ 38A
11 July to 18 July 1855 -	„ „ 16	1 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 39
18 July to 31 July 1855 -	„ „ 17	1 Feb. to 29 March 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 40
1 Aug. to 9 Aug. 1855 -	„ „ 18	30 March to 2 May 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 41
10 Aug. to 21 Aug. 1855	„ „ 19	2 May 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 42
22 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1855	„ „ 20	2 May 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 43
1 Sept. to 12 Sept. 1855 -	„ „ 21	2 May to 14 May 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 44
13 Sept. to 20 Sept. 1855	„ „ 22	15 May to 28 June 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 45
20 Sept. to 29 Sept. 1855	„ „ 23	2 July to 30 July 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 46
1 Oct. to 4 Oct. 1855 -	„ „ 24	1 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 47
4 Oct. to 9 Oct. 1855 -	„ „ 25	31 Aug. to 27 Sept. 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 48
11 Oct. to 18 Oct 1855 -	„ „ 26	28 Sept. to 29 Oct. 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 49
20 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1855 -	„ „ 27	1 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 50
1 Nov. to 7 Nov. 1855 -	„ „ 28	30 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 51
9 Nov. to 14 Nov. 1855 -	„ „ 29	Index for 1855 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 52
15 Nov. 1855 - -	„ „ 30	Printed Index (Northern Circars), June 1849 to July 1856.	Range 308, Vol. 59A
15 Nov. to 21 Nov. 1855	„ „ 31	2 Jan. to 4 Jan. 1856 -	Range 312, Vol. 53
22 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1855	„ „ 32	4 Jan. to 12 Jan. 1856 -	„ „ 54
1 Dec. to 4 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 33	15 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1856	„ „ 55
5 Dec. to 8 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 34	22 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1856	„ „ 56
8 Dec. to 17 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 35	1 Feb. to 14 Feb. 1856 -	„ „ 57
18 Dec. 24 Dec. 1855 -	„ „ 36	14 Feb. to 22 Feb. 1856	„ „ 58

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
22 Feb. to 29 Feb. 1856 -	Range 312, Vol. 59	4 Sept. to 15 Sept. 1856	Range 313, Vol. 1
1 March to 13 March 1856	" " 60	16 Sept. to 25 Sept. 1856	" " 2
14 March to 18 March 1856	" " 61	26 Sept. to 7 Oct. 1856 -	" " 3
18 March to 31 March 1856	" " 62	8 Oct. to 16 Oct. 1856 -	" " 4
1 April to 11 April 1856 -	" " 63	17 Oct. to 24 Oct. 1856	" " 5
12 April to 18 April 1856	" " 64	27 Oct. to 1 Nov. 1856 -	" " 6
18 April to 26 April 1856	" " 65	3 Nov. to 7 Nov. 1856 -	" " 7
28 April to 2 May 1856 -	" " 66	8 Nov. to 17 Nov. 1856	" " 8
3 May to 12 May 1856 -	" " 67	18 Nov. to 26 Nov. 1856	" " 9
13 May to 19 May 1856 -	" " 68	27 Nov. to 1 Dec. 1856 -	" " 10
20 May to 30 May 1856 -	" " 69	2 Dec. to 4 Dec. 1856 -	" " 11
31 May to 4 June 1856 -	" " 70	5 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1856 -	" " 12
4 June to 12 June 1856 -	" " 71	16 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1856	" " 13
13 June to 17 June 1856	" " 72	Index, Jan. to March 1856.	" " 14
18 June to 27 June 1856	" " 73	Index, April to June 1856.	" " 15
27 June to 4 July 1856 -	" " 74	Index, July to Sept. 1856.	" " 16
5 July to 14 July 1856 -	" " 75	Index, Oct. to Dec. 1856	" " 17
15 July to 23 July 1856 -	" " 76	Printed Index for 1856 -	" " 17A
24 July to 31 July 1856 -	" " 77	2 Jan. to 28 Feb. 1856 (Northern Circars).	" " 18
1 Aug. to 5 Aug. 1856 -	" " 78	29 Feb. to 17 March 1856 (Northern Circars).	" " 19
6 Aug. to 13 Aug. 1856 -	" " 79	17 March 1856 (Northern Circars).	" " 20
14 Aug. to 23 Aug. 1856	" " 80	17 March 1856 (Northern Circars).	" " 21
25 Aug. to 29 Aug. 1856	" " 81	17 March to 3 April 1856 (Northern Circars).	" " 22
29 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1856 -	" " 82	4 April to 28 April 1856 (Northern Circars).	" " 23

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
29 April to 29 May 1856 (Northern Circars).	Range 313, Vol. 24	9 June to 13 June 1857	Range 313, Vol. 47
30 May to 23 June 1856 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 25	15 June to 23 June 1857	„ „ 48
24 June to 14 July 1856 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 26	24 June to 30 June 1857	„ „ 49
17 July to 23 July 1856 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 27	1 July to 9 July 1857 -	„ „ 50
Index, Jan. to July 1856 (Northern Circars).	„ „ 28	10 July to 20 July 1857	„ „ 51
Printed Index (Northern Circars), June 1849 to July 1856.	Range 308, Vol. 59A	21 July to 31 July 1857	„ „ 52
2 Jan. to 7 Jan. 1857 -	Range 313, Vol. 29	1 Aug. to 11 Aug. 1857	„ „ 53
7 Jan. to 14 Jan. 1857 -	„ „ 30	12 Aug. to 24 Aug. 1857	„ „ 54
15 Jan. to 21 Jan. 1857 -	„ „ 31	25 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1857	„ „ 55
22 Jan. to 9 Feb. 1857 -	„ „ 32	1 Sept. to 8 Sept. 1857 -	„ „ 56
10 Feb. to 24 Feb. 1857 -	„ „ 33	9 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1857	„ „ 57
26 Feb. to 4 March 1857 -	„ „ 34	22 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1857	„ „ 58
5 March to 13 March 1857	„ „ 35	1 Oct. to 10 Oct. 1857 -	„ „ 59
13 March to 17 March 1857	„ „ 36	12 Oct. 1857 - -	„ „ 60
18 March to 25 March 1857	„ „ 37	13 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1857 -	„ „ 61
26 March to 4 April 1857	„ „ 38	22 Oct. to 30 Oct. 1857	„ „ 62
6 April to 9 April 1857 -	„ „ 39	2 Nov. to 7 Nov. 1857 -	„ „ 63
15 April to 22 April 1857	„ „ 40	7 Nov. to 13 Nov. 1857	„ „ 64
23 April to 30 April 1857	„ „ 41	14 Nov. to 19 Nov. 1857	„ „ 65
1 May to 8 May 1857 -	„ „ 42	19 Nov. to 24 Nov. 1857	„ „ 66
9 May to 16 May 1857 -	„ „ 43	25 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1857	„ „ 67
18 May to 19 May 1857 -	„ „ 44	1 Dec. to 5 Dec. 1857 -	„ „ 68
20 May to 30 May 1857 -	„ „ 45	7 Dec. to 12 Dec. 1857 -	„ „ 69
1 June to 8 June 1857 -	„ „ 46	14 Dec. to 18 Dec. 1857	„ „ 70

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
19 Dec. to 21 Dec. 1857 -	Range 313, Vol. 71	22 May to 31 May 1858	Range 314, Vol. 13
22 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1857 -	„ „ 72	1 June to 10 June 1858	„ „ 14
Index for 1857, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 73	10 June to 18 June 1858	„ „ 15
Index for 1857, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 74	19 June to 25 June 1858	„ „ 16
Printed Index for 1857 -	„ „ 74A	25 June to 2 July 1858 -	„ „ 17
Jan. to April 1857 (Extracts).	„ „ 75	3 July to 10 July 1858 -	„ „ 18
May to Aug. 1857 (Extracts).	„ „ 76	12 July to 21 July 1858	„ „ 19
Sept. to Dec. 1857 (Extracts).	„ „ 77	21 July to 27 July 1858	„ „ 20
4 Jan. to 12 Jan. 1858 -	„ „ 78	28 July to 4 Aug. 1858 -	„ „ 21
13 Jan. to 22 Jan. 1858 -	„ „ 79	4 Aug. to 13 Aug. 1858	„ „ 22
23 Jan. to 29 Jan. 1858 -	„ „ 80	14 Aug. to 19 Aug. 1858	„ „ 23
29 Jan. to 6 Feb. 1858 -	„ „ 81	20 Aug. to 24 Aug. 1858	„ „ 24
6 Feb. to 13 Feb. 1858 -	Range 314, Vol. 1	24 Aug. to 31 Aug. 1858	„ „ 25
13 Feb. to 26 Feb. 1858 -	„ „ 2	1 Sept. to 7 Sept. 1858 -	„ „ 26
26 Feb. to 8 March 1858	„ „ 3	8 Sept. to 13 Sept. 1858	„ „ 27
8 March to 18 March 1858	„ „ 4	14 Sept. to 21 Sept. 1858	„ „ 28
19 March to 31 March 1858	„ „ 5	22 Sept. to 27 Sept. 1858	„ „ 29
31 March to 8 April 1858	„ „ 6	28 Sept. to 5 Oct. 1858 -	„ „ 30
9 April to 19 April 1858	„ „ 7	6 Oct. to 13 Oct. 1858 -	„ „ 31
20 April to 26 April 1858	„ „ 8	14 Oct. to 21 Oct. 1858 -	„ „ 32
27 April to 30 April 1858	„ „ 9	22 Oct. to 29 Oct. 1858	„ „ 33
30 April to 11 May 1858	„ „ 10	3 Nov. to 16 Nov. 1858	„ „ 34
12 May to 17 May 1858 -	„ „ 11	16 Nov. to 30 Nov. 1858	„ „ 35
17 May to 21 May 1858 -	„ „ 12	1 Dec. to 11 Dec. 1858 -	„ „ 36

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
11 Dec. to 24 Dec. 1858 -	Range 314, Vol. 37	Nov. to Dec. 1860 -	Range 314, Vol. 60
27 Dec. to 28 Dec. 1858 -	" " 38	Index for 1860 -	" " 61
28 Dec. 1858 -	" " 39	Jan. to Feb. 1861 -	" " 62
28 Dec. 1858 -	" " 40	March to April 1861 -	" " 63
28 Dec. 1858 -	" " 41	May to June 1861 -	" " 64
28 Dec. to 29 Dec. 1858 -	" " 42	July to Aug. 1861 -	" " 65
Index for 1858 -	" " 43	Sept. to Oct. 1861 -	" " 66
Printed Index, Jan. to March 1858.	Range 313, Vol. 74A	Nov. to Dec. 1861 -	" " 67
1 Feb. to 10 June 1858 (Extracts).	Range 314, Vol. 44	Jan. to Feb. 1862 -	" " 68
11 June to 31 July 1858 (Extracts).	" " 45	March to April 1862 -	" " 69
Jan. to June 1858 (Abstracts).	" " 46	May to June 1862 -	" " 70
July to Dec. 1858 (Abstracts).	" " 47	July to Aug. 1862 -	" " 71
3 Jan. to 31 March 1859 -	" " 48	Sept. to Oct. 1862 -	" " 72
1 April to 21 June 1859 -	" " 49	Nov. to Dec. 1862 -	" " 73
21 June to 30 July 1859 -	" " 50	Table of Contents for 1862.	" " 74
1 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1859 -	" " 51	Index for 1862 -	" " 75
6 Sept. to 30 Nov. 1859 -	" " 52	Jan. to Feb. 1863 -	" " 76
30 Nov. to 26 Dec. 1859 -	" " 53	March to April 1863 -	" " 77
Index, Jan. to Aug. 1859	" " 54	May to June 1863 -	" " 78
Jan. to Feb. 1860 -	" " 55	July to Aug. 1863 -	Range 315, Vol. 1
March to April 1860 -	" " 56	Sept. to Oct. 1863 -	" " 2
May to June 1860 -	" " 57	Nov. to Dec. 1863 -	" " 3
July to Aug. 1860, .	" " 58	Index for 1863 -	" " 4
Sept. to Oct. 1860 -	" " 59	Jan. to Feb. 1864 -	" " 5

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
March to April 1864 -	Range 315, Vol. 6	Aug. to Sept. 1867 -	Range 440, Vol. 39
May to June 1864 -	" " 7	Oct. 1867 -	" " 40
July to Aug. 1864 -	" " 8	Nov. to Dec. 1867 -	" " 41
Sept. to Oct. 1864 -	" " 9	Index for 1867 -	" " 42
Nov. to Dec. 1864 -	" " 10	Jan. to Feb. 1868 -	" " 43
Index for 1864 -	" " 11	March to April 1868 -	" " 44
Jan. to Feb. 1865 -	" " 12	May to June 1868 -	" " 45
March to April 1865 -	" " 13	July to Aug. 1868 -	" " 46
May to June 1865 -	" " 14	Sept. to Oct. 1868 -	" " 47
July to Aug. 1865 -	" " 15	Nov. to Dec. 1868 -	" " 48
Sept. to Oct. 1865 -	" " 16	Index for 1868 -	" " 49
Nov. to Dec. 1865 -	" " 17	Jan. to Feb. 1869 -	" " 50
Index for 1865 -	" " 18	March 1869 -	" " 51
Jan. to Feb. 1866 -	Range 440, Vol. 28	April 1869 -	" " 52
March 1866 -	" " 29	May 1869 -	" " 53
April to May 1866 -	" " 30	June to July 1869 -	" " 54
June to July 1866 -	" " 31	Aug. 1869 -	" " 55
Aug. to Sept. 1866 -	" " 32	Sept. 1869 -	" " 56
Oct. to Dec. 1866 -	" " 33	Oct. 1869 -	" " 57
Index for 1866 -	" " 34	Nov. to Dec. 1869 -	" " 58
Jan. to Feb. 1867 -	" " 35	Index for 1869 -	" " 59
March to May 1867 -	" " 36	Jan. to Feb. 1870 -	" " 60
June 1867 -	" " 37	March to April 1870 -	" " 61
July 1867 -	" " 38	May to June 1870 -	" " 62

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
July to Aug. 1870 -	Range 440, Vol. 63	Nov. to Dec. 1873 -	Vol. 377
Sept. to Oct. 1870 -	Range 441, Vol. 1	Index for 1873 -	" 378
Nov. to Dec. 1870 -	" " 2	Jan. to Feb. 1874 -	" 379
Index for 1870 -	" " 3	March 1874 -	" 380
Jan. to Feb. 1871 -	Vol. 357	April to May 1874 -	" 381
March to April 1871 -	" 358	June 1874 -	" 382
May to June 1871 -	" 359	July 1874 -	" 383
July to Aug. 1871 -	" 360	Aug. 1874 -	" 384
Sept. to Oct. 1871 -	" 361	Sept. 1874 -	" 385
Nov. to Dec. 1871 -	" 362	Oct. 1874 -	" 386
Index for 1871 -	" 363	Nov. to Dec. 1874 -	" 387
Jan. to Feb. 1872 -	" 364	Index for 1874 -	" 388
March to April 1872 -	" 365	Jan. to Feb. 1875 -	" 389
May to June 1872 -	" 366	March 1875 -	" 390
July to Aug. 1872 -	" 367	April 1875 -	" 391
Sept. to Oct. 1872 -	" 368	May 1875 -	" 392
Nov. to Dec. 1872 -	" 369	June 1875 -	" 393
Index for 1872 -	" 370	July 1875 -	" 394
Jan. to Feb. 1873 -	" 371	Aug. 1875 -	" 395
March to April 1873 -	" 372	Sept. to Oct. 1875 -	" 396
May to June 1873 -	" 373	Nov. to Dec. 1875 -	" 397
July 1873 -	" 374	Index for 1875 -	" 398
Aug. to Sept. 1873 -	" 375	Jan. 1876 -	" 1071
Oct. 1873 -	" 376	Feb. 1876 -	" 1072

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
March to April 1876 -	Vol. 1073	June 1878 -	Vol. 1244
May 1876 -	„ 1074	July 1878 -	„ 1245
June to July 1876 -	„ 1075	Aug. 1878 -	„ 1246
Aug. to Sept. 1876 -	„ 1076	Sept. 1878 -	„ 1247
Oct. to Nov. 1876 -	„ 1077	Oct. 1878 -	„ 1248
Dec. 1876 -	„ 1078	Nov. 1878 -	„ 1249
Index for 1876 -	„ 1079	Dec. 1878 -	„ 1250
Jan. 1877 -	„ 1080	Index for 1878 -	„ 1251
Feb. 1877 -	„ 1081	Jan. 1879 -	„ 1413
March 1877 -	„ 1082	Feb. 1879 -	„ 1414
April 1877 -	„ 1083	March 1879 -	„ 1415
May 1877 -	„ 1084	April 1879 -	„ 1416
June 1877 -	„ 1085	May 1879 -	„ 1417
July 1877 -	„ 1086	June 1879 -	„ 1418
Aug. 1877 -	„ 1087	July 1879 -	„ 1419
Sept. 1877 -	„ 1088	Aug. 1879 -	„ 1420
Oct. 1877 -	„ 1089	Sept. 1879 -	„ 1421
Nov. to Dec. 1877 -	„ 1090	Oct. 1879 -	„ 1422
Index for 1877 -	„ 1091	Nov. to Dec. 1879 -	„ 1423
Jan. 1878 -	„ 1239	Index for 1879 -	„ 1424
Feb. 1878 -	„ 1240	Jan. 1880 -	„ 1566
March 1878 -	„ 1241	Feb. 1880 -	„ 1567
April 1878 -	„ 1242	March 1880 -	„ 1568
May 1878 -	„ 1243	April 1880 -	„ 1569

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
May 1880 - -	Vol. 1570	March 1882 - -	Vol. 1948
June 1880 - -	„ 1571	April 1882 - -	„ 1949
July 1880 - -	„ 1572	May 1882 - -	„ 1950
Aug. 1880 - -	„ 1573	June 1-5, 1882 - -	„ 1951
Sept. 1880 - -	„ 1574	June 5-10, 1882 - -	„ 1952
Oct. 1880 - -	„ 1575	June 10-20, 1882 - -	„ 1953
Nov. 1880 - -	„ 1576	June 20-30, 1882 - -	„ 1954
Dec. 1880 - -	„ 1577	July 1882 - -	„ 1955
Index for 1880 - -	„ 1578	Aug. 1-12, 1882 - -	„ 1956
Jan. 1881 - -	„ 1762	Aug. 12-31, 1882 - -	„ 1957
Feb. 1881 - -	„ 1763	Sept. 1-9, 1882 - -	„ 1958
March 1881 - -	„ 1764	Sept. 9-29, 1882 - -	„ 1959
April 1881 - -	„ 1765	Oct. 1-12, 1882 - -	„ 1960
May 1881 - -	„ 1766	Oct. 13-31, 1882 - -	„ 1961
June 1881 - -	„ 1767	Nov. 1-9, 1882 - -	„ 1962
July 1881 - -	„ 1768	Nov. 10-30, 1882 - -	„ 1963
Aug. 1881 - -	„ 1769	Dec. 1882 - -	„ 1964
Sept. 1881 - -	„ 1770	Index for 1882 - -	„ 1965
Oct. 1881 - -	„ 1771	Jan. 1883 - -	„ 2139
Nov. 1881 - -	„ 1772	Feb. 1883 - -	„ 2140
Dec. 1881 - -	„ 1773	March, 572-748, 1883 - -	„ 2141
Index for 1881 - -	„ 1774	March, 749-908, 1883 - -	„ 2142
Jan. 1882 - -	„ 1946	April 1883 - -	„ 2143
Feb. 1882 - -	„ 1947	May, 1198-1393, 1883 - -	„ 2144

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
May, 1394-1536, 1883 -	Vol. 2145	May, 1484-1613, 1884 -	Vol. 2383
June, 1537-1642, 1883 -	„ 2146	May, 1614-1832, 1884 -	„ 2384
June, 1643-1895, 1883 -	„ 2147	June, 1833-1972, 1884 -	„ 2385
July, 1896-2004, 1883 -	„ 2148	June, 1973-2245, 1884 -	„ 2386
July, 2005-2203, 1883 -	„ 2149	July, 2246-2408, 1884 -	„ 2387
Aug., 2204-2335, 1883 -	„ 2150	July, 2409-2605, 1884 -	„ 2388
Aug., 2336-2573, 1883 -	„ 2151	Aug., 2606-2749, 1884 -	„ 2389
Sept., 2574-2681, 1883 -	„ 2152	Aug., 2750-3044, 1884 -	„ 2390
Sept., 2682-2924, 1883 -	„ 2153	Sept., 3045-3165, 1884 -	„ 2391
Oct., 2925-3023, 1883 -	„ 2154	Sept., 3166-3416, 1884 -	„ 2392
Oct., 3024-3265, 1883 -	„ 2155	Oct., 3417-3577, 1884 -	„ 2393
Nov., 3266-3382, 1883 -	„ 2156	Oct., 3578-3732, 1884 -	„ 2394
Nov., 3383-3650, 1883 -	„ 2157	Nov., 3733-3910, 1884 -	„ 2395
December 1883 -	„ 2158	Nov., 3911-4106, 1884 -	„ 2396
Index for 1883 -	„ 2159	Dec., 4107-4284, 1884 -	„ 2397
Jan., 1-81, 1884 -	„ 2374	Dec., 4285-4421, 1884 -	„ 2398
Jan., 82-333, 1884 -	„ 2375	Index for 1884 -	„ 2399
Feb., 334-497, 1884 -	„ 2376	Jan. 1-19, 1-177, 1885	„ 2614
Feb., 498-684, 1884 -	„ 2377	Jan. 20-30, 178-335, 1885.	„ 2615
March, 685-789, 1884 -	„ 2378	Feb., 336-683, 1885 -	„ 2616
March, 790-964, 1884 -	„ 2379	March 2-11, 684-818, 1885.	„ 2617
March, 965-1179, 1884 -	„ 2380	March 12-31, 819-1061, 1885.	„ 2618
April, 1180-1316, 1884 -	„ 2381	April, 1062-1299, 1885 -	„ 2619
April, 1317-1483, 1884 -	„ 2382	May, 1300-1587, 1885 -	„ 2620

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE PROCEEDINGS—*continued*.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
June, 1588-1931, 1885 -	Vol. 2621	June 1886 - -	Vol. 2845
July, 1932-2242, 1885 -	„ 2622	July 1886 - -	„ 2846
Aug., 2243-2523, 1885 -	„ 2623	Aug. 1886 - -	„ 2847
Sept., 2524-2779, 1885 -	„ 2624	Sept. 1886 - -	„ 2848
Oct., 2780-3005, 1885 -	„ 2625	Oct. 1886 - -	„ 2849
Nov., 3006-3269, 1885 -	„ 2626	Nov. 1886 - -	„ 2850
Dec., 3270-3436, 1885 -	„ 2627	Dec. 1886 - -	„ 2851
Index for 1885 - -	„ 2628	Index for 1886 - -	„ 2852
Jan. 1886 - -	„ 2840	Jan. 1887 - -	„ 3066
Feb. 1886 - -	„ 2841	Feb. 1887 - -	„ 3067
March 1886 - -	„ 2842	March 1887 - -	„ 3068
April 1886 - -	„ 2843	Index (Jan. to March) 1887.	„ 3085
May 1886 - -	„ 2844		

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE)
PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
April 1887 - -	Vol. 3069	Nov. 1887 - -	Vol. 3076
May 1887 - -	„ 3070	Dec. 1887 - -	„ 3077
June 1887 - -	„ 3071	Index (April to Dec.), 1887.	„ 3085
July 1887 - -	„ 3072	Jan. 1888 - -	„ 3307
Aug. 1887 - -	„ 3073	Feb. 1888 - -	„ 3308
Sept. 1887 - -	„ 3074	March 1888 - -	„ 3309
Oct. 1887 - -	„ 3075	April-May 1888 -	„ 3310

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE) PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
June 1888 - -	Vol. 3311	July to Aug. 1891 -	Vol. 3997
July 1888 - -	„ 3312	Sept. to Oct. 1891 -	„ 3998
Aug. 1888 - -	„ 3313	Nov. to Dec. 1891 -	„ 3999
Sept. 1888 - -	„ 3314	Index for 1891 - -	„ 4000
Oct. 1888 - -	„ 3315	Jan. 1892 - -	„ 4223
Nov. to Dec. 1888 -	„ 3316	Feb. 1892 - -	„ 4224
Index for 1888 - -	„ 3325	March 1892 - -	„ 4225
Jan. to Feb. 1889 -	„ 3532	April 1892 - -	„ 4226
March to April 1889 -	„ 3533	May 1892 - -	„ 4227
May to June 1889 -	„ 3534	June 1892 - -	„ 4228
July to Aug. 1889 -	„ 3535	July 1892 - -	„ 4229
Sept. to Oct. 1889 -	„ 3536	Aug. 1892 - -	„ 4230
Nov. to Dec. 1889 -	„ 3537	Sept. 1892 - -	„ 4231
Index for 1889 - -	„ 3538 & 3542A	Oct. 1892 - -	„ 4232
Jan. to Feb. 1890 -	„ 3768	Nov. 1892 - -	„ 4233
March to April 1890 -	„ 3769	Dec. 1892 - -	„ 4234
May to June 1890 -	„ 3770	Index for 1892 -	„ 4241
July to Aug. 1890 -	„ 3771	Jan. to Feb. 1893 -	„ 4433
Sept. to Oct. 1890 -	„ 3772	March 1893 - -	„ 4434
Nov. to Dec. 1890 -	„ 3773	April 1893 - -	„ 4435
Index for 1890 -	„ 3774	May 1893 - -	„ 4436
Jan. to Feb. 1891 -	„ 3994	June 1893 - -	„ 4437
March to April 1891 -	„ 3995	July 1893 - -	„ 4438
May to June 1891 -	„ 3996	Aug. 1893 - -	„ 4439

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE) PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Sept. 1893 - -	Vol. 4440	Index for 1896 - -	Vol. 5072
Oct. 1893 - -	„ 4441	Jan. to Feb. 1897 - -	„ 5297
Nov. to Dec. 1893 - -	„ 4442	March to April 1897 - -	„ 5298
Index for 1893 - -	„ 4448	May to June 1897 - -	„ 5299
Jan. to Feb. 1894 - -	„ 4637	July to Aug. 1897 - -	„ 5300
March to April 1894 - -	„ 4638	Sept. to Oct. 1897 - -	„ 5301
May to June 1894 - -	„ 4639	Nov. to Dec. 1897 - -	„ 5302
July to Aug. 1894 - -	„ 4640	Index for 1897 - -	„ 5309
Sept. to Oct. 1894 - -	„ 4641	Jan. to March 1898 - -	„ 5521
Nov. to Dec. 1894 - -	„ 4642	April to May 1898 - -	„ 5522
Index for 1894 - -	„ 4646	June to July 1898 - -	„ 5523
Jan. to Feb. 1895 - -	„ 4842	Aug. to Sept. 1898 - -	„ 5524
March to April 1895 - -	„ 4843	Oct. 1898 - -	„ 5525
May to June 1895 - -	„ 4844	Nov. to Dec. 1898 - -	„ 5526
July to Aug. 1895 - -	„ 4845	Index for 1898 - -	„ 5531
Sept. to Oct. 1895 - -	„ 4846	Jan. to Feb. 1899 - -	„ 5750
Nov. to Dec. 1895 - -	„ 4847	March to April 1899 - -	„ 5751
Index for 1895 - -	„ 4851	May to June 1899 - -	„ 5752
Jan. to Feb. 1896 - -	„ 5063	July to Aug. 1899 - -	„ 5753
March to April 1896 - -	„ 5064	Sept. to Oct. 1899 - -	„ 5754
May to June 1896 - -	„ 5065	Nov. to Dec. 1899 - -	„ 5755
July to Aug. 1896 - -	„ 5066	Index for 1899 - -	„ 5760
Sept. to Oct. 1896 - -	„ 5067	Jan. to Feb. 1900 - -	„ 6010
Nov. to Dec. 1896 - -	„ 5068	March to April 1900 - -	„ 6011

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE) PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
May to June 1900	Vol. 6012	Nov. to Dec. 1900 - -	Vol. 6015
July to Aug. 1900 - -	„ 6013	Index for 1900 - -	„ 6020
Sept. to Oct. 1900 - -	„ 6014		

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS, AND AGRICULTURE) PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
April to June 1887	Vol. 3078	Nov. to Dec. 1890 -	Vol. 3778
July to Sept. 1887 - -	„ 3079	Index for 1891 - -	„ 4000
Oct. to Dec. 1887 - -	„ 3080	Jan. to March 1891 -	„ 4001
Index (April to Dec.) 1887	„ 3086	April to June 1891 -	„ 4002
Jan. to March 1888 - -	„ 3317	July to Aug. 1891 -	„ 4003
April to June 1888 - -	„ 3318	Sept. to Oct. 1891 -	„ 4004
July to Sept. 1888 - -	„ 3319	Nov. to Dec. 1891 -	„ 4005
Oct. to Dec. 1888 - -	„ 3320	Jan. to Feb. 1892 -	„ 4235
Index for 1888 - -	„ 3326	March to April 1892 -	„ 4236
Jan. to March and Index for 1889.	„ 3539	May to June 1892 -	„ 4237
April to June 1889 - -	„ 3540	July to Aug. 1892 -	„ 4238
July to Sept. 1889 - -	„ 3541	Sept. to Oct. 1892 -	„ 4239
Oct. to Dec. 1889 - -	„ 3542	Nov. to Dec. 1892 -	„ 4240
Index for 1890 - -	„ 3774	Index for 1892 - -	„ 4242
Jan. to April 1890 - -	„ 3775	Jan. to Feb. 1893 - -	„ 4443
May to Aug. 1890 - -	„ 3776	March to April 1893 -	„ 4444
Sept to Oct. 1890 - -	„ 3777	May to July 1893 - -	„ 4445

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS,
AND AGRICULTURE) PROCEEDINGS—*continued*.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Aug. to Oct. 1893 -	Vol. 4446	April to June 1898 -	Vol. 5528
Nov. to Dec. 1893 -	„ 4447	July to Aug. 1898 -	„ 5529
Index for 1893 -	„ 4449	Sept. to Dec. 1898 -	„ 5530
Jan. to March 1894 -	„ 4643	Index for 1898 -	„ 5532
April to Aug. 1894 -	„ 4644	Jan. to Feb. 1899 -	„ 5756
Sept. to Dec. 1894 -	„ 4645	March to May 1899 -	„ 5757
Index for 1894 -	„ 4647	June to Aug. 1899 -	„ 5758
Jan. to March 1895 -	„ 4848	Sept. to Dec. 1899 -	„ 5759
April to July 1895 -	„ 4849	Index for 1899 -	„ 5761
Aug. to Dec. 1895 -	„ 4850	Jan. to March 1900 -	„ 6016
Index for 1895 -	„ 4852	April to June 1900 -	„ 6017
Jan. to April 1896 -	„ 5069	July to Sept. 1900 -	„ 6018
May to Sept. 1896 -	„ 5070	Oct. to Dec. 1900 -	„ 6019
Oct. to Dec. 1896 -	„ 5071	Index for 1900 -	„ 6021
Index for 1896 -	„ 5073		
Jan. to Feb. 1897 -	„ 5303		
March to April 1897 -	„ 5304		
May to June 1897 -	„ 5305		
July to Aug. 1897 -	„ 5306		
Sept. to Oct. 1897 -	„ 5307		
Nov. to Dec. 1897 -	„ 5308		
Index for 1897 -	„ 5310		
Jan. to March 1898 -	„ 5527		

**MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE)
PROCEEDINGS.**

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
April to June 1887 -	Vol. 3081	Jan. to April 1893 -	Vol. 4450
July to Aug. 1887 -	„ 3082	May to Aug. 1893 -	„ 4451
Sept. to Oct. 1887 -	„ 3083	Sept. to Dec. 1893 -	„ 4452
Nov. to Dec. 1887 -	„ 3084	Index for 1893 -	„ 4449
Index for 1887 -	„ 3086	Jan. to April 1894 -	„ 4648
Jan. to March 1888 -	„ 3321	May to Aug. 1894 -	„ 4649
April to June 1888 -	„ 3322	Sept. to Dec. 1894 -	„ 4650
July to Sept. 1888 -	„ 3323	Index for 1894 -	„ 4647
Oct. to Dec. 1888 -	„ 3324	Jan. to April 1895 -	„ 4853
Index for 1888 -	„ 3326	March to Aug. 1895 -	„ 4854
Jan. to June and Index for 1889.	„ 3543	Sept. to Dec. 1895 -	„ 4855
July to Dec. 1889 -	„ 3544	Index for 1895 -	„ 4852
Jan. to June 1890 -	„ 3779	Jan. to May 1896 -	„ 5074
July to Sept. 1890 -	„ 3780	June to Aug. 1896 -	„ 5075
Oct. to Dec. 1890 -	„ 3781	Sept. to Dec. 1896 -	„ 5076
Index for 1890 -	„ 3774	Index for 1896 -	„ 5073
Jan. to April 1891 -	„ 4006	Jan. to April 1897 -	„ 5311
May to Aug. 1891 -	„ 4007	May to Aug. 1897 -	„ 5312
Sept. to Dec. 1891 -	„ 4008	Sept. to Dec. 1897 -	„ 5313
Index for 1891 -	„ 4000	Index for 1897 -	„ 5310
Jan. to April 1892 -	„ 4243	Jan. to June 1898 -	„ 5533
May to Aug. 1892 -	„ 4244	July to Dec. 1898 -	„ 5534
Sept. to Dec. 1892 -	„ 4245	Index for 1898 -	„ 5532
Index for 1892 -	„ 4242	Jan. to June 1899 -	„ 5762

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE) PROCEEDINGS—*cont.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
July to Dec. 1899 -	Vol. 5763	July to Dec. 1900 -	Vol. 6023
Index for 1899 -	„ 5761	Index for 1900 -	„ 6021
Jan. to June 1900 -	„ 6022		

MADRAS ASSIGNED REVENUE PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Proceedings of Committee of Assigned Revenue, 20 Dec. 1784 to 31 Dec. 1785, with Index for the whole year.	Range 316, Vol. 46	Correspondence relative to the Assigned Revenue :— 1784, Vol. 3 -	Range 316, Vol. 53
		1784, Vol. 4 -	„ „ 54
Correspondence relative to the Assigned Revenue :— 1782, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 47	1785, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 55
1782, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 48	1785, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 56
1783, Jan. to June -	„ „ 49	May 1782 to July 1784, Journal.	„ „ 57
1783, July to Dec. -	„ „ 50	May 1782 to July 1784, Ledger.	„ „ 58
1784, Vol. 1 -	„ „ 51	July 1784 to Nov. 1785, Journal.	„ „ 59
1784, Vol. 2 -	„ „ 52	July 1784 to Nov. 1785, Ledger.	„ „ 60

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE AND PROCEEDINGS
RELATIVE TO TANJORE AND THE JAGHIR.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Translation of a letter from the Nawab of Arcot with copies of letters from his sons on the subject of the Peace with Tanjore, 1771.	Range 316, Vol. 86	Proceedings of the Committee appointed to examine the bonds of the late Rajah of Tanjore, April to Nov. 1787.	Range 316, Vol. 88
Copy of a letter from the residents at Tanjore (27 Jan. 1784).	„ „ 87	Inquiry into the charges preferred by the Rajah of Tanjore against Mr. Ram, 1790.	„ „ 89

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE AND PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE TO
TANJORE AND THE JAGHIR—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Tanjore Commissioners' Proceedings.	Range 316, Vol. 90	Jaghir Correspondence, Dec. 1784 to Oct. 1785; Jaghir Correspondence and Proceedings, Oct. 1785 to Jan. 1786.	Range 316, Vol. 98
Commissioners' Proceedings appointed to investigate the claims of the late Rajah of Tanjore, 6 July 1802 to 12 March 1803.	" " 91	Jaghir Correspondence and Proceedings, with Index, Jan. to June 1786.	" " 99
Proceedings in the Conquered Countries Department, Jan. to July 1792.	" " 92	Proceedings relative to the letting of the Company's Jaghir, Nov. 1783 to Jan. 1784.	" " 100
Jaghir Proceedings, with Index and Correspondence, Feb. to Dec. 1782.	" " 93	Regulations of the Administration of Justice in the Company's Jaghir, 1792.	" " 101
Jaghir Proceedings, with Correspondence, Jan. to Dec. 1783.	" " 94	Jaghir Kaul Book, 1793-1794.	" " 102
Jaghir Proceedings, with Index, Jan. to Dec. 1784.	" " 95	Report on the Judicial System of Madras by the Board of Revenue, Sept. 1799.	" " 103
Jaghir Proceedings, Dec. 1784 to Oct. 1785.	" " 96		
Jaghir Correspondence, Jan. to Dec. 1784.	" " 97	Appendix to Sept. 1799	" " 104

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE, ASSUMED REVENUE,
PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
26 July to 2 Oct. 1790 -	Range 316, Vol. 61	Printed Index, 1790-1794.	Range 316, Vol. 77A
2 Oct. to 3 Nov. 1790 -	" " 62	31 Dec. 1791 to 31 March 1792.	" " 70
4 Nov. to 29 Dec. 1790 -	" " 63	1 April to 16 July 1792	" " 71
Index for 1790 -	" " 64	16 July to 31 Oct. 1792	" " 72
Printed Index, 1790-1794	" " 77A	31 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1792, with Index for period.	" " 73
31 Dec. 1790 to 30 March 1791.	" " 65	Index, Jan. to Oct. 1792.	" " 74
31 March to 17 June 1791	" " 66	Printed Index, 1790-1794.	" " 77A
17 June to 24 Aug. 1791	" " 67	31 Dec. 1792 to 15 April 1793.	" " 75
25 Aug. to 29 Oct. 1791 -	" " 68	18 April 1793 to 6 Feb. 1794.	" " 76
31 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1791 -	" " 69	Index, 1793-1794	" " 77

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE, ASSUMED REVENUE, PROCEEDINGS—*cont.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Printed Index, 1790-1794.	Range 316, Vol. 77A	Proceedings relative to Tanjore:—	
Journal, 30 Sept. 1790 to 30 April 1791.	" " 78	6 Dec. 1790 to 30 July 1791.	Range 316, Vol. 83
Ledger, 30 Sept. 1790 to 30 April 1791.	" " 79	3 Aug. to 28 Dec. 1791, with Index for the whole year.	" " 84
Journal, 1 May 1791 to 30 April 1792.	" " 80	4 Jan. to 31 Oct. 1792, with Index.	" " 85
Journal, 1 May 1792 to 30 April 1793.	" " 81	Printed Index, 1790-1792.	" " 85A
Ledger, 1 May 1792 to 30 April 1793.	" " 82		

MADRAS SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
3 May to 22 Aug. 1796 -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 1	25 July to 31 Dec. 1801, with Index for the whole year.	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 11
23 Aug. to 4 Oct. 1796 -	" " 2	1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1802, with Index.	" " 12
4 Oct. to 30 Dec. 1796 -	" " 3	Sept. 1799 to March 1802, with Index (Correspondence of Lord Clive).	" " 13
Index for 1796 -	" " 3A		
3 Jan. to 1 Aug. 1797 -	" " 4	4 Jan. to 19 Aug. 1803 -	" " 14
3 Aug. to 17 Oct. 1797, with Index for the whole year.	" " 5	20 Aug. to 30 Dec. 1803, with Index for the whole year.	" " 15
8 March to 25 Dec. 1798, with Index.	" " 6	10 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1804, with Index.	" " 16
2 Jan. to 26 June 1799 -	" " 6A	7 Jan. to 18 Dec. 1805, with Index.	" " 17
2 Jan. to 23 May 1799 -	" " 6B	2 Jan. to 17 June 1806 -	" " 18
26 June to 27 Dec. 1799 -	" " 6C	18 June to 31 July 1806	" " 19
Index for 1799 -	" " 7	1 Aug. to 22 Aug. 1806	" " 20
7 Jan. to 11 June 1800. -	" " 8	22 Aug. to 10 Oct. 1806	" " 21
20 June to 28 Dec. 1800, with Index for the whole year.	" " 9	14 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1806 -	" " 22
1 Jan. to 25 July 1801 -	" " 10	7 Nov. to 29 Nov. 1806	" " 23

MADRAS SECRET PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
2 Dec. to 19 Dec. 1806 -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 24	12 Oct. to 28 Dec. 1810, with Index for the whole year.	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 48
24 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1806 -	" " 25	11 Jan. to 23 Dec. 1811, with Index.	" " 49
Index for 1806 -	" " 26	4 Feb. to 8 Sept. 1812 -	" " 50
2 Jan. to 30 Jan. 1807 -	" " 27	11 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1812	" " 51
3 Feb. to 20 March 1807	" " 28	14 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1812, with Index for the whole year.	" " 52
24 March to 14 April 1807	" " 29	9 Feb. to 13 Aug. 1813 -	" " 53
16 April to 30 Dec. 1807, with Index for the whole year.	" " 30	3 Sept. to 30 Nov. 1813	" " 54
2 Jan. to 29 April 1808 -	" " 31	3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1813 -	" " 55
3 May to 26 July 1808 -	" " 32	Index for 1813 -	" " 56
29 July to 29 Nov. 1808 -	" " 33	2 Jan. to 28 Jan. 1814 -	" " 57
2 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1808, with Index for the whole year.	" " 34	31 Jan. to 13 May 1814	" " 58
3 Jan. to 31 Jan. 1809 -	" " 35	17 May to 5 Aug. 1814	" " 59
1 Feb. to 28 Feb. 1809 -	" " 36	6 Aug. to 15 Nov. 1814	" " 60
1 March to 28 March 1809.	" " 37	18 Nov. to 26 Dec. 1814	" " 61
29 March to 7 July 1809 -	" " 38	Index for 1814 -	" " 62
11 July to 18 Aug. 1809 -	" " 39	3 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1815 -	" " 63
19 Aug. to 30 Aug. 1809	" " 40	4 Feb. to 25 April 1815	" " 64
31 Aug. to 29 Sept. 1809	" " 41	25 April to 1 Sept. 1815	" " 65
29 Sept. to 3 Oct. 1809 -	" " 42	4 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1815 -	" " 66
3 Oct. to 17 Oct. 1809 -	" " 43	Index for 1815 -	" " 67
23 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1809 -	" " 44	1815 (Miscellany Book)	" " 68
Index for 1809 -	" " 45	3 Jan. to 6 April 1816 -	" " 69
2 Jan. to 5 Oct. 1810 -	" " 46	7 April to 15 June 1816	" " 70
9 Oct. 1810 -	" " 47	20 June to 28 Sept. 1816	" " 71

MADRAS SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
9 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1816 -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 72	Index for 1821 -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 96
Index for 1816 -	„ „ 73	26 Feb. to 15 March 1822	„ „ 97
1816 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 74	12 April to 29 Nov. 1822	„ „ 98
1 Jan. to 19 May 1817 -	„ „ 75	Index for 1822 -	„ „ 99
21 May to 5 July 1817 -	„ „ 76	21 Feb. 1823, with Index	„ „ 100
6 July to 9 Sept. 1817 -	„ „ 77	9 July to 24 Dec. 1824, with Index.	„ „ 101
9 Sept. to 4 Nov. 1817 -	„ „ 78	21 Jan. to 19 July 1825	„ „ 102
8 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 79	5 Aug. to 30 Dec. 1825 -	„ „ 103
3 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1817 -	„ „ 80	Index for 1825 -	„ „ 104
Index for 1817 -	„ „ 81	17 Jan. to 26 Dec. 1826	„ „ 105
1817 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 82	Index for 1826 -	„ „ 106
1 Jan. to 23 May 1818 -	„ „ 83	23 Jan. to 18 Dec. 1827	„ „ 107
28 May to 8 Sept. 1818 -	„ „ 84	Index for 1827 -	„ „ 108
22 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1818	„ „ 85	4 Jan to 22 April 1828 -	„ „ 109
Index for 1818 -	„ „ 86	6 May to 19 Sept. 1828 -	„ „ 110
1818 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 87	Index for 1828 -	„ „ 111
8 Jan. to 8 May 1819 -	„ „ 88	20 Jan. to 29 Dec. 1829, with Index.	„ „ 112
9 May to 28 Dec. 1819 -	„ „ 89	19 Jan. to 16 Feb. 1830	„ „ 113
Index for 1819 -	„ „ 90	9 March to 9 Nov. 1830 -	„ „ 114
1819 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 91	Index for 1830 -	„ „ 115
24 Jan. to 12 Dec. 1820 -	„ „ 92	25 Feb. 1831 -	„ „ 116
Index for 1820 -	„ „ 93	19 April to 30 Dec. 1831	„ „ 117
1820 (Miscellany Book) -	„ „ 94	Index for 1831 -	„ „ 118
12 Jan. to 14 Sept. 1821 -	„ „ 95	6 Jan. to 21 Dec. 1832 -	„ „ 119

MADRAS SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1832 -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 120	3 Sept. to 15 Oct. 1839 -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 144
4 Jan. to 29 March 1833	„ „ 121	15 Oct. 1839 - -	„ „ 145
2 April to 30 July 1833	„ „ 122	15 Oct. 1839 - -	„ „ 146
2 Aug. to 20 Dec. 1833	„ „ 123	22 Oct. to 24 Dec. 1839 -	„ „ 147
Index for 1833 -	„ „ 124	Index for 1839 - -	„ „ 148
3 Jan. to 25 March 1834	„ „ 125	7 Jan. to 22 Feb. 1840 -	„ „ 149
1 April to 30 May 1834	„ „ 126	22 Feb. 1840 - -	„ „ 150
3 June to 8 Aug. 1834 -	„ „ 127	22 Feb. 1840 - -	„ „ 151
12 Aug. to 30 Dec. 1834 -	„ „ 128	31 March to 30 June 1840	„ „ 152
Index for 1834 - -	„ „ 129	7 July to 18 Aug. 1840 -	„ „ 153
2 Jan. to 9 Oct. 1835 -	„ „ 130	18 Aug. to 28 Aug. 1840	„ „ 154
Index for 1835 - -	„ „ 131	1 Sept. to 22 Dec. 1840 -	„ „ 155
2 Feb. to 27 Dec. 1836 -	„ „ 132	Index for 1840 - -	„ „ 156
Index for 1836 - -	„ „ 133	5 Jan. to 29 June 1841 -	„ „ 157
4 Jan. to 19 Dec. 1837 -	„ „ 134	6 July to 21 Dec. 1841 -	„ „ 158
Index for 1837 - -	„ „ 135	Index for 1841 - -	„ „ 159
6 March to 24 Dec. 1838 -	„ „ 136	4 Jan. to 22 March 1842	„ „ 160
Index for 1838 - -	„ „ 137	5 April to 26 April 1842	„ „ 161
4 Jan. to 26 March 1839 -	„ „ 138	26 April to 28 June 1842	„ „ 162
3 April to 30 April 1839 -	„ „ 139	5 July to 20 Dec 1842 -	„ „ 163
7 May to 28 May 1839 -	„ „ 140	Index for 1842 - -	„ „ 164
4 June to 25 June 1839 -	„ „ 141	3 Jan. to 30 March 1843	„ „ 165
2 July to 30 July 1839 -	„ „ 142	4 April to 25 July 1843	„ „ 166
6 Aug. to 27 Aug. 1839 -	„ „ 143	25 July to 19 Dec. 1843	„ „ 167

MADRAS SECRET PROCEEDINGS—*continued.*

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
Index for 1843 - -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 168	Index for 1846 - -	Lantern Gallery, Vol. 174
2 Jan. to 17 Dec. 1844 -	„ „ 169	22 Jan. to 7 Dec. 1847 -	„ „ 175
Index for 1844 - -	„ „ 170	Index for 1847 - -	„ „ 176
3 Jan. to 16 Dec. 1845 -	„ „ 171	11 Jan. to 24 Oct. 1848	„ „ 177
Index for 1845 - -	„ „ 172	Index for 1848 - -	„ „ 178
2 Jan. to 10 Nov. 1846 -	„ „ 173	1849-1850, with Index -	„ „ 179

MADRAS SELECT COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1 Jan. to 24 Dec. 1755 -	Range C, Vol. 48	3 Jan. to 14 Oct. 1775 -	Range C, Vol. 62
8 March to 27 Oct. 1755	„ „ 49	21 July to 27 Oct. 1778	„ „ 63
1756 - - -	„ „ 50	27 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1778, with Index for the period 21 July to 31 Dec. 1778.	„ „ 64
1757, with Index -	„ „ 51		
1758, with Index - -	„ „ 52	3 Jan. to 29 March 1779	„ „ 65
1 Jan. to 31 March 1758 -	„ „ 53	30 March to 14 Oct. 1779	„ „ 66
11 Dec. 1761 to 15 Dec. 1762	„ „ 54	5 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1779 -	„ „ 67
4 Sept. to 28 Dec. 1769 -	„ „ 55	Jan. to Feb. 1779 (Mis- cellany Book).	„ „ 68
3 Jan. to 26 Dec. 1770, with Index.	„ „ 56	1 Jan. to 10 May 1780 -	„ „ 69
4 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1771 -	„ „ 57	10 May to 9 Aug. 1780 -	Range D, Vol. 1
14 June to 20 July 1771 -	„ „ 58	9 Aug. to 9 Oct. 1780 -	„ „ 2
4 Jan. to 28 Dec. 1772, with Index.	„ „ 59	9 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1780, with Index for the whole year.	„ „ 3
5 Jan. to 20 Dec. 1773, with Index.	„ „ 60	1780 (Miscellany Book)	„ „ 4
14 Jan. to 1 Dec. 1774, with Index.	„ „ 61	3 Jan. to 26 March 1781	„ „ 5

MADRAS SELECT COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS—continued.

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
27 March to 21 June 1781	Range D, Vol. 6	16 June to 14 July 1783	Range D, Vol. 24
22 June to 23 Aug. 1781	" " 7	15 July to 30 Aug. 1783	" " 25
24 Aug. to 17 Oct. 1781	" " 8	1 Sept. to 13 Oct. 1783	" " 26
17 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1781, with Index for the whole year.	" " 9	14 Oct. to 3 Dec. 1783	" " 27
1781 (Miscellany Book)	" " 10	4 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1783, with Index for the whole year.	" " 28
1 Jan. to 5 March 1782	" " 11	1783 (Miscellany Book)	" " 29
5 March to 29 April 1782	" " 12	31 Dec. 1783 to 21 Feb. 1784.	" " 30
30 April to 26 June 1782	" " 13	21 Feb. to 27 March 1784.	" " 31
22 June to 22 Aug. 1782	" " 14	27 March to 30 April 1784.	" " 32
23 Aug. to 8 Oct. 1782	" " 15	30 April to 26 May 1784	" " 33
9 Oct. to 27 Nov. 1782	" " 16	26 May to 12 July 1784	" " 34
27 Nov. to 31 Dec. 1782, with Index for the whole year.	" " 17	14 July to 31 Aug. 1784	" " 35
1 Jan. to 30 June 1782 (Miscellany Book).	" " 18	31 Aug. to 11 Oct. 1784	" " 36
1 July to 31 Dec. 1782 (Miscellany Book).	" " 19	11 Oct. to 11 Dec. 1784	" " 37
1 Jan. to 11 Feb. 1783	" " 20	11 Dec. to 30 Dec. 1784, with Index for the whole year.	" " 38
11 Feb. to 23 March 1783	" " 21	1 Jan. to 30 June 1784 (Miscellany Book).	" " 39
23 March to 5 May 1783	" " 22	1 July to 31 Dec. 1784 (Miscellany Book).	" " 40
6 May to 16 June 1783	" " 23		

MADRAS TELEGRAPH PROCEEDINGS.

For Telegraph Proceedings previous to 1869 and after 1870, see "Public Works Proceedings."

Date.	Classification.	Date.	Classification.
1869, with Index	Range 441, Vol. 32	1870, with Index	Range 441, Vol. 33



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